No. 27 of 1868.

511

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st July 1868, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in a week:—

[illegible] No. 25 of 1868.

[illegible]ing the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills with the powers of a Court of Small Causes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills appointed under the provisions of Madras Act No. II of 1868 should be invested with the powers of a Court of Small Causes constituted under the provisions of Act No. XI of 1865 *(to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature)*; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to invest Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Neilgherry Hills with Small Cause jurisdiction.

1. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may, by notification in the local official Gazette, authorize the said Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner to exercise jointly or separately within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the said Commissioner the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes constituted under the provisions of the said Act No. XI of 1865, and subject to the rules hereinafter referred to.

Power to make rules.

2. The said Governor in Council may frame rules providing for the distribution said

upon any question of fact, law or practice, or upon any usage having the force of law, the opinion of the Commissioner shall prevail.

Pending suits.

4. Suits and proceedings pending before the Civil Judge at Ootacamund, in [illegible] capacity of a Judge of a Court of [illegible], when this Act comes into ope[illegible] [illegible]rd and determined by the said Co[illegible] [illegible]stant Commissioner in accord[illegible] to be made under section 2.

[illegible]ment of [illegible]ct.

[illegible] shall come into operation on such day as the said Governor in Council shall notify in the said Gazette.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill, which has been framed by the Madras Government, but which the Local Council is incompetent to pass, is to provide for the investment of both the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills with Small Cause jurisdiction. The Local Government intends that one or other of these Officers should be invariably present at Ootacamund for the trial of Small Causes, which form the principal part of the judicial work on the Neilgherries. The Bill provides for the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Court of Small Causes jointly as well as singly, and that in the exercise of these powers, they shall be subject to such rules as the Local Government shall prescribe. The Commissioner is given a casting voice in cases where he differs from the Assistant Commissioner. Suits pending before the Civil Judge at Ootacamund in his capacity of a Small Cause Court Judge, will be heard by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.

~~The Local~~ Council ~~[illegible] incompetent to~~ pass the Bill, inasmuch as, if it becomes law, it will affect an Act (No. XI of 1865) of the Governor General in Council, passed since the Indian Councils' Act came into operation.

H. S. MAINE.

SIMLA;
The 24th June 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Simla, the 30th June 1868.

No. 2770.

Mr. Robert Moss King, of Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years from the date of embarkation.

The 1st July 1868.

No. 2786.

In continuation of Notification No. 5794, dated the 25th October 1867, the following list of the books, which will form the standard of examination for high proficiency in the Ooryah language, is published for general information :—

I.—Hitopadesa.

II.—Batris Singhasun.

III.—The songs of Joyade[illegible] ise called, the Gita Go[illegible]

The 2nd July 1868.

No. 2804.

The services of Assistant Surgeon [illegible] A. [illegible] Colles, M.D., are re-placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st May.

No. 2813.

The following Rule is notified for general information, in continuation of the Rules published in Notification No. 5794, dated the 25th of October 1867.—It shall stand and be read as No. IV (*a*).—

"A Civil Servant shall be at liberty to present "himself for examination in the obligatory and "another language simultaneously. But no "report of his proficiency in the *second* lan-"guage shall be prepared unless he is declared to "have passed in the obligatory language."

The 3rd July 1868.

No. 2826.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. Arthur Grote to resign the Civil Service from the date of his embarkation for Europe.

No. 2829.

APPOINTMENT.—Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Thomas Suffrein, of the Madras Medical Establishment, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Moulmein, with effect from the date he relieves Doctor Marr, proceeding on sick certificate to Europe.

Judicial.

The 2nd July 1868.

No. 1105.

Under the provisions of Section 38 of Act XXV. of 1861, Captain F. M. Newberry, Assistant Commissioner of Lucknow in Oudh, is empowered to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, and to commit or hold to bail, persons to take their trial before such Court.

No. 11[illegible]7.

Under the provisions of Act XXXIV of 186[illegible] the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah, the powe[illegible] conferred upon Local Governments by Section 3[illegible] of Act XXV. of 1861.

Police.

The 3rd July 1868.

No. 402.

Leave of absence on medical certificate for two months has been granted to Captain W. G. Grove, Superintendent of Police, Port [illegible] [illegible]tain Grove availed himself of the [illegible] noon of the 4th ultimo, making [illegible] Mr. Inspector Doughty.

Ecclesiastical.

The 1st July 1868.

No. 363.

The appointment of the Reverend Francis Crombie to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, announced in Notification No. 268, dated the 1st May, will take effect from the 25th April last.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Judicial.

Simla, the 30th June 186[illegible]

No. 188.

The 3rd July 1868.

648 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer itted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect the date specified opposite to his name, sub- the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the tary of State for India:—

enant Archibald Fullerton mberlege, of the Royal tillery, Assistant Revenue rveyor, 2nd Division, Oude, raitch.	7th Jan. 1867.

. 649 *of* 1868.—The following Military letter the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for is published for general information:—

TARY. INDIA OFFICE;
192. *London, 4th June* 1868.

is Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

R,—Your letter dated 8th February 1868, 46) submits for decision the question whether provisions of the Despatch No. 113 of 16th 1867, permitting Officers to draw allowances the date of their arrival at whatever port may disembark on return to duty, apply to er, their first arrival in India.

Officers in this position may be either those ish Regiments who have been ordered out their Corps, or Officers appointed to the n Medical Service. I am of opinion that the nained should receive Indian allowances on arrival at the port to which they may have ordered, whether it be situated within the deney where their Regiments are stationed or but that the Medical Officers have no claim to llowances until they arrive within the limits e Presidency to which they stand appointed.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

. 650 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned out- ioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea hav- been permitted to reside and draw their sti- s in India, payment of pension is to be made charged accordingly:—

	Rate of Pension per diem.
ry Staff Sergeant Hugh nes, late of the 25th rade Royal Artillery.	2*s.* (two shillings) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.
ant Gideon Riedy, late the 35th foot.	2*s.* (two shillings) from the date he ceases to receive
Driver James May, late of the 8th Brigade Royal Artillery.	8*d.* (eight pence) for the period of two years and six months from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.
Private John Dadds, late of the 35th Foot.	1*s.* (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.
Private Thomas Minogue, late of the 104th Foot.	1*s.* 1½*d.* (one shilling and one and half penny) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.
Private Richard Marum, late of the 1st Battalion 1st Foot.	1*s.* (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.
Private Edward Burke, late of the 27th Foot.	1*s.* (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

No. 651 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant H. A. Plowden, of the Bengal Staff Corps.	22nd June 1868.

No. 652 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Establishment of the

Army Commissariat Department.

RANK AND NAMES.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED.	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN SUCCESSION TO
Sub-Conductor Richard Tear ...	Conductor	From 17th June 1868.	Conductor Robert Saunders, transferred to the Pension Establishment.
Sergeant Thomas Donlea	Sub-Conductor		

Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner in their capacity of Judges of a Court of Small Causes, and generally for defining their duties and relative positions when acting in such capacity, and may also from time to time alter and add to the rules so made: Provided that such rules, alterations and additions are consistent with the provisions of this Act.

Opinion of Commissioner to prevail in case of difference.

3. Whenever there is a difference of opinion between the said Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner sitting together as aforesaid

No. 653 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers ve reported their departure on the dates specified posite to their names:—

utenant Colonel B. Ford, of the Madras Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 503 of 1868. The date assigned in Government General Order No. 544, dated 5th June 1868, is hereby cancelled.	*Surat,* *25th May 1868.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. Sutherland, M.D., of the Medical Department, Government General Order No. 560 of 1868.
Second Captain D. J. Welsh, of the Royal Artillery, Government General Order No. 624 of 1868 ... ...
} *Nubia*, 22nd June 1868.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Simla, the 29th June 1868.

No. 172.

Mr. W. H. Parker, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Mr. T. E. Owen, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, are transferred from the North-Western Provinces to Central India. These Officers are promoted to the 2nd and 3rd Grade respectively from the date on which they assume charge of their duties in Central India.

Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from Central India to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 173.

The undermentioned Subordinates are transferred from Oudh to British Burmah:—

Mr. R. B. Wrenn, 1st Grade Supervisor.
" T. P. Jones, 1st Grade Supervisor.
Lalla Tej Rae, 2nd Grade Overseer.
Baboo Kally Doss Bhuttacharjee, 2nd Grade Overseer.

The 2nd July 1868.

No. 174.

Corporal W. Grindal, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Punjab.

No. 175.

Mr. J. H. Reid is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to Oudh.

The 3rd July 1868.

No. 176.

Mr. C. J. Williamson is appointed to the Public Works Department, temporarily, as an Executive Engineer of the 4th Grade, with effect from the 16th June 1868, and posted to Rajpootana.

Revenue—Forests.

The 26th June 1868.

No. 11 F.

Mr. F. Read, Conservator of Forests in Oudh, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

The 29th June 1868.

No. 12 F.

The Governor General in Council is pl[illegible] make the following promotions and appo[illegible] in the Forest Department of British Burn[illegible]

Lieutenant W. Stenhouse, Assistant Co[illegible] 1st Class, is promoted to the grade o[illegible] Conservator, 2nd Class, with effect f[illegible] November 1867, the date on which [illegible] Seaton assumed charge of the office of C[illegible] tor of Forests.

Mr. W. Schlich, Special Assistant Conserv[illegible] appointed Deputy Conservator of the 2nd [illegible] vice Mr. James Barker, deceased.

Mr. F. W. Elsner, Assistant Conservator, 2n[illegible] is promoted to the grade of Assistant Co[illegible] tor, 1st Class, vice Lieutenant Stenhouse.

Mr. W. C. Midwinter is appointed an A[illegible] Conservator of the 3rd Class, on probatio[illegible] this date.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.*[illegible]
Secy. to the Govt. of I[illegible]

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st May 1868.

The Viceroy and Members of the G[illegible] of India having left the Presidency f[illegible] is hereby notified that on and after th[illegible] and until further notice, the *Gazette* [illegible] be published at Simla on the morni[illegible] Saturday.

All communications other than remitt[illegible] tended for the Gazette should be addressed [illegible] Superintendent, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Remittances should be sent to the [illegible] Office, No. 4, Hastings Street.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTME[illegible]

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th June 1868.

No. 18.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. C. W. F. Seye[illegible] Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Grade, [illegible] to the 3rd Division, Central Provinces, for [illegible] days, on medical certificate, from the 21st ult[illegible]

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colon*[illegible]
Depy. Surveyor Ge[illegible]

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMEN[illegible]

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th June 1868.

The following amounts in Circle Notes are a[illegible] able at this Office:—

Allahabad ..	...	Rs. 16,00,000
Lahore ...	...	" 9,97,080

R. A. STERNDALE,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Curr[illegible]

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 29th June 1868.

In consequence of the amalgamation of the Treasury at Pakour with that of Rajmehal, the Money Order Office at the former station is closed. All Money Orders outstanding on Pakour will be cashed at Rajmehal.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptlr. Genl. of Accounts.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees.	Certificates issued for Rupees.	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay, Rupees.	Assayed, Rupees.	Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees.
June 22nd, 1868	.....	31,432	52,795	3,16,757	43,61,717
„ 23rd, „	.....	37,900	16,560	3,53,145	43,61,717
„ 24th, „	.....	15,669	1,456	1,68,879	45,61,717
„ 25th, „	.....	.....	1,456	1,69,000	45,61,717
„ 26th, „	.....	459	1,000	1,69,613	45,61,717
„ 27th, „	.....	.....	453	1,69,998	45,61,717

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 29th June 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004*A*, *dated Simla,* 30*th July* 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India.*"

Lost.

In transit from Ghazeepore to Calcutta the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Offices at Allahabad and Calcutta:—

No. A23—73146 for Rs. 50.

J. W. O'DOWDA.

Second half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A22—04675 for Rs. 10.

E. WALTERS.

First half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A22—09853 for Rs. 10.

J. CARTER & Co.

First half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A26—3949 for Rs. 20.

R. ANDERSON.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

1st half of	No.	A22—07910	for Rs.	10.
2nd „	„	A22—07927	„	10.
1st „	„	A22—07932	„	10.
1st „	„	A33—98158	„	20.
1st „	„	A33—98159	„	20.
2nd „	„	A33—98160	„	20.
1st „	„	A35—63868	„	50.
1st „	„	A35—63869	„	50.

F. R. MICHELL.

In transit by Post from Jhansie to Allahabad the second halves of the following Currency Notes:—

No. A18—35359 for Rs. 10.
„ A35—56935 „ 50.

C. A. BATTENBURGH.

In transit left half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A41—33291 for Rs. 10.

GOLAM AKBAR.

In transit by Post from Ferozepore to Calcutta left halves of the following Lahore Circle Currency Notes:—

No. 72826 for Rs. 100.
„ 73073 „ 100.

T. H. WHITE.

Halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A58—46848 for Rs. 100.
„ A58—46849 „ 100.
„ A58—46850 „ 100.
„ A58—66929 „ 100.

GRINDLAY & Co.

Right half of the following Currency Note :—

No. A40—46162 for Rs. 50.

W. AINSLIE.

In transit between Pertabgurh and Calcutta halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

Right half No. A36—01529 for Rs. 50.
Left „ „ A35—65468 „ 50.
Right „ „ A34—73698 „ 20.

R. D. LOGG.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A44—01285 for Rs. 20[illegible]
„ A44—05007 „ 2[illegible].

THACKER, SPINK & Co.

The following Curren[illegible] Note—intimation of loss given to the Curre[illegible] Office, Nagpore :—

No. C41—52044 for Rs. 50.

C. H. TRIMNELL.

In transit by Post first halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A49—02692 for Rs. 10.
„ A42—22174 „ 10.
„ A19—48842 „ 10.
„ A18—37896* „ 10.

H. E. FOX.

* Of the Allahabad Circle.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A11—95441 for Rs. 50.

CHUNDER SHEKHUR DASS.

First halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A21—38707 for Rs. 10.
„ A40—16395 „ 50.

H. WILSON.

In transit by Post the second halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A55—70142 for Rs. 50.
„ A34—85371 „ 20.

J. G. KELLY.

Second half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A22—08881 for Rs. 10.

JUGGUT CHUNDER ROY.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A43—97536 for Rs. 20.
„ A43—97545 „ 20.

BARHAM, HILL & Co.

First halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A58—66993 for Rs. 100[illegible].
„ A55—9556 „ 50[illegible].
„ 55—68635 „ 50[illegible].
„ 41—82875 „ 10[illegible].

ANSTRUTHE[illegible]R & Co.

First half of the following Currency [illegible]ote—intimation of loss given to the Currency O[illegible]ffice, Calcutta :—

No. A47—14393 for Rs. 1,000[illegible].

GOLUCKNA[illegible]TH GHOSE.

Half of the following Currency Note—in[illegible]imation of loss given to the Currency Office, Lahor[illegible]e :—

No. A24—34928 for Rs. 20.

W. J. K[illegible]NIGHT.

In transit between Rajeote and Bon[illegible]bay the left halves of the following Currency Not[illegible]es of the Bombay Circle :—

No. C52—41018 for Rs. 100.
„ C41—61602 „ 50.
„ C43—53055 „ 10[illegible].
„ C43—53056 „ 10[illegible].

G. E. H[illegible]ANCOCK.

Second half of the following Curren[illegible]cy Note—intimation of loss given to the Curr[illegible]ency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A26—0261 for Rs. 20.

S[illegible]R D[illegible]

In transit by Rail from Hooghly to Calcutt[illegible] half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office :—

No. A10—08266 for Rs. 20.

LUCKHUN CHUNDER MULLICK.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. 93141 for Rs. 100.

F. C. SYMONDS.

Lost or Stolen.

Right half of the following Currency Note intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A42—21454 for Rs. 10.

H. ANDREWS.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta ;—

No. A38—01945 for Rs. 100.
„ A35—50759 „ 50.

C. A. DUBUS.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Lahore :—

No. A15—26054 for Rs. 500.

TOYLUCK NAUTH MOOKERJEE.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A55—73258 for Rs. 50.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.

Stolen.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

Nos. A18—35018, 35593, 35585, 35584, 35581, 27640, 34130, 30554, 28277, A22—06172, 00140, 00139, 00138, 00137, 00136, 00135 00134, 00133, A18—39971, 39972, 39973, 29516, 30713, A22—00130 for Rs. 10 each.

Nos. A31—91455, 91484, 91483, 91482, 91481, 91480, 91479, 91478, 91477, A27—13993, 15638, A33—91009, A26—13807 for Rs. 20 each.

MADHU SUDAN MOOKERJEE.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

Interest Warrant, No. 003722 of 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60 for Rs. 82-8.

Interest Warrant, No. 007626 of 4 per cent. Loan of 1835-36 for Rs. 30.

Interest Warrant, No. 010635 of 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 150.

Interest Warrant, No. 003884 of 4 per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 270.

And never endorsed by me to any person.

KHETTER MOHUN CHATTERJEE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Share Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed for fifteen days from this date.

By order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th June 1868

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and the Seebsaugor Tea Company, Limited. } Notice is hereby given that Saturday the twenty-fifth day of July next has been appointed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear for the purpose of passing the accounts of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, and making such other order as to the closing of the liquidation of the said Company as may be necessary.

BARROW, SEN, & WATSON, *Solicitors.* R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

NEW NUMBER OF ARMY LIST,

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[Should Postage Stamps be remitted, one anna additional in the Rupee must be sent to cover discount on sale of Stamps.]

By Authority of Government.

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QUARTERLY ARMY LIST
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(FIFTH EDITION).

EDITED,

WITH AN INDEX TO THE STATUTES RELATING TO INDIA NOT EXPRESSLY REPEALED.

BY WHITLEY STOKES, ESQ.,

OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

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RELATING TO THE

TRADE AND NAVIGATION

OF

BRITISH INDIA,

FOR THE MONTH ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1867, AND FIVE MONTHS ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1867.

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FOR THE

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TO THE

CIVIL AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENTS

OF THE

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FOR THE

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WITH

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OF THE

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SECOND EDITION.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 1st July 1868.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.

The Hon'ble Major General Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.

The Hon'ble John Strachey.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

INOCULATION (KUMAON AND GARHWÁL) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation in Kumaon and Garhwál, said that the Bill had been prepared at the request of the Local Government, and that his reasons for asking for leave to introduce it might be stated in a very few words. About fifteen years ago,—he could speak from personal knowledge, as he then held appointments in Kumaon and Garhwál—he believed that no part of India suffered more severely from small-pox. In fact he had never heard of epidemics of

cholera or plague more fatal. There were, however, on account of the coolness of the climate, great facilities for introducing vaccination, and the Government was fortunate enough to secure the services of an able and zealous officer, Dr. F. Pearson. The result was that for some time small-pox had almost ceased to exist in those territories. The means of vaccination were ample for all and easily available, and the majority of the people were beginning to be sensible of its power. For some years past inoculation had been prohibited in Kumaon and Garhwál, and it was supposed that such prohibition was not inconsistent with the law. The local authorities, however, had lately come to the conclusion that to continue this prohibition, or at all events to enforce the sanction necessary to compel its observance, was distinctly illegal, and hence the correspondence which had resulted in the preparation of the Bill which he now asked leave to introduce. The Local Government wrote that "since the issue of orders directing officers in the division of Kumaon and Garhwál to refrain from prosecuting criminally persons infringing the proclamation, by which the practice of inoculation was prohibited, some evil-disposed, ignorant or interested persons, now made aware that inoculation is not penal, have attempted to re-introduce it." Another reason urged by the Superintendent General of Vaccination for the adoption of some legislative measure was, that Kumaon and Garhwál were the seed beds from which the North-Western Provinces and other parts of India were supplied with vaccine virus, and that it was therefore urgently necessary to keep the field untainted, and exclude the possibility of the virus being injured by the admixture of small-pox.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NON-REGISTRATION OF SETTLEMENT RECORDS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to exempt from the Indian Registration Act, 1866, certain instruments executed by or in favour of Government, said that the Bill had reference chiefly to documents connected with the settlement of the land revenue. It was generally held to be a doubtful question whether the settlement records were or were not liable to be registered under the provisions of the Indian Registration Act. Whilst, on the one hand, it was argued that these papers constituted simply the record of pre-existing rights, that they were not framed with the intention of *creating* interests in land, and could in no sense be regarded as documents of title; on the other, it was to be observed that the conditions of compulsory registration as set forth in the Act, were very comprehensive, including not merely instruments which purported to create or transfer, but also those which tended in any way to limit or assign any interest in land; and it was difficult to avoid the conclusion that the settlement records which treated of the rights of occupancy possessed by the tenant, the specification of his holding, and the adjustment of questions of disputed boundary, must be held to have the effect of limiting and defining, to some extent at least, interests in the land to which they related.

The subject had been brought under consideration in a reference from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, where extensive revisions of settlement were now being made. It had been urged that it was highly inexpedient that settlement records should be subjected to the obligations imposed by the Indian Registration Act; that, looking to the nature of the settlement record, the way in which it was prepared, and the manner in which it was kept and made accessible for inspection by all parties interested in its contents,

all the purposes of registration as regards the interests in land affected by it, must be held to be sufficiently attained, whilst the hardship and expense to individuals of the fulfilment of the conditions of the Act by the further registration of such documents, as therein required, was necessarily very great.

Upon this representation of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, a general reference was made to all Local Governments and Administrations. 1*st*.—As to whether such documents did come under the liabilities imposed by the Registration Act. 2*nd*.—Whether their registration under that Act was necessary or desirable.

On the first point, the replies received indicated the existence of some diversity of opinion and interpretation of the requirements of the Act; whilst as to the inexpediency of the registration of such documents being made compulsory, there might be said to be a general agreement. In these circumstances, it seemed necessary to have recourse to legislation, in order that the existing doubts as to the liability of this important and extensive class of documents to registration might be removed, and having regard to the weight of opinion against the subjection of such documents to the provisions of the Registration Act, it was clearly expedient to secure their exemption from its operation.

The Registration Act had for its chief objects the prevention of fraudulent dealings in regard to the conveyance of immoveable property, and the provision of a complete record of all titles and interests in land; the only substantial objection therefore that could be taken to the proposed exclusion of settlement records from the obligation which it imposed on the executants of deeds treating of such interests, was that by their exemption the registration record quoad the land which formed the subject of settlement would, to a certain extent, be incomplete.

The answer to this objection was, that what the registration records failed to supply, would be found in the settlement records; that the latter afforded as good security for the authenticity of the facts which they represented as the former, and were no less accessible to the person interested in the investigation of their contents. The only disadvantage that such person was placed under through the non-liability to registration of these documents was that he must search the records of two offices, instead of one, to obtain the complete information which he required. It had been suggested, however, that this difficulty might be overcome by providing for the deposit of copies of the exempted documents in the Registration Office. This was a question of detail which, if he (MR. COCKERELL) obtained leave to introduce the Bill, could be more fully considered after the Bill had been referred to a Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NEILGHERRY COMMISSIONER'S SMALL CAUSE JURISDICTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill for investing the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills with the powers of a Judge of a Small Cause Court, said that this was almost a formal matter. The Bill was necessitated by a defect of legislative power in the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George. It appeared that the Madras Government had been for some time engaged in framing a scheme for the administration of civil and criminal justice, and for the collection and superintendence of the revenues on the Neilgherry Hills. It had been

found that, under the system now in force, the work devolving on the Civil and Sessions Judge of Ootacamund was sufficient to occupy only a portion of his time, and that on the other hand the Collector of Coimbatore had more business connected with the Neilgherries than he could efficiently discharge without withdrawing his attention from the rest of his district. The plan proposed by the Madras Government, which was somewhat of a Non-Regulation arrangement, had been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council; but part of the scheme consisted in investing the Commissioner and his Assistant with Small Cause jurisdiction. The Bill to attain this object could only be passed by the Council of the Governor General, as it would modify their Act No. XI of 1865 in so far as that Act contemplated that a Judge invested with Small Cause jurisdiction, should be a Small Cause Judge and nothing else. This Council had to some extent departed from the principle which he had mentioned by authorizing, under Act No. XVI of 1868, the Local Governments of Lower Bengal and the North-Western Provinces to invest subordinate Judges and Munsifs with the powers of a Small Cause Judge. This, of course, it was competent for the Council of the Governor General to do, but under the Indian Councils' Act, the local Councils had no power to amend any Act of the Governor General in Council made after the year 1861. Hence it had become necessary to supplement the Madras legislation.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE then introduced the Bill and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in a week. The matter was urgent, as the proposed measure formed an essential part of the larger scheme to which he had adverted, and many pressing telegrams on the subject had been received from Madras by his Hon'ble friend, Mr. Taylor. The Bill first provided for the investment of both the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills with Small Cause jurisdiction. The Local Government intended that one or other of these Officers should be invariably present at Ootacamund for the trial of Small Causes, which formed the principal part of the judicial work on those Hills. The Bill also provided for the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Court of Small Causes jointly as well as singly, and that in the exercise of these powers, they should be subject to such rules as the Local Government should prescribe. The Commissioner would have a casting voice in cases where he differed from the Assistant Commissioner.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill for investing the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills with the powers of a Judge of a Small Cause Court,—the Hon'ble Messrs. Taylor and Cockerell and the Mover.

The Council adjourned till the 8th July 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

SIMLA,
The 1st July 1868.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

No. 28 of 1868.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st July 1868, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in a week :—

No. 15 of 1868.

A Bill for investing the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills with the powers of a Court of Small Causes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills appointed under the provisions of Madras Act No. II of 1868 should be invested with the powers of a Court of Small Causes constituted under the provisions of Act No. XI of 1865 *(to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature)*; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Power to invest Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Neilgherry Hills with Small Cause jurisdiction.

1. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may, by notification in the local official Gazette, authorize the said Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner to exercise jointly or separately within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the said Commissioner the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes constituted under the provisions of the said Act No. XI of 1865, but subject to the rules hereinafter referred to.

Power to make rules.

2. The said Governor in Council may frame rules providing for the distribution of business between the said Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner in their capacity of Judges of a Court of Small Causes, and generally for defining their duties and relative positions when acting in such capacity, and may also from time to time alter and add to the rules so made: Provided that such rules, alterations and additions are consistent with the provisions of this Act.

Opinion of Commissioner to prevail in case of difference.

3. Whenever there is a difference of opinion between the said Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner sitting together as aforesaid upon any question of fact, law or practice, or upon any usage having the force of law, the opinion of the Commissioner shall prevail.

Pending suits.

4. Suits and proceedings pending before the Civil Judge at Ootacamund, in his capacity of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, when this Act comes into operation, shall be heard and determined by the said Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner in accordance with the rules to be made under section 2.

Commencement of Act.

5. This Act shall come into operation on such day as the said Governor in Council shall notify in the said Gazette.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill, which has been framed by the Madras Government, but which the Local Council is incompetent to pass, is to provide for the investment of both the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills with Small Cause jurisdiction. The Local Government intends that one or other of these Officers should be invariably present at Ootacamund for the trial of Small Causes, which form the principal part of the judicial work on the Neilgherries. The Bill provides for the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Court of Small Causes jointly as well as singly, and that in the exercise of these powers, they shall be subject to such rules as the Local Government shall prescribe. The Commissioner is given a casting voice in cases where he differs from the Assistant Commissioner. Suits pending before the Civil Judge at Ootacamund in his capacity of a Small Cause Court Judge, will be heard by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.

The Local Council is incompetent to pass the Bill, inasmuch as, if it becomes law, it will affect an Act (No. XI of 1865) of the Governor General in Council, passed since the Indian Council's Act came into operation.

H. S. MAINE.

SIMLA;
The 24th June 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Simla, the 9th July 1868.

No. 2893.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Mr. R. Jardine ...	... 5	months.
„ G. E. Makgill	.. 6	„
„ H. B. Henderson	... 5	„
„ C. R. Lindsay	... 5	„
„ T. W. Gribble	... 4	„
„ F. H. McLaughlin	... 4	„

No. 2901.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. W. R. Benson, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 22nd ultimo.

The 10th July 1868.

No. 2910.

Mr. M. H. Ormsby, Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, has obtained eighteen months' leave of absence on medical certificate under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 2914.

Under the provisions of Section 63 of Act XIII of 1864, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in the Lists of Medicines and Disinfectants to be provided for ships carrying emigrants to the West Indies, to the Mauritius, or to Bourbon, published in the *Gazette of India* under Notification No. 2923, dated the 31st March 1865 :—

For ships carrying emigrants to the West Indies, instead of the quantities of Chloride of Lime and Burnet's disinfecting fluid hitherto prescribed, there shall be supplied pure *crystallized* Carbolic Acid in the proportion of one pound for every hundred emigrants, and six hundred pounds of either MacDougall's or Doctor Grace Calvert's disinfecting powder for each ship.

For ships carrying emigrants to the Mauritius or Bourbon, instead of the quantity of Chloride of Lime hitherto prescribed, there shall be supplied pure *crystallized* Carbolic Acid in the proportion of one-half pound for every hundred emigrants, and three hundred pounds of either MacDougall's or Doctor Grace Calvert's disinfecting powder for each ship.

Revenue.

The 6th July 1868.

No. 672.

Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Statute 28 Victoria, Cap. 17, it is hereby proclaimed that the undermentioned estate has been transferred from the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and has been made subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab :—

Estate of Jutwarah Khoord, formerly belonging to the Meerut District in the North-Western Provinces, now transferred to the Delhi District in the Punjab.

The 10th July 1868.

No. 690.

Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, having passed the prescribed departmental examination, is promoted to the grade of Assistant Superintendent from the 1st June 1868.

Ecclesiastical.

The 7th July 1868.

No. 375.

The Reverend A. W. R. Quinlan, M.A., appointed by the Secretary of State a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 22nd ultimo per Steam Ship *Candia*.

Mr. Quinlan's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 314, dated 22nd May 1868 (Police), appointing Mr. W. H. Pattison as District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, British Burmah, *read* "W. H. Pattisson."

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

General.

Simla, the 9th July 1868.

No. 1145.

Preparatory leave having been granted to Mr. J. Tracey, Magistrate of Akyab, to appear before the Medical Board in Calcutta, he availed himself of the same and made over charge of his Office to Major Spilsbury, Deputy Commissioner, Akyab, on the afternoon of the 7th April last.

Mr. J. Tracey has been granted twenty months' leave to England on medical certificate from the 20th April 1868.

Mr. Tracey embarked for Europe on the Peninsula and Oriental Company's Steamer *Candia*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 29th April.

No. 1146.

Mr. Ruttonjee Jamasjee, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Oomrowtee District, has been granted two months' privilege leave of absence from date on which he may avail himself thereof.

No. 1147.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Mehkur District, in West Berar, shall henceforth be designated by the name of the Sudder Station Booldanah.

No. 1149.

The services of Mr. H. S. Reid, Commissioner, Fyzabad Division, Oudh, have been placed at the disposal of the Government North-Western Provinces.

No. 1150.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. M. L. Ferrar, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in Oudh, to be an Assistant Settlement Officer, 2nd Grade, in the Province.

No. 1152.

LEAVE.—Captain E. C. Impey, Political Agent, Marwar, is granted three months' privilege leave.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th July 1868.

No. 911.

Mr. W. Donald received charge of the Office of Examiner of Claims, Madras, from Mr. T. G. Trevor on the afternoon of the 15th ultimo.

The 9th July 1868.

No. 922.

Read Section XXII of Act IX of 1868.

A letter from the Secretary to the Landholders' and Commercial Association regarding the interpretation to be given to the word 'Agencies' in the above section.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the powers conferred in him by Section 35 of Act IX of 1868, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule for the guidance of Officers that the word 'Agencies' in Section 22 of the said Act. is not to be taken as including persons or firms, who, while carrying on business on their own account, or a general Agency business, are employed by a Joint Stock Company as their Agents, but are not servants of such Company.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

The 10th July 1868.

No. 969.

Mr. H. A. Mangles, Accountant General, British Burmah, is allowed preparatory leave for the 5th February 1868, the day before he resumed charge of his Office on return from leave of absence on medical certificate.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th July 1868.

No. 654 *of* 1868.—Captain A. R. Montfort, of the 10th Foot, Officiating Adjutant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is specially allowed general leave of absence for three months from the 25th June 1868, in extension of privilege leave.

No. 655 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Quarter Master General's Department.

Lieutenant C. M. MacGregor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, late Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, to be an Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Major F. S. Roberts, V.C., who vacates on proceeding on leave to Europe.

The 7th July 1868.

No. 656 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, Commanding the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on medical certificate:—

Assistant Surgeon Frederick George Constant, M.D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers) ...	For 20 months.

No. 657 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned men of the Punjab Frontier Force to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, in consideration of their conspicuous gallantry in action with a body of Bezotees on the 11th March 1868:—

3rd Punjab Infantry.
Subadar Atta Mahomed.
" Abdoolla Khan,
Jemadar Bisseesur Misser.
Sepoy Meer Baz.
6th Punjab Infantry.
Sepoy Zurreen Khan.

No. 658 *of* 1868—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 105, *dated* 11*th June* 1868.—Confirming the Regimental order issued by the Officer Commanding 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, dated 8th June 1868, directing Lieutenant O. J. O. FitzGerald, Adjutant, to officiate in addition, as second in Command, during the absence of Captain A. A. Johnson, or until further orders.

No. 659 *of* 1868.—The following promotion is made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
9th Bengal Cavalry ...	Duffadar Chait Singh ...	Jemadar..	4th July 1868	As a Supernumerary.

No. 660 *of* 1868.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 9th June 1868, page 3245, is published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*" *of* 9*th June* 1868, *page* 3245, *India Office*, 8*th June* 1868.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government in India :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Edward Robert Conolly, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery. Dated 27th August 1858.

Lieutenant Colin Hubert Garbett, 107th Regiment. Dated 4th February 1861.

Lieutenant John Edward Campbell, Bengal Infantry. Dated 26th September 1861.

Lieutenant Albert FitzWilliam Taylor, 108th Foot. Dated 28th August 1861.

Lieutenant John Colledge, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 1st October 1861.

Lieutenant Frederick Alexander Darley, Bengal Infantry. Dated 13th December 1861.

Lieutenant Andrew Scott, Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st January 1862.

Lieutenant Reginald Beavan, Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st January 1862.

Lieutenant John Ronald Campbell, Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st January 1862.

Lieutenant Thomas Rennie Cowie, Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st January 1862.

Lieutenant Robert William Erskine Burrows, Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st January 1862.

Lieutenant John Cook, Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st January 1862.

Lieutenant John Edward Paget Mosley, Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st January 1862.

Lieutenant William John Williamson, Bengal Infantry. Dated 2nd May 1862.

Lieutenant Arthur George Hammond, Bengal Infantry. Dated 14th May 1862.

Lieutenant John Edward Sandeman, Bengal Infantry. Dated 19th May 1862.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Hunter, Bengal Infantry Dated 30th July 1862.

Lieutenant Celadon Charles Brownlow, Bengal Infantry. Dated 30th July 1862.

Ensign Thomas Bernard Michell, 80th Regiment. Dated 26th February 1866.

No. 661 *of* 1868.—In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following scale of chargers for Army and Departmental Staff Officers, for which they are entitled to transport by rail or on boardship when proceeding on permanent duty at the Government expense; as also of the number they may be allowed to take when proceeding on service in the field, unless the particular nature of such service renders a special reduction of the complement necessary.

2. Horse allowance for the number of chargers assigned is to be considered as included in the consolidated or staff salary of the appointment, the division of which, in case of absence, is not however to be thereby affected.

3. Officers, whatever their rank, when proceeding on ordinary tours of inspection, will only be allowed transport for one charger.

	Ordinary complement.	Allowed on field service.
Major General Commanding a Division ... Brigadier General Commanding a Brigade ... Adjutant General ... Quarter Master General ... Commissary General ... Inspector General of Hospitals	2	4
Judge Advocate General ... Deputy Adjutant General ... Deputy Quarter Master General ... Deputy Commissary General .. Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals ...	2	3
Inspector General of Ordnance Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance ... Inspector of Artillery ... Chief Inspector of Musketry... Staff Surgeon Major in charge of a Circle ...	2	0
Military Secretary to the Viceroy ... Military Secretary to Governors of Presidencies Military Secretary to Commanders-in-Chief ... Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy... Aide-de-Camp to Governors of Presidencies ... Aide-de-Camp to Commanders-in-Chief ... Interpreter to Commanders-in-Chief	2	3
Deputy Judge Advocate General .. Assistant Adjutant General Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Assistant Quarter Master General Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Brigade Majors ... Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant Governors ... Aide-de-Camp to General Officers ..	1	2

	Ordinary complement.	Allowed on field service.
Field Engineer ... Commissary of Ordnance ... Assistant Commissary General Deputy Assistant Commissary General ... Field and Staff Surgeon Major or Surgeon ... Staff Veterinary Surgeon	1	2
Commandant of Artillery ... Chief Engineer ...	0	4
Brigade Quarter Master ... Baggage Master ... Provost Marshal ... Deputy Commissary ... Assistant Commissary ... Deputy Assistant Commissary Senior Apothecary ...	0	1
All other Departmental Commissioned Staff Officers, each	1	0

No. 662 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel George Alexander Black, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, Erinpoorah Irregular Force ... — For 6 months, under the Regulations of 1868.

The 8th July 1868.

No. 663 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
13th (The Shekhawatte) Regiment Native Infantry.	Jemadar Tukkut Sing ..	Subabar	31st May 1868.	Shaikh Khoda Bux, deceased.
	Havildar Poorun ..	Jemadar		Tukkut Sing, promoted.

No. 664 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers were permitted by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, Commanding the Abyssinian Field Force, to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Captain John Mackie Stewart, of the late 35th Regiment Native Infantry, with the Land Transport Corps in Abyssinia ... ...
Lieutenant Arthur George Hartshorne, of the General List, Infantry, Quarter Master, 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment Native Infantry, with the Mule Train in Abyssinia ... — For 20 months, under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 665 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Burnard Edward Reade, late 67th Native Infantry ... ... — For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

This cancels Government General Order No. 500, dated Simla, 20th May 1868.

No. 666 *of* 1868.—The admission into the service of the undermentioned Native Doctors, notified in Government General Orders No. 562 and No. 583, dated 9th and 12th June 1868, is to be held to have effect from the 17th instead of the 27th April 1868, as previously notified:—

Ghoolam Ahmed.	Dhurmanund Jossee.
Bhowany Sing.	Mohun Loll.
Saidool Rohman.	Gooru Churn Luskur.
Munsoor Ahmed.	Burkuth Oollah.
Reazool Huck.	Abool Hossain.
Rohuth Ally.	Syed Abdoollah.
Mahomed Russool.	Ghoolam Amjud.

No. 667 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the late Sebundy Sappers and Miners are allowed the pensions noted opposite their respective names, with effect from the date of the disbandment of the Corps. The stipends are to be drawn in the Presidency Pay Circle:—

Jemadar Dhurm Sing ... „ Ramdeen ...	Rs. 10 per mensem.
Havildar Jubber Sing ...	„ 6 „
„ Dulkum Sing ... „ Puran ...	Pensioned as Naicks. Rs. 5 per mensem.
Naick Jungbeer ...	„ 5 „
Sepoy Kaloo Sing ... „ Dhundal ..	„ 3 8 0 „

No. 668 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the late Sebundy Sappers and Miners are granted the pensions noted opposite their respective names, with effect from 11th July 1866. The stipends are to be disbursed in the Presidency Pay Circle:—

Subadar Runjeet Sing ...	Rs. 18 per mensem.
Jemadar Allum Sing ...	„ 10 „
Havildar Rutton Sing ...	„ 6 „

No. 669 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Captain William Edward Delves Broughton, of the late 6th European Regiment, Second Wing Subaltern 44th, (Sylhet) Regiment Native Light Infantry ... — For 20 months, under the Regulations of 1868.

This cancels the Government General Order No. 640, dated 1st July 1868.

No. 670 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, sub-

ject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Arthur Crookshank, of Her Majesty's 35th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern and Officiating Adjutant, 26th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry	29th Jan. 1867.

The 9th July 1868.

No. 671 *of* 1868.—Doubts having arisen as to the amount of bounty to be refunded by soldiers who may take their discharge after having volunteered under the provisions of General Order by the Governor General, No. 496, dated 13th June 1864, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council directs the substitution of the following form of agreement to be signed by soldiers receiving bounty for volunteering, in place of that contained in the order above referred to:—

I, ————, having received, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 695 of 1863, ——— Rupees bounty for volunteering, have done so on the condition that I cannot claim my discharge, unless, in addition to any purchase money which may be claimable from me under the Regulations of the service, I refund the amount of bounty I have received, deducting ten Rupees for each year of service I shall have completed since volunteering.

No. 672 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Surgeon Major C. R. Francis, M.B., of the Medical Department, Examiner of Medical Accounts, to officiate as Secretary to the Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, Lower Provinces, during the period Surgeon Major Macpherson may officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, or until further orders.

Surgeon J. Pichall, M.D., of the Medical Department, to officiate as Examiner of Medical Accounts, during the period Surgeon Major Francis may officiate as Secretary to the Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, Lower Provinces, or until further orders.

No. 673 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Henry Sullivan Jarrett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 4th Bengal Cavalry ..	For 20 months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 674 *of* 1868.—Surgeon Alfred James Dale, M.B., of the Medical Department, having been recommended for leave to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months, and being entitled to furlough, is, at his own request, allowed furlough to Europe for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 675 *of* 1868.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the issue, as soon as practicable, of six months' donation batta to the Military and Naval Forces recently employed in Abyssinia.

All Officers, soldiers and others, usually entitled to donation batta, who formed part of the Expeditionary Force and landed at Zoulla, as well as the Naval Force employed off Zoulla, will receive the above batta, which will be drawn for and paid under instructions to be issued by the Bombay Government.

The 10th July 1868.

No. 676 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 113, *dated 29th June* 1868.—Granting leave of absence on medical certificate, from 24th May to the 12th June 1868, to Lieutenant H. C. Hamilton, Officiating Squadron Subaltern, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, in extension of the privilege leave granted to him in Resident's General Order No. 60, dated the 1st April 1868.

No. 677 *of* 1868.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be an Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:—

Medical Department.

	Date of arrival at Bombay
Mr. A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., ...	22nd May 1868.

No. 678 *of* 1868.—ERRATUM.—In Government General Order No. 483 of the 15th May 1868, transferring to the Pension Establishment certain men of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, for "Sowar Guffoiroodeeen," read Sowar *Guffooroodeen*.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 679 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned men of the Hyderabad Contingent, declared unfit for further service, are transferred to the Pension Establishment from the 1st April 1868, and granted the stipends specified opposite their respective names:—

Regimental or Troop No.	Rank.	Names.	Monthly Stipend.	Where permitted to reside and draw Stipend.
		No. 1 Light Field Horse Battery.	Rs. A. P.	
23	Golundauze ...	Seetulpersaud	3 11 6	Benares, Dinapore Circle.
80	Naigue of Horse Drivers ..	Naugloo	5 6 0	Ellichpore.
		Ordnance Department, Ellichpore.		
1	Store Lascar ...	Ellappah	3 4 11	Ellichpore.
2	Ditto ...	Balloo, 2nd	3 4 11	Ditto
		No. 2 Light Field Horse Battery.		
22	Golundauze ..	Adjodea...	3 11 6	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
41	Bullock Driver ...	Nursoo	2 14 4	Hingolee.
		Ordnance Department, Hingolee.		
3	Store Lascar ...	Oomaid	3 4 11	Hingolee.
		No. 3 Light Field Horse Battery.		
51	Pay Havildar ...	Goorchurrun	6 3 2	Benares, Dinapore Circle.
82	Golundauze ...	Bindapersaud	3 11 6	Ditto
		No. 4 Light Field Horse Battery.		
8	Golundauze ...	Kaumthapersaud	3 11 6	Ellichpore.
16	Ditto ...	Anandeedeen	3 11 6	Bolarum.
		Ordnance Department, Lingsoogoor.		
1	Store Lascar ...	Syed Modeen	3 4 11	Bolarum.
3	Ditto ..	Rajunnah	3 4 11	Ditto
		1st Cavalry.		
	Medical Dept., Native Dresser..	Goolab Sing	12 6 4	Bolarum.
4	Trooper ...	Jewun Khan	*5 0 0	With 1st Cavalry.
3	Ditto ...	Ahmed Khan	*5 0 0	Mominabad.
2	Ditto ...	Lochun Sing	*5 0 0	Ditto
1	Ditto ...	Shaik Abdoollah	*5 0 0	Hyderabad, Deccan.

* Superior pension for 40 years' service and upwards.

Regimental or Troop No.	Rank.	Names.	Monthly Stipend.			Where permitted to reside and draw Stipend.
		2nd Cavalry.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Ressaidar ...	Deelawur Ally Khan ...	25	0	0	Aurungabad.
2	Duffadar ...	Jangheer Khan	*10	0	0	Ditto
27	Trooper ...	Shaik Surdar	*5	0	0	Dinapore Circle.
34	Ditto ...	Sewdeensing	*5	0	0	Benares, Dinapore Circle.
31	Ditto ..	Oomer Khan	*5	0	0	With 2nd Cavalry.
2	Ditto ...	Mahomed Abdoolla	*5	0	0	Hyderabad, Deccan.
40	Ditto ...	Naik Sing	*5	0	0	Aurungabad.
2	Duffadar ...	George Nimuck	6	0	0	Ellichpore.
1	Ditto ...	Mahomed Kassim	*10	0	0	Aurungabad.
1	Trumpeter ...	Richard Hughes	7	0	0	With 2nd Cavalry.
		3rd Cavalry.				
87	Trooper ...	Kurrum Shere Khan ...	3	8	0	Aurungabad.
107	Ditto ...	Futteh Yar Khan	3	8	0	Hingolee.
123	Ditto ...	Khajah Mymoodeen.. ...	3	8	0	Ditto
331	Ditto ...	Suddun Khan	*5	0	0	Shahjehanpore, Cawnpore Circle.
362	Ditto ...	Mahomed Khan	3	8	0	Bolarum.
421	Ditto ...	Newaz Khan	3	8	0	Ditto
436	Ditto ...	Savahee Khan	3	8	0	Hingolee.
521	Ditto ...	Auzim Khan	3	8	0	Aurungabad.
508	Ditto ...	Tooraybaz Khan	*5	0	0	Moradabad.
108	Ditto ...	Meer Wuzeer Ally	3	8	0	Jaulnah.
209	Ditto ...	Mahomed Khan	2	9	3	Mominabad.
		4th Cavalry.				
1	Ressaldar Major...	Shah Mirza Beg, Sirdar Bahadoor	*40	0	0	With 4th Cavalry.
3	Jemadar ...	Dhunsing	*20	0	0	Hingolee.
3	Ditto ...	Syed Noor Ally	*20	0	0	Aurungabad.
6	Ditto ...	Himuth Khan	*20	0	0	Ditto
2	Duffadar ...	Asdoollah Khan	6	0	0	Mominabad.
3	Ditto ...	Sheik Emamodeen	*10	0	0	Ellichpore.
5	Ditto ...	Abdool Zumah Khan ...	6	0	0	Hingolee.
5	Ditto ...	Baychay Khan	6	0	0	With 4th Cavalry.
6	Ditto ...	Heerah Sing	6	0	0	Hingolee.
2	Trumpet Major...	Futty Khan	6	0	0	With 4th Cavalry.
1	Trooper ...	Khazah Mahomed Bux ...	3	8	0	Cawnpore Circle.
1	Ditto ...	Sheik Mugdoom Bux ...	*5	0	0	Meerut, Haupper Circle.
1	Ditto ...	Azeemoolla Khan	3	8	0	Shajehanpore.
2	Ditto ...	Ghoolbauz Khan	*5	0	0	Futtehghur.
2	Ditto ...	Mymood Khan	3	8	0	Aurungabad.
2	Ditto ...	Wuzeer Mahomed Khan ...	3	8	0	Meerut, Haupper Circle.
2	Ditto ...	Sheik Rhyhim Bux	3	8	0	Mominabad.
3	Ditto ...	Sheik Ahmed	*5	0	0	Hingolee.
3	Ditto ...	Meer Gholam Hossain ...	3	8	0	Bolaraum.
3	Ditto ...	Mirza Assud Beg	3	8	0	Ditto
3	Ditto ...	Gholam Ghouse Khan ...	3	8	0	Ellichpore.
3	Ditto ...	Humzah Khan	*5	0	0	Hingolee.
3	Ditto ...	Jowahir Sing	3	8	0	With 4th Cavalry.
3	Ditto ...	Mahomed Khan	3	8	0	Ditto
3	Ditto ...	Joomah Khan	3	8	0	Futtehghur.
3	Ditto ...	Shah Mahomed Khan ...	3	8	0	Aurungabad.
3	Ditto ...	Ahmed Khan, 1st	3	8	0	Hingolee.
3	Ditto ...	Rutton Sing	3	8	0	Ditto
3	Ditto ...	Sheetaram	3	8	0	Ellichpore.
4	Ditto ...	Nusseeb Khan	*5	0	0	With 4th Cavalry.
4	Ditto ...	Meer Mahomed Alli ...	3	8	0	Ditto

* Superior pension for 40 years' service and upwards.

Regimental or Troop No.	Rank.	Names.	Monthly Stipend.	Where permitted to reside and draw Stipend.
		4th Cavalry,—continued.	Rs. A. P.	
4	Trooper ..	Sheik Mahomed Moraud ...	3 8 0	Mominabad.
4	Ditto ...	Tallayar Khan	3 8 0	Ditto
4	Ditto ...	Rhymon Khan	*5 0 0	Ditto
4	Ditto ...	Mahomed Ally Khan ...	3 8 0	With 4th Cavalry.
5	Ditto ...	Secunder Beg	*5 0 0	Hingolee.
5	Ditto ...	Rutton Sing	3 8 0	Ditto
5	Ditto ...	Toolja Geer	3 8 0	Aurungabad.
5	Ditto ...	Sheik Akrum Ali	3 8 0	Kamptee.
6	Ditto ...	Gunesh Sing	*5 0 0	With 4th Cavalry.
6	Ditto ...	Hoosman Khan	3 8 0	Ditto
6	Ditto ...	Abdool Curreem Khan ...	3 8 0	Futtehghur.
		1st Infantry.		
126	Subadar ...	Bhuggooram	20 10 7	Bolarum.
167	Subadar Major ...	Sewbux Sing	20 10 7	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
98	Private ...	Gunnase	3 4 11	Hingolee.
117	Ditto ...	Dowlut Khan ...	3 4 11	Bolarum.
130	Ditto ...	Bundeedeen	3 4 11	Cawnpore Circle.
164	Ditto ..	Mahomed Sahib	3 4 11	With 1st Infantry.
178	Ditto ...	Syed Sallee	3 4 11	Bolarum.
210	Ditto ...	Ramdeen	3 4 11	Benares, Dinapore Circle.
235	Ditto ...	Laul Tewarry	3 4 11	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
241	Ditto ...	Bucktawur	3 4 11	Ditto
262	Ditto ...	Ramsahai Sing	3 4 11	Hingolee.
289	Ditto ...	Syed Cassim	3 4 11	Bolarum.
294	Ditto ...	Ameer Khan	3 4 11	Aurungabad.
318	Ditto ...	Kallooram	3 4 11	Cawnpore Circle.
368	Ditto ...	Bhowanee	3 4 11	Ditto
420	Ditto ...	Sewbaluck Sing	3 4 11	Benares, Dinapore Circle.
457	Ditto ...	Gungah...	3 4 11	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
528	Ditto ...	Sewdeen	3 4 11	Bolarum.
601	Ditto ...	Jowaheer Sing	3 4 11	Azimghur, Dinapore Circle.
641	Ditto ...	Hunmuntoo	3 4 11	Bolarum.
660	Ditto ...	Nypaul	3 4 11	Hingolee.
674	Ditto ...	Gungadeen	3 4 11	Cawnpore.
686	Ditto ...	Shaik Hoossain	3 4 11	Hingolee.
1362	Ditto ..	Goolab Sing	3 4 11	Ditto
565	Ditto ...	Rajay Khan	3 4 11	Bolarum.
		2nd Infantry.		
370	Havildar ...	Byroo Misser	6 0 0	Allahabad.
999	Color ditto ...	Meer Hossain	6 0 0	Bolarum.
982	Bugler ...	Pochetty	4 2 2	With 2nd Infantry.
321	Private ...	Emam Bux	3 4 11	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
355	Ditto ...	Sheik Ally	3 4 11	Bolarum.
397	Ditto ...	Emam Khan	3 4 11	Hingolee.
434	Ditto ...	Drigpaul Sing	3 4 11	Aurungabad.
498	Ditto ...	Bodee	3 4 11	Jubbulpore.
611	Ditto ...	Bowanee	3 4 11	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
667	Ditto ...	Seopersaud	3 4 11	Cawnpore Circle.

* Superior pension for 40 years' service and upwards.

Regimental or Troop No.	Rank.	Names.	Monthly Stipend.			Where permitted to reside and draw Stipend.
		2nd Infantry,—continued.	Rs.	A.	P.	
675	Private ...	Owsan Sing	3	4	11	Cawnpore Circle.
678	Ditto ...	Poorun	3	4	11	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
764	Ditto ...	Dowlutram	3	4	11	Ditto
976	Ditto ...	Sheik Hossain	3	4	11	Lingsoogoor.
1000	Ditto ...	Goolam Hossain	3	4	11	With 2nd Infantry.
1055	Ditto ...	Moodaree	3	4	11	Hingolee.
1103	Ditto ...	Soorjbuccus	3	4	11	Cawnpore Circle.
		3rd Infantry.				
539	Drum Major ...	Anthony Vass	6	12	4	Ellichpore.
628	Fife Major ..	Limbajee	6	12	4	Aurungabad.
326	Subadar as Jemadar	Gungadeen	12	6	4	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
269	Jemadar as Havildar	Horee Gola	6	0	0	Ditto
330	Havildar ...	Shaik Hoossain	6	0	0	Aurungabad.
284	Ditto ...	Peerajee	6	0	0	With 3rd Infantry.
529	Ditto ...	Lalla Ramdeen	6	0	0	Benares, Dinapore Circle.
463	Ditto ...	Doorga Misser	6	0	0	Ditto
548	Ditto ...	Kalli Kah	6	0	0	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
399	Ditto ...	Mahdow Dhobay	6	0	0	Ditto
259	Ditto ...	Pirothee	6	0	0	Ditto
443	Ditto ...	Bhodee Panday	6	0	0	Ellichpore.
506	Havildar as Naigue	Yenkutram	4	15	4	Bolarum.
466	Naigue ...	Indurballee	4	15	4	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
345	Drummer ...	Balloo	4	2	1	Ellichpore.
285	Fifer ...	Ramjee	4	2	1	Ditto
403	Private ...	Poorun	3	4	11	Aurungabad.
528	Ditto ...	Buldee	3	4	11	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
649	Ditto ..	Lalla Madaye	3	4	11	Benares, Dinapore Circle.
398	Ditto ...	Bhyroodeen	3	4	11	Ditto
654	Ditto ...	Koonjeebeharee	3	4	11	Ellichpore.
581	Ditto ...	Mattadeen	3	4	11	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
354	Ditto ...	Nathoo	3	4	11	With 3rd Infantry.
629	Ditto ...	Kalleedeen	3	4	11	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
641	Ditto ...	Purumsook	3	4	11	Ditto
366	Ditto ...	Laul Ahmed	3	4	11	Aurungabad.
		4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.				
19	Color Havildar ...	Nasserhomed	6	0	0	Ellichpore.
27	Havildar ...	Meer Ahmed Alli	6	0	0	With 4th Infantry.
39	Color Havildar ...	Abdool Kader	6	0	0	Mapapett, Bolarum.
87	Ditto ...	Chovnay Khan	6	0	0	Ellichpore.
13	Private ...	Mulloo	3	4	11	With 1st Infty. H. C.
72	Ditto ...	Adjoodeapersaud	3	4	11	Lucknow.
137	Ditto ...	Ruggoonath Sing	3	4	11	Ditto
144	Ditto ...	Balliah	3	4	11	Gungapore, Bolarum.
173	Ditto ...	Gungahdeen	3	4	11	Lucknow.
186	Ditto ...	Lutchmun	3	4	11	With 4th Infantry.
213	Ditto ...	Kamthapersaud	3	4	11	Bolarum.
2	Bugler ...	J. Jimmy.	4	2	2	With 4th Infantry.
10	Ditto ...	Balloo	4	2	2	Ditto

Regimental or Troop No.	Rank.	Names.	Monthly Stipend.	Where permitted to reside and draw Stipend.
		5th Infantry.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Subadar ...	Jugguth Sing	20 10 7	Ellichpore.
8	Havildar ...	Kalleedeen	6 0 0	Benares.
6	Naigue ...	Bholah	4 15 4	Ellichpore.
24	Ditto ...	Jhingooree	4 15 4	Lucknow.
63	Ditto ...	Subsook Sing	4 15 4	Hingolee.
107	Bugler ...	Chinnoo	4 2 2	With 5th Infantry.
33	Private ..	Heeralall	3 4 11	Lucknow.
59	Ditto ...	Gyadeen Misser	3 4 11	Ditto
73	Ditto ...	Mattadeen	3 4 11	Ditto
102	Ditto ...	Gunga Sing	3 4 11	Cawnpore Circle.
105	Ditto ...	Bindraban	3 4 11	Bolarum.
118	Ditto ...	Jallimsing	3 4 11	Cawnpore Circle.
131	Ditto ...	Kamtah	3 4 11	Ditto
138	Ditto ...	Jowahir	3 4 11	Ditto
		6th Infantry.		
411	Subadar as Jemadar.	Adjodeapersaud Tewarry ...	12 6 4	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
587	Naigue as Private	Rampersad	3 4 11	Ditto
724	Drummer ...	Joseph Dennis	4 2 1	With 6th Infantry.
381	Private ..	Ramdeen	3 4 11	Hyderabad, Deccan.
392	Ditto ...	Owsaree	3 4 11	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
438	Ditto ...	Sheik Cassim	3 4 11	With 6th Infantry.
516	Ditto ...	Kissoon	3 4 11	Aurungabad.
566	Ditto ...	Mahdoo	3 4 11	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
569	Ditto ...	Shaik Ellaie Buksh	3 4 11	With 6th Infantry.
577	Ditto ...	Saibdeen	3 4 11	Jaulnah.
629	Ditto ...	Daibeedeen	3 4 11	Ditto
633	Ditto ...	Seodeen	3 4 11	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
657	Ditto ...	Kullian	3 4 11	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
658	Ditto ..	Mathberkhan	3 4 11	Dinapore Circle.
665	Ditto ...	Kisson	3 4 11	Jaulnah.
667	Ditto ...	Sheik Meerun	3 4 11	Ditto
676	Ditto ...	Seodial Opidea	3 4 11	Benares, Dinapore Circle.
707	Ditto ...	Thodee	3 4 11	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
716	Ditto ...	Muddungopaul	3 4 11	Cawnpore, Cawnpore Circle.
901	Ditto ...	Syed Emaum	3 4 11	Aurungabad.
961	Ditto ...	Suhdoo	3 4 11	Cawnpore Circle.
972	Ditto ...	Umbajee	3 4 11	Jaulnah.
981	Ditto ...	Issoree	3 4 11	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
993	Ditto ...	Sheik Abdool Cawder ...	3 4 11	With 6th Infantry.
997	Ditto ...	Sheik Nunnay	3 4 11	Jaulnah.
1023	Ditto ...	Saibul Gheer	3 4 11	Dinapore.
1026	Ditto ...	Bauggoo ...	3 4 11	Lucknow, Cawnpore Circle.
1494	Ditto ...	Kawleedeen	3 4 11	Ditto
2	Lascar ...	Murreenjee	2 14 4	With 6th Infantry.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Simla, the 4th July 1868.

No. 177.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts that have been received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to 30th June 1868.

Order of Merit.	Accounting Offices.	Latest month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Controller, Mysore, for Coorg	April 1868 ...	15th June 1868.
2	" " for Mysore	Ditto ...	25th ditto
3	" Hyderabad	March 1868 ...	11th May 1868.
4	" " for the Berars	Ditto ...	11th ditto
5	" British Burmah	Ditto ...	1st June 1868.
6	" Central Provinces*	Ditto ...	4th ditto
7	" Rajpootana	Ditto ...	6th ditto
8	" Bombay	Ditto ...	12th ditto
9	" Oudh	Ditto ...	22nd ditto
10	" Bengal	Ditto ...	23rd ditto
11	" Punjab	Ditto ...	29th ditto
12	" N. W. Provinces	February 1868 ...	2nd May 1868.
13	" Central India†	Ditto ...	2nd ditto
14	" Madras	Ditto ...	18th ditto

* Accounts for April received on 1st July.

† Accounts for March received on 1st July.

The 8th July 1868.

No. 178.

Mr. C. Polites is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

The 9th July 1868.

No. 179.

Sergeant J. O. Farrell is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 180.

Lieutenant S. C. Clarke, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from Mysore to Coorg, with effect from the 17th June 1868.

No. 181.

Mr. H. Gwyther, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central India, has passed the colloquial examination prescribed in Public Works Standing Order No. 22 of 1867.

The 10th July 1868.

No. 182.

Nissar Ally, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, is removed from the Public Works Department, with effect from the 13th November 1867.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st May 1868.

The Viceroy and Members of the Government of India having left the Presidency for Simla, it is hereby notified that on and after the 16th May and until further notice, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

All communications other than remittances intended for the Gazette should be addressed to the Superintendent, *Gazette of India,* Simla.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 4, Hastings Street.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th July 1868.

The following amounts in Circle Notes are available at this Office:—

Allahabad ..	...	Rs. 18,00,000
Lahore ...	...	„ 9,96,120

R. A. STERNDALE,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Nagpore, the 30th June 1868.

The public are informed that there are available at the Nagpore Currency Office the following Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle:—

843	Ten Rupees Notes	value	Rs.		8,430
275	Twenty	„	„	„	5,500
18	Fifty	„	„	„	900
1	One Hundred	„	„	„	100
		Total Rupees	...		14,930

The above Notes are a legal tender for all payments within that Circle of Issue, and are payable in cash or in exchange for other Notes of the Bombay Circle at the Office of Issue at Bombay.

G. W. CLINE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

An examination for a Studentship on the foundation of Premchand Roychand will be held at Calcutta in February 1869.

Candidates must be Masters of Arts of this University, whose matriculation dates from December 1860, or some subsequent year; and applications for admission to the examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 20th July next.

Candidates are at liberty to select not more than five of the following subjects of examination, and they are required to state in their applications the branches in which they desire to be examined:—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanskrit.
5. Arabic.
6. Moral Science, viz., Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
7. Pure Mathematics.
8. Mixed Mathematics.
9. Physical Science.
10. History of Greece, Rome, England, and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.

A Studentship is of the annual value of Rs. 2,000, and is tenable for five years.

UNIVERSITY OFFICE, *The 3rd July* 1868.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th July 1868.

The following revised Table of Postage Rates chargeable on correspondence addressed to the United States of America, is published for general information in supersession of the rates given in the Postal Notice of the 3rd March last. The alterations affect only Newspapers and Packets of Books or Patterns.

2. Pre-payment is optional in respect of letters addressed to the United States, but compulsory in respect of Newspapers and Packets of Books or Patterns.

Letters.

	Not exceeding ½ oz.			Not exceeding 1 oz.			Not exceeding 1½ oz.			Not exceeding 2 ozs.			Every additional ½ oz.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Viâ Marseilles	0	12	0	1	8	0	2	4	0	3	0	0	0	12	0
„ Southampton	0	9	4	1	2	8	1	12	0	2	5	4	0	9	4

Newspapers.

For each Paper not exceeding 4 ozs.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Viâ Marseilles ..	0	3	8
„ Southampton ...	0	3	0

Packets of Books or Patterns.

	Not exceeding 4 ozs.			Not exceeding 8 ozs.			Not exceeding 12 ozs.			Not exceeding 1 lb.			Every additional 4 ozs.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P
Viâ Marseilles ...	0	5	8	0	11	4	1	1	0	1	6	8	0	5	8
„ Southampton	0	4	4	0	8	8	0	13	0	1	1	4	0	4	4

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees.	Certificates issued for Rupees.	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay, Rupees.	Assayed, Rupees.	Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees.
June 29th, 1868	.....	.....	453	1,70,156	45,61,717
„ 30th, „	.....	.....	453	1,69,907	45,61,717
July 1st, „	.....	.....	453	1,70,146	45,61,717
„ 2nd, „	.....	.....	453	1,70,342	45,61,717
„ 3rd, „	31,000	460	31,000	1,70,441	45,61,717
„ 4th, „	.....	.....	31,000	1,70,588	45,61,717

Calcutta Mint,
The 6th July 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004*A*, *dated Simla*, 30*th July* 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

Lost.

Second half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A22—04675 for Rs. 10.

E. Walters.

First half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A22—09853 for Rs. 10.

J. Carter & Co.

First half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A26—3949 for Rs. 20.

R. Anderson.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

1st half of	No.	A22—07910	for Rs.	10.
2nd „	„	A22—07927	„	10.
1st „	„	A22—07932	„	10.
1st „	„	A33—98158	„	20.
1st „	„	A33—98159	„	20.
2nd „	„	A33—98160	„	20.
1st „	„	A35—63868	„	50.
1st „	„	A35—63869	„	50.

F. R. Michell.

In transit by Post from Jhansie to Allahabad the second halves of the following Currency Notes:—

No. A18—35359 for Rs. 10.
„ A35—56935 „ 50.

C. A. Battenburgh.

In transit between Pertabgurh and Calcutta halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle:—

Right half	No.	A36—01529	for Rs.	50.
Left „	„	A35—65468	„	50.
Right „	„	A34—73698	„	20.

R. D. Logo.

In transit by Post first halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. A18—37896 for Rs. 10.

H. E. Fox.

Second half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A22—08881 for Rs. 10.

Juggut Chunder Roy.

Second half of the following Currency Note—intmation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A26—0261 for Rs. 20.

S. Durfee.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. 93141 for Rs. 100.

F. C. Symonds.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A24—06389 for Rs. 50.

CASSY SIRCAR.

Right halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A58—03631 for Rs. 100.
„ A31—92313 „ 10.
„ A31—92314 „ 10.
„ A31—92315 „ 10.

THACKER, SPINK & Co.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A11—47946 for Rs. 50.
„ A11—47846 „ 50.
„ A13—39651 „ 100.
„ A13—37803 „ 100.

CHUNDER COOMAR BOSE.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A48—64713 for Rs. 20. } Calcutta Circle.
„ A45—25150 „ 10. }
„ A26—14677 „ 20. Lahore „

PREONAUTH BOSE.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A58—84891 for Rs. 100.
„ A58—80687 „ 100.
„ A58—87027 „ 100.

P. A. JOHNSON.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A58—90980 for Rs. 100.
„ A58—90981 „ 100.

NOBOKRISHNA SHIL.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A27—63300 for Rs. 20.

DHURMCHAND TOOLSEE.

In transit from Seetapore to Delhi halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A40—33787 for Rs. 50.
„ A40—33844 „ 50.

BHUGWAN DASS.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A81—65348 for Rs. 10.
„ A31—61051 „ 10.
„ A21—36379 „ 10.
„ A31—71853 „ 10.

L. D. HEARSEY.

In transit between Rajanpore and Mooltan the following Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle:—

No. C22—04714 for Rs. 10.
„ C22—07673 „ 10.
„ C22—06337 „ 10.
„ C22—05729 „ 10.
„ C22—07096 „ 10.
„ C22—04137 „ 10.

H. L. MONK.

Second halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A40—33149 for Rs. 50.
„ A38—90758 „ 100.

GOPAL CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A52—79903 for Rs. 20.

I. S. HUBBARD.

In transit between Rawul Pindee and Calcutta right half of the following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle:—

No. A26—45033 for Rs. 20.

JAMASJEE & Co.

In transit from Kussowlie to Delhi the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. 16809 for Rs. 100.

KIRPADYAL & Co.

Lost or Stolen.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A58—73941 for Rs. 100.

E. JOHNSTONE.

Stolen.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

Nos. A18—35018, 35593, 35585, 35584, 35581, 27640, 34130, 30554, 28277, A22—06172, 00140, 00139, 00138, 00137, 00136, 00135, 00134, 00133, A18—39971, 39972, 39973, 29516, 30713, A22—00130 for Rs. 10 each.

Nos. A33—91485, 91484, 91483, 91482, 91481, 91480, 91479, 91478, 91477, A27—13993, 15638, A33—91009, A26—13807 for Rs. 20 each.

MADHU SUDAN MOOKERJEE.

Destroyed by White-Ants.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of destruction given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A45—22820 for Rs. 20.
„ A45—19791 „ 20.
„ A52—53705 „ 20.

NOBIN CHUNDER BISWAS.

Wrongly Joined.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

1st half No. A34—36048 } one Note for Rs. 20.
2nd „ A34—01561 }

LOKE NATH CHATTERJEE.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

On the 5th July 1866, by the capsizing of a boat near Howrah the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes, viz. :—

One 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 4346 of 41896 of 1854-55, dated the 30th June 1854, for Rs. 500, standing in the name of Baboo Prawnkisto Chatterjee.

Two 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes numbered 265607 of 1854-55 and 31629 of 1854-55 respectively, dated 30th June 1854, for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500, standing in the name of Baboo Shib Chunder Chatterjee.

One 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 21592 of 1854-55, dated 30th June 1854, for Rs. 1,000, standing in the name of Sreemutty Gourmoney Dabee.

Payment of interest on and transfer of the above papers have been stopped at the Bank of Bengal, and the loss has already been advertized in the *Calcutta Gazette* and *Exchange Gazette* in July 1866.

BANNERJEE & BOSE.

Lost or Stolen.

A Government Promissory Note No. 26907 of 1835-36, 4 per cent. Loan, for Rs. 700, standing in my name and bearing my blank endorsement.

HARUMBO CHUNDER DUTT.

Stolen.

Interest Warrant, No. 003722 of 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60 for Rs. 82-8.

Interest Warrant, No. 007626 of 4 per cent. Loan of 1835-36 for Rs. 30.

Interest Warrant, No. 010635 of 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 150.

Interest Warrant, No. 003884 of 4 per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 270.

And never endorsed by me to any person.

KHETTER MOHUN CHATTERJEE.

REPORT of a Deserter from the 103rd Regiment of Foot (R. B. F.), dated at Morar, this 1st day of July 1868.

No., Rank, and Name ...	3310, Private William Teary.
Age	25 years, 76 days.
Size ... Feet ...	5
Size ... Inches ...	9½
Colour of... Complexion ...	Fresh.
Colour of... Hair ...	Light brown.
Colour of... Eyes ...	Hazel.
Date of desertion ...	29th June 1868.
Place of desertion ...	Morar, Gwalior.
Date of enlistment ...	26th February 1863.
At what place enlisted ...	Liverpool.
Parish and County in which born* ...	Cork, County Cork.
Marks	None.
Trade	Laborer.
Coat or Jacket	Not known.
Waistcoat	Not known.
Breeches or Trowsers ...	Not known.
REMARKS. ..	Last seen in Barracks about 10 o'clock P.M. on the 29th June 1868.

G. E. HERNE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Comdg. 103*rd Regt. (R. B. F.)*

* The Post Town, in which the Parish is situated, is to be stated.

REPORT of a Deserter from the 103rd Regiment of Foot (R. B. F.), dated at Morar, Gwalior, this 1st day of July 1868.

No., Rank, and Name ...	3457, Private Richard Powell.
Age	26 years, 184 days.
Size ... Feet ...	5
Size ... Inches .	7½
Colour of. Complexion ...	Fair.
Colour of. Hair ...	Dark brown.
Colour of. Eyes ...	Grey.
Date of desertion ...	29th June 1868.
Place of desertion ...	Morar, Gwalior.
Date of enlistment ...	30th December 1859.
At what place enlisted ...	Myrther, Tydfel.
Parish and county in which born* ..	Stanspeddydd Co., Brecon.
Mark	None.
Trade ...	Laborer.
Coat or Jacket . .	Not known.
Waistcoat . .	Not known.
Breeches or Trowsers ...	Not known.
REMARKS.	Last seen in Barracks about 10 o'clock P.M. on the 29th June 1868.

G. E. HERNE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Comdg. 103rd Regt. (R. B. F.)

* The Post Town, in which the Parish is situated, is to be stated.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Share Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed for fifteen days from this date.

By order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th June 1868.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and the Seebsaugor Tea Company, Limited. } Notice is hereby given that Saturday the twenty-fifth day of July next has been appointed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear for the purpose of passing the accounts of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, and making such other order as to the closing of the liquidation of the said Company as may be necessary.

BARROW, SEN, & WATSON, *Solicitors.* R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

Just Published—Price Rs. 7.

A COLLECTION
OF
STATUTES RELATING TO INDIA,
PASSED BETWEEN THE
YEARS 1855 AND 1867
(BOTH INCLUSIVE),
BEING A
SUPPLEMENT
TO
'THE LAW RELATING TO INDIA AND THE E. I. COMPANY'
(FIFTH EDITION).
EDITED,
WITH AN INDEX TO THE STATUTES RELATING TO INDIA NOT EXPRESSLY REPEALED.
BY WHITLEY STOKES, ESQ.,
OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
4, HASTINGS STREET.
1868.

Price Five Rupees.

FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for the year 1866-67, and ESTIMATE of REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, and CASH BALANCES for 1867-68, with a comparison of the two years.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
4, HASTINGS STREET.
1868.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th June 1868.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5 PER CENT.		5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR					TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.		P. W. of 1854-55.	of 1856-57.		2 years. Repayable Jan. 1869.	3 years. Repayable Jan. 1870.	5 years. Repayable June 1872.	10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 15th June 1868 ...	53,100	39,466	2,346	20,88,107	37,44,800	1,48,38,300	1,16,40,400	47,38,300	17,500	46,71,300	6,08,24,200	4,30,27,800	1,50,000	15,57,000	26,72,000	36,63,000	40,26,000	15,77,53,619
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th June 1868 ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,800	8,500	1,500	...	2,500	41,500	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	73,800
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th June 1868 ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,400	13,500	...	...	5,000	10,000	26,000	...	...	...	...	...	74,900
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th June 1868 ...	...	...	...	...	500	5,800	3,000	36,700	...	40,000	1,13,500	2,01,000	...	10,000	...	...	87,000	4,97,500
TOTAL ...	53,100	39,466	2,346	20,88,107	37,45,300	1,48,79,300	1,16,65,400	47,76,500	17,500	47,18,800	6,09,89,200	4,32,59,800	1,50,000	15,67,000	26,72,000	36,63,000	41,13,000	15,83,99,819
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	...	...	1,707	7,600	1,51,200	24,800	26,400	...	3,000	10,29,900	2,07,800	...	...	...	1,89,000	50,000	16,91,407
Balance on 30th June 1868 ...	53,100	39,466	2,346	20,86,400	37,37,700	1,47,28,100	1,16,40,600	47,50,100	17,500	47,15,800	5,99,59,300	4,30,52,000	1,50,000	15,67,000	26,72,000	34,74,000	40,63,000	15,67,08,412

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 1st May 1868, enfaced from India 373 lakhs, re-transferred from London 108 lakhs.
" 2nd May 1868 " 15th " " " " " 10 " " " 2 "
" 16th " " " 1st June " " " " 4 " " " 6 "
" 2nd June " " 15th " " " " " 14 " " " 24 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " " " " 6 " " " 16 "

407 lakhs — 156 lakhs.
156 "

Balance against India 251 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
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GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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ON THE

CALCUTTA CYCLONE

Of the 5th October 1864,

BY

LT. COL. J. E. GASTRELL AND F. H. BLANFORD, A. R. S. M.

WITH MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE STORM, AND THE TRACK OF THE STORM WAVE.

Printed and Published for the Government of Bengal by order of the Lieutenant Governor.

Calcutta, 1866.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
4, HASTINGS STREET.
1868.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

No. 25 of 1868.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 8th July 1868.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.

The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.

The Hon'ble John Strachey.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for investing the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills with the powers of a Court of Small Causes.

The Council adjourned till the 15th July 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

SIMLA,
The 8th July 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MECCA PILGRIMAGE IN THE PRESENT YEAR AND STATE OF HEALTH OF THE PILGRIMS.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council,—(Sanitary), No. 16, dated 21st May 1868.

I transmit herewith, for the information of your Excellency in Council, copy of a report by Dr. Dickson, received from the Foreign Office, giving a very satisfactory account of the condition of the pilgrims at Mecca in the present year, and stating the arrangements which have been made for the preservation of the public health.

From Dr. E. D. DICKSON, to the Hon'ble H. ELLIOT,—No. 21, dated 15th April 1868.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that, notwithstanding the repeated representations made to the Egyptian Board of Health respecting the overcrowding of pilgrims on boardship, the same thing has happened again this year on the passage between Suez and Jedda. Fearing, therefore, that this inconvenience might also occur on the return of the pilgrims to Constantinople, the Central Board of Health has now resolved that, in future, vessels overcrowded with passengers coming from Egypt are to be put into quarantine, and that due notice of this decision will be given to Egypt.

I regret to add moreover that a telegram from the Ottoman Consul at Malta, dated the 4th March (?), announces an outbreak of typhus at Tunis, which has caused arrivals from that place to be put into quarantine.

From Dr. E. D. DICKSON, to the Hon'ble H. ELLIOT,—No. 20, dated 15th April 1868.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the Board of Health has received reports from the Hedjaz Commission, dated Mecca, the 1st and 15th March, giving a very satisfactory account of the state of the public health there.

The death-rate was at its minimum, a few cases of a mild form of dysentery and intermittent fever had occurred, and the public hospital contained only 38 patients in it. The temperature during the month of February varied from 14 to 26 degrees of Reaumur, that it stood highest at midday, and its extreme daily range did not exceed 5 degrees.

The streets of Mecca are swept and watered twice a day; the latrines have been properly constructed, and their sewage is conveyed away by underground channels into pits situated at half an hour's distance beyond the outskirts of the city. The slaughter-house has been removed out of town to a distance of one hour from Mecca; and the local authorities severely prohibit the killing of any animals within the precincts of the Holy City. The poor people, however, still linger in the streets until a proper locality be provided for them. From ten to twelve thousand pilgrims had arrived there, and a caravan (called the Bairden Caravan) composed of 4,000 persons had gone to Medina. Thirteen slaughter-houses, each supplied with from three to five pits dug to a depth of four or five metres for the use of the victims at the feast, and 500 latrines have been prepared in the valley of Mina, and the tanks there are now full of good water, excepting a few which held water unfit for drinking purposes, which have in consequence been emptied.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council,—(Sanitary), No. 17, dated 21st May 1868.

I forward herewith, for the information of your Excellency in Council, copy of a despatch* from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with enclosures, reporting the termination of the Mecca pilgrimage, and the satisfactory state of health of the pilgrims.

* Dated 28th April 1868.

From JAMES MURRAY, Esq., Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Under Secretary of State for India,—dated 28th April 1868.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, for the information of Secretary Sir Stafford Northcote, the accompanying copy of a despatch* which has been received from Her Majesty's Consul General in Egypt, reporting the termination of the Mecca pilgrimage and the satisfactory state of health of the pilgrims.

* No 4.

From E. STANTON, Esq., to LORD STANLEY, M.P.,—No. 4, dated 17th April 1868.

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that by despatch dated April 7th, Mr. Consul Raby reports that most satisfactory intelligence has been received from Mecca respecting the termination of the pilgrimage, which appeared to have passed in a most quiet and orderly manner.

The Inspector of the Sanitary Commission at Jeddah had also communicated to Mr. Raby the contents of a letter addressed to him by one of the medical members of the Commission at Mecca, in which it was declared that the state of health among the pilgrims and in the neighbourhood of Mecca was most excellent.

The number of pilgrims assembled is stated approximately at 85,000, which is considerably in excess of the numbers assembled last year.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

EXPEDITION UNDER CAPTAIN SLADEN ENGAGED IN TRAVERSING THE ROUTE FROM BAHMO TO YUNAN.

From the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 39-19, dated 2nd June 1868.

Letter of 28th April from Captain Sladen.
" No. 1 of 4th May, from Captain Williams, Engineer to the Expedition, with its accompaniments.
Letter No. 2, dated 13th May, from the same officer.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, copies, as per margin, furnishing the latest accounts of the expedition under Captain Sladen, now engaged in traversing the route from Bhamo to Yunan.

2. Captain Sladen's letter describes the events which have marked the progress of the party since they left Bhamo, and is most interesting and hopeful. It would appear that the Khakyen Chiefs engaged to convoy the expedition to "*Manwyne*" (written "*Manwae*" on the map), would take them only the length of "*Ponsee*," forty miles from Bhamo, which will be seen on the map just westward of Manwae, eight miles. The grounds of the non-fulfilment of their engagement were due to the action of the minor Shan Chiefs of Manwyne, Sanda, and Manleo (probably the Maingla of the map), south-east of Sanda. They were under the influence of a Chinese marauder who had possession of Mopoo, which will be found on the route from Sanda to Momein.

3. Captain Sladen had, however, with much judgment opened up communication with officers of the Panthay Government at Momein, and from them received every encouragement and support to persevere in his endeavours to reach them, urging him not to fall back, and that they would clear the way.

4. This they did by attacking the Chinese marauder at Mopoo and dispersing his band. They had promised to come on to Sanda and furnish Captain Sladen with an escort, and by a private letter of the 30th April he informs me he had heard of their arrival at Sanda, which is only five marches from Manwyne, and he expected they would come on to where he was, with mules and escort, in a few days.

5. Captain Sladen describes the altered tone of the Khakyens and Shan Chiefs as soon as they became aware of his friendly relations with the Panthay Government, and also remarks on the satisfaction of the latter at the destructions of the Chinese marauder's party.

6. It would seem from the whole circumstances connected with the advance of the party so far that the Panthay Government are eager to assist in the resuscitation of the trade by the old route, and that they are strong enough to occupy the road to the bottom of the Khakyen hills on the eastern side. With this apparently willing co-operation of the Panthays, there seems good hope that the object of the expedition may eventually be fulfilled.

7. If Captain Sladen be successful in effecting a junction with the Panthay officers, there is every prospect of his being accorded a good reception, and of his being invited to enter their territories with their full consent. I have every confidence that Captain Sladen will use these advantages with discretion.

8. The delay which has occurred is not to be regretted. It has enabled Captain Sladen to obtain no doubt considerable information regarding the Khakyens, who, holding the hills, must always form an important element in any scheme for re-opening the route, and it has given them an opportunity of learning more fully the intentions of the expedition. But more important still, the delay has insured (in all probability) Captain Sladen's advance with all the prestige of the direct support and encouragement of the Panthay Government, whose predominance has been manifested by their rapid occupation of the route up to the base of the Khakyen hills.

9. I am glad to record my opinion of the judgment and tact shown by Captain Sladen. He wisely chose to wait patiently for a favourable turn of affairs, despite the disadvantages, in some respects, of the delay thereby necessitated. This and his success in engaging the interest of the Panthay officials promise well for the future progress of the party.

10. Regarding Captain Williams, the Engineer Officer of the expedition, having left the party, the circumstances are fully described in his letters appended hereto; and it will be seen from Captain Sladen's letter of 28th April that he considered it would have been almost impossible to have continued the expedition, unless by a reduction in the strength of the party. He suggested to the members, therefore, that in the interest of the public service some of them should return, and with his approval Captain Williams and Mr. Stewart left the party. Referring to Captain Sladen's remark that he was not in a position to pass an order regarding Captain Williams' stay or departure, I may remark that Captain Williams was distinctly placed under the orders of Captain Sladen, and my instructions to that effect were conveyed to the latter officer on the organization of the party.

11. It it to be regretted that the Engineer found it necessary to leave, as a professional opinion on the route which may hereafter be taken by the expedition is of the highest importance. In addition to this, one of the principal duties of the Engineer was to make a full enquiry regarding the through routes between China and India, which are believed to exist in the neighbourhood of, and to the northward of, Bhamo. Entering the Panthay territories with the apparent good-will of the Government, these enquiries might have been most successfully pushed. I thought it necessary, therefore, to detail an Engineer officer to join the expedition, and I have selected, at the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Gordon, C.E., Executive Engineer of the Upper Pegu and Arakan Roads, an officer of well-known active habits and great personal energy. Mr. Gordon was at Prome, and has been directed by telegraph to proceed as rapidly as possible to Bhamo, and follow the track of the expedition. I have addressed the Burmese Government, and requested His Majesty to give every facility for Mr. Gordon's advance; and as he will be unhampered with baggage, I do not think he will find any difficulty in crossing the hills.

12. It will be seen that Captain Sladen states the reduction of the party was necessary on account of the want of the requisite funds. When the party originally left British territory, Captain Sladen was furnished with the sum of Rs. 5,000, which he specified as being the amount he required, besides presents he had in the shape of goods to about the same amount. I have already informed Government that, on hearing his funds were running short, I sent up the sum of Rs. 10,000, and I am informed by Captain Williams that the money was forwarded when he was at Mandalay under the protection of the Burmese Government.

13. I have learned from the Kulahwoon that His Majesty has expressed himself as being much dissatisfied with the conduct of his officials at Bhamo, who have thrown obstructions in the progress of the party, and has directed their removal.

(Demi-official.)—From Captain E. B. SLADEN, to Chief Commissioner of British Burmah,—dated 28th April 1868.

At last there is an opportunity of writing with the certainty that my letters will reach you. Captain Williams and Mr. Stewart leave to-morrow to return to Rangoon. I have been unexpectedly and unavoidably detained here for an indefinite length of time; and the funds at my disposal have become so limited that it would have been almost impossible to have continued the expedition, unless by a sensible reduction in the strength of our party, and a consequent decrease in the limit of my expenditure. Besides, the south-west monsoon has set in in these parts, and surveying or exploration, in the general acceptation of those terms, have become comparatively impracticable. My plan has been to lay all the facts of the case before the members of the expedition in a circular letter, and leave it to their good judgment to act in accordance with my suggestion in the interests of the public service.

It was, of course, understood that I had determined to stay out myself as long as any hope remained of prosecuting the journey and reaching a suitable destination, either at *Momein* or *Talifoo*. My chances, however, of making further progress, or of having it in my power to remain here or elsewhere for a further indefinite period, were almost wholly dependent on a return of some of our party to British territory, and a corresponding decrease in baggage and expenditure. Williams and Stewart have been induced, at a great personal sacrifice to themselves, to sever their connection with the expedition and return to Rangoon.

I have arranged that Dr. Anderson shall remain with me: it would hardly have been deemed prudent, I imagine, to proceed alone without efficient medical aid. Besides, Anderson is most anxious, on his own account, to continue with the expedition, and is very sanguine on the subject of enriching the Museum and adding materially to scientific research by visiting the *terra incognita* which lies before us almost at our feet.

Captain Bowers has elected to stay with me, and will not return without special orders, which I do not feel myself in a position to issue. But you will be eager to know something of events since the date of my last letter. "*Ponsee*," from which I date this letter, is only five marches from "*Bhamo*." Our detention here since 6th March has arisen out of causes over which there was no possibility of exercising foresight or control. "*Manwyne*," the first Shan town at the foot of these hills, is distant from us only eight miles. My engagement with the Khakyen Chiefs and Burmese officials at "*Bhamo*" was for carriage and safe conduct as far as "*Manwyne*;" but on the day after my arrival at this place, the whole of our mule-men detached their burdens from the mule panniers and deserted in a body with their animals. No persuasion short of force could have averted this misfortune. The men alleged as a reason for the non-fulfilment of their engagement, that orders had been received from the several Chiefs of the Shan States, to the effect that death would be the penalty inflicted on them if they persisted in affording our party the means of reaching Shan territory.

This report, though true to a certain extent, was intensified and exaggerated by the Khakyen Chiefs, who had leagued themselves with Burmese officials for the purpose of obstructing our progress, and who had compromised themselves with the mule-men by misappropriating the greater portion of the advances made on account of mule-hire. It was their object to get rid of the mule-men at all risks, and to detain us here indefinitely for the purpose of enriching themselves at our expense by a system of indirect obstructiveness and extortion, which enabled them to fulfil the wishes and commands of Burmese officials and Chinese oppositionists at "*Bhamo*."

A day or two after our arrival at this place, a heavy claim was made and demanded by the Khakyen Chiefs as compensation on account of a village which was said to have been accidentally destroyed by a jungle-fire caused during one of our marches. The claim was perplexing, and required to be delicately entertained, not by reason of its amount, but because it had evidently been put forward as a feeler or fore-runner of further similar impositions. It had no sooner been satisfactorily adjusted under the promise and consideration

of an immediate supply of carriage wherewith to proceed to "*Mamoyne*," than the Chiefs and people affirmed, with some semblance and evidences of truth, that a large party of Shans and Khakyengalay, numbering many hundreds, had assembled on the route we were to take with the determination of actively resisting our contemplated advance.

Burman and Chinese intrigue had prevailed for a time. I ascertained beyond all doubt that the most damning reports relative to the objects of the mission had been not only openly circulated throughout the parts to which we were journeying, but the Chinese robber chieftain "*Leesatahee*," who held a fortified position at a place called "*Mauphoo*," on our direct route, had received letters from Chinese brethren at "*Bhamo*" (under Burmese tuition), in which he was instructed, and he sought for his own sake and theirs to oppose our progress by every means in his power and to cut up our party to a man.

It was this villainous underhand procedure on the part of Burmese officials which first induced us, whilst at "*Bhamo*," to try and outwit these intriguers and counteract error and evil by what I have styled in a former communication "a diplomatic venture" with the Panthay Chiefs at *Momein*.

"*Leesatahee*," as long as he remained in power, exercised a direct influence over the chief Saubwas of the Shan States which lie between this and Momein. It was in consequence of the fear instilled by his large force of marauders that the Shan Chiefs had been overawed into the necessity of opposing us and withholding the necessary permission to enter their respective States. This was a complication which I hardly anticipated on leaving Mandalay, but which the experiences at "*Bhamo*" had in a measure prepared me for. How was it to be best met? Further lengthened delays became inevitable. I managed to despatch private messengers, with suitable presents, to the Chiefs of Manwyne, Sanda, and Manleo or Mauhleo, the latter by all accounts the most obstinate and unyielding of our opponents, and a man of known influence and position.

My presents were returned in due time, and I was politely informed that their acceptance was against rule, until *all* the Chiefs had become unanimous in according us the permission to proceed.

Notwithstanding this slight rebuff, I continued to write and keep up a communication with the Chiefs in the hope of inspiring a certain amount of friendly confidence, and of making all acquainted more or less with the peaceful objects of the expedition.

In the mean time my letters from "*Bhamo*" to the Momein Chiefs had reached their destination, and were working out a very favourable diversion in our behalf: satisfactory replies were received by me a few days after my arrival at this place, and the effect produced on the Shan Saubwa and Khakyen Chiefs by a knowledge that we were in friendly communication with the Panthay Government was a wonderful aid in the maintenance of my position, in spite of the difficulties created by the unceasing intrigue of Burmese officials.

The "diplomatic venture" had been productive of results which exceeded his most sanguine expectations. The Momein Chiefs addressed friendly letters to Shan Saubwas and certain of the more influential Khakyen Chiefs, and all were exhorted to give us support and assistance as soon as the time arrived for continuing our march.

I also continued to receive messages and letters of assurance and support from the Panthay Chiefs at Momein, and was informed of their intention to clear the way for my advance by sending a force against the Chinese robber chieftain at *Mauphoo*, and capturing his stronghold at that place. I was also advised to remain where I was, and by no means to despond or relinquish the idea of prosecuting my march until I received further advices from *Momein*. The Panthay Government even went so far as to guarantee all expenditure which the Chiefs *en route* might be put to in providing me with carriage and other requisites for the journey.

This very opportune and friendly demonstration on the part of the Panthays gave me confidence and position. The wavering Saubwas became, by magic as it were, decided and well-disposed; but the active co-operation was withheld,

because *Leesatahee* was still in existence, and it seemed doubtful whether the Panthay power would be able, after several previous attempts and failures, to dislodge him from the commanding position at *Mauphoo* and maintain its own supremacy.

It was not until 19th instant that news reached me of the fall of *Mauphoo*, which took place four days before: Leesatahee fled, and his robber bands had been broken up and dispersed. Mauphoo and the parts around are now in the possession of the Panthay General, *Tahsakar*, who has written to inform me of his success, and asked me to advance as far as *Sanda*, to which place he has despatched an armed party to meet and escort me to Momein.

I have been trying for a long time past to get on from this to *Manwyne*, but the Chiefs here have *taken so kindly* to us, that they will not supply carriage or provide other means for an advance. My diary is likely to be amusing and instructive on this point to future explorers in these parts.

It must be borne in mind that the delay here has by no means been unprofitable, or without its special advantages in some respects, though a serious drawback in itself on account of the advanced state of the season at which it has occurred. It has allowed time for Chiefs and people in the several States around to find out and judge for themselves by personal observation whether our mission is intended to be injurious to their interests, or likely to be of future benefit to their country by the simple evidence afforded of our desire to open out the country to foreign trade and resuscitate old sources of prosperity. Our unaffected and unpretending presence on the spot has done more to assure men's minds than all the diplomacy in the world carried on at a distance. The *veni-vidi-vici* principle was impracticable with the means at my disposal, and in the presence of opposition of a kind which could only be met by straightforward action, and a readiness to conciliate or even yield in all matters which could be made to appear in the least degree undesirable or unaccommodating. My expressed policy by words and by letter to the Chiefs who have visited or sent messengers to me has always been to the effect that my presence amongst them is dependent on their friendship; that opposition on their part, after they have been made acquainted with the true object of our mission, will cause my departure and prove detrimental to their interests by leaving unfulfilled and incomplete the good work of reviving the old trade route through their country; that I only consent to advance under their protection, and with the firm assurance of their support and good will. It will be understood that, under any circumstances, my advance beyond Ponsee, or at the furthest *Manwyne*, was effectually barred so long as *Mauphoo* continued to be held by *Leesatahee* and his bands of Chinese robbers. His defeat did not take place until 19th instant, and it is satisfactory to know that the means have been at hand of exterminating this villain, and confounding the machinations of Burmese and Chinese vagabonds who had arranged and plotted our destruction by means which have tended to our success and the ruin of their accomplice.

It was the petty intriguing correspondence with *Leesatahee* which first induced me to address the authorities at Momein and request counteraction and co-operation. The chief obstruction in the way of trade by this route has thus been removed, as if by accident, by the active interference of the Mahomedan Government in Yunan.

This friendly co-operation of the Panthays and the knowledge that they are eager for trade and intercourse with us are the reasons which have principally influenced me in my determination to combat delays of every kind, in the shape of reaching *Momein* and entering into friendly relations with the Chiefs there. Of course, these relations only refer to the means which will be at my disposal of enlightening the Chiefs on certain facts connected with our position in British Burmah, our treaties with the King of Upper Burmah, and the possibility of conducting a large trade with Rangoon, in spite of Burmese interference and opposition, however offered.

Were it not that I entertain a sanguine hope of effecting the grand object, as well as the still more important idea of tempting the Panthay Government to open out Yunan to *Chinese* traders from other south-western provinces of China, I would almost decide (whilst taking into consideration the present

advanced season of the year) upon returning to British territory or resuming my appointment at Mandalay. But the prize at stake is of too infinite value to be sacrificed to the inconveniences or discomfort of exploring a new country in the face of a south-west monsoon, or the more trifling consideration of remaining on the field of operations for a couple or three months beyond the time originally computed as necessary for to complete the whole work of the expedition.

I am in daily expectation of receiving a convoy of mules from the Shan States, which will enable me to leave Ponsee and reach Manwyne, from which place Momein may be reached in five days. If this carriage fails, it is my serious resolve to do away with baggage altogether and trust to the country for supplies of all kinds. By this means I shall reach *Momein* and push my way to Talifoo, if I can do so safely and without the fear of getting into difficulties with either Government. I shall also endeavour on my return to try another route over these Khakyen mountains, which I believe to be more feasible in every way than the one we have been committed to under Burmese advice.

Nearly all difficulties thus far owe their origin to the perverse opposition of Burmese officials. So obstinate and unceasing have they been in their desire to add to my perplexities, that they have contrived to put it out of my power to secure the services of a Khakyen interpreter. Numbers of applicants were anxious to accompany me, but all were significantly warned against giving us assistance in this or any other respect.

I left *Bhamo* under the understanding that two head-men of Shan villages, who spoke Khakyen, had been ordered to accompany me. Such an order was given in my presence with a view only to mislead, and was afterwards countermanded, without my knowledge, as soon as it was known that I was dependent on it for an interpreter, and had failed to procure one from other sources.

I have been openly assured on the authority of the Khakyen Chiefs themselves that the private instructions indirectly issued to them through the petty officials at *Bhamo* impressed them with the idea that our progress to the Shan States was to be impeded by active opposition, and if necessary, the indiscriminate slaughter of all our party. I should be sorry to think that the King was in any way concerned in their base and treacherous designs. I feel sure, however, that the opposition we have had to contend against has originated, and been countenanced, at Mandalay, otherwise it would not have been carried out with such obstinate pertinacity by those who have little real interest in the matter beyond a servile obedience to royal orders.

We are nearly 4,000 feet above sea-level, and the thermometer during the month has ranged between 55 and 80; the climate a perfection, and the soil throughout the several ranges of these mountains abundantly fertile. Opium and tobacco grow in profusion. Tea would be a certain success. All our European fruit trees are found in luxuriance in a wild state, and might be cultivated to any pitch of perfection. Anderson is hard at work in his researches, and his account of these fertile regions is likely to attract the attention and interest of the speculative world at large.

No news from Mandalay since I left. They will be able to do without me there, I hope, for another two or three months.

I shall not have another opportunity of writing for some time perhaps, but do not be anxious, as we are going amongst friends.

From Captain J. M. Williams, Engineer to the Bhamo Expedition, to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah,—No. 2, dated 13th May 1868.

As it will require some little time after my return to Rangoon to prepare the map and report of my survey to Ponsee, a brief summary of my return journey may in the meanwhile be desired, and I have therefore the honour to submit the following accounts.

Captain Sladen deemed it inadvisable to apply to the Khakyens to furnish carriage, lest it should give them the opportunity, if they so desired, of making preparations to oppose our return. Mr. Stewart and I were therefore required to reduce our baggage to its smallest limit, and take with us stores sufficient

only for four days, the number of ordinary marches from Ponsee to Bhamo. By these reductions Captain Sladen considered that my surveying calassics, aided by three of his and five unarmed police, would be able to carry our baggage. We were also furnished with an escort of five armed policemen.

Everything favoured our departure on the morning of the 29th April, the greater porportion of the villagers being absent at an adjacent village on the occasion of a wedding which had taken place the previous day. But unfortunately our carriers, unaccustomed to burdens and steep hills, were quite unfitted for their task. Our first break-down occurred within quarter mile of the camp, and before we were clear of the village. Two of the police were unable to bring their load up the hill. This caused a delay, as I had to wait while two of the escort went to assist them. The delay afforded time for one of the Panmines (head-man of the village) to dispute our going without the sanction of the Saubwa. Finding I paid no attention to his remonstrance, he declared that he would call his men, get in front of us by another road, and attack us. This was a threat that we had become accustomed to, and I gave him our stereotyped reply to such threat, that we wished to be friends; but that, if they would fight, they were at perfect liberty to do so: we could defend ourselves.

At last we got away, and after a series of *contretemps* succeeded in accomplishing 1½ out of a proposed march of 13 miles in two hours. Here we came upon a caravan of a dozen mules accompanied by an armed party of Shans and Khakyens going into See-kaw to purchase salt.

I hoped to be able to engage their mules, but the men would not listen to me: the head-man angrily demanding why we had come away without the Saubwa's permission, endeavoured to insist on my return. On seeing my determination to proceed, he made a great show of counting our muskets and his own, and signified his intention of going on to dispute our passage. He then left, and, anxious that he might not be under the belief that our men had quite collapsed, I ordered our party forward at once. The Shan Saubwa and two or three of his men shortly came back from his party, and, brandishing their dahs, took up their position behind Mr. Stewart and me, and noisily shouted at our men. The moment was critical: the least mistake might lead to hostilities, which I was most anxious to avoid, for out of the five armed police, only three could carry their arms, and the men were all so miserably exhausted that they could neither assist us or save themselves.

I endeavoured to humour the Saubwa, approving his show of sword practice and encouraging him, when he shouted to some of my men to carry their load better. In half a mile the carriers gave in, depositing their loads and lying down beside them, unable to bestir themselves.

I continued talking to the Saubwa, who gradually got into a good humour, and, to my intense delight, suddenly volunteered his mules if I would pay his price, Rs. 5 each, into See-kaw. As we had paid Rs. 9 each for the same journey coming here, I was quite prepared to do this; however I bargained for Rs. 4, and he came to my terms. I hardly like to contemplate what we should have done but for the providential meeting with the caravan. Here our difficulties immediately appeared to vanish. Our baggage on the mules we trudged along pleasantly enough to the Nambouk River, nine miles distant from Ponsee and the old boundary line between Burmah and China. Here the caravan halted. I was anxious to push on to Ponline, and take up our quarters at the Saubwa Salai's house, thinking by a bold front to deter him from opposing us. The Shan Saubwa urged, however, that Salai, as we had previously experienced to our cost, was not to be trusted; that if we got into his village and gave him a night to collect his men and devise excuses for detaining us, we should not be able to get away, certainly not with our baggage; on the other hand, he argued that by starting early in the morning, we should reach and pass through his village without giving him time to make preparations. He at the same time guaranteed that no Khakyens should pass through our camp to give information at Ponline. I therefore agreed to follow his advice, and the following morning we pushed forward and through Ponline before any one had time to interfere; we were only just through, however, when Salai sent after to call us back. I refused, but the Shan Saubwa went. We then advanced quarter mile and waited the return of the Saubwa, who shortly made his appearance,

and we continued our journey to Tsitkaw, and the following day by water to Bhamo. Captain Sladen will, I presume, have reported the obstructiveness which our expedition has throughout experienced at the hands of the Bhamo officials and Chinese. Within an hour of my arrival there, the Woon sent a Tsaye to enquire the causes of my return, and whether it was because we were dissatisfied with anything he or the other officials had done. My reply was, that we had returned because we had not funds sufficient for all to advance, and we had business in Rangoon. I had shortly after to give the same answers to one of the Tsitkaws and Ngakhans who came with anxious inquiries. But the opposition of the officials was not at an end; yet two days later I received a petition* from the Khakyen interpreter who had accompanied me from Ponsee to Tsitkaw, and whom I had left there with definite instructions to return at once. The purport of the petition was to the effect that the Tsay Gyee at the Bandwin (silver mines), close to Ponsee, had sent in word to the Woon that the interpreter had neglected his duty at the mines to attend on us, and but for his representation, we should all have given up the idea of going on to Momein and returned to Bhamo long ago. On this the Woon had ordered his arrest. I at once sent the petition to the Woon, and asked him to order the man's release, as Captain Sladen was without any interpreter, and one of the great difficulties we have had to encounter has been the want of interpreters in Shans or Khakyens. The reply was that the order would be at once sent for his release; but the next morning a message was sent me by the Woon that the interpreter must be brought in for examination. I immediately urged that another interpreter should be at once sent out, but I could get nothing done: the Woon declined to take any steps until this man had been brought in and examined. I wrote to Captain Sladen full particulars, as our boats were engaged to take us to Mandalay the following morning. On arrival at Mandalay I found a boat on the point of starting with money and letters for Bhamo. I told the chief boatman that we had come from Bhamo, and requested him not to leave until I could see the Kulahwoon, Mr. Manook. I had great difficulty in persuading him to wait, and only succeeded after several times assuring him that I would bear all the responsibility of his detention.

* Copy enclosed.

11th May.

It was fortunate that I succeeded, for had the Rs. 10,000 been then sent off, I do not think they would have gone beyond Bhamo, or if they had, I am very certain nothing further could ever have been heard of the money.

They were sent off 12 hours after my arrival with instructions to the Bhamo Woon to take out Rs. 3,000, and, dividing it into six lots of Rs. 500 each, give these to men to sling round their waists.

In this manner the money ought to reach Captain Sladen, and Rs. 3,000 will, I believe, now that the strength of the party is reduced, be ample for the purpose required. If Captain Sladen thinks otherwise, he can readily send for as much more as he may require to be conveyed in the same manner. The money being sent in a mail boat should reach Bhamo in a fortnight. Although Mr. Stewart and I left the greater portion of our kit and stores behind us at Ponsee, as the survey calassies had to carry what we brought with us, I was obliged to insist on their leaving all their warm clothing and most of their things behind, promising that they should receive compensation for them.

Mr. Simon, the Surveyor, was also obliged to leave some of his baggage.

Petition of MOUNG MOH.

I, MOUNG MOH, Khakyen Interpreter, most respectfully beg to inform the Chief Engineer that the head writer of Bandwin Silver Mine has sent a letter to the Bhamo Woon about me, stating I did not work in connection with silver mine, but instead worked under the English people for their expedition, and afterwards the Khyoung-oke of Tseegnan wants me to put in bail, and on my furnishing sufficient security, I was released, and therefore I beg you will be kind enough to report to the Bhamo Woon about my circumstances.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th July 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. XVIII of 1868.

An Act for investing the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills with the powers of a Court of Small Causes.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills appointed under the provisions of Madras Act No. I of 1868 *(for the appointment of a Commissioner for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice and for the superintendence and collection of the revenues on the Neilgherry Hills)* should be invested with the powers of a Court of Small Causes constituted under the provisions of Act No. XI of 1865 *(to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature)*; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Power to invest Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Neilgherry Hills with Small Cause jurisdiction.

1.—The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may, by notification in the local official Gazette, authorize the said Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner to exercise jointly or separately within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the said Commissioner the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes constituted under the provisions of the said Act No. XI of 1865; but subject to the rules hereinafter referred to.

Power to make rules.

2. The said Governor in Council may frame rules providing for the distribution of business between the said Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner in their capacity of Judges of a Court of Small Causes, and generally for defining their duties and relative positions when acting in such capacity, and may also from time to time alter and add to the rules so made: Provided that such rules, alterations and additions are consistent with the provisions of this Act.

Opinion of Commissioner to prevail in case of difference.

3. Whenever there is a difference of opinion between the said Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner sitting together as aforesaid upon any question of fact, law or practice, or upon any usage having the force of law, the opinion of the Commissioner shall prevail.

Pending suits.

4. Suits and proceedings pending before the Civil Judge at Ootacamund, in his capacity of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, when this Act comes into operation, shall be heard and determined by the said Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner in accordance with the rules to be made under section 2.

Commencement of Act.

5. This Act shall come into operation on such day as the said Governor in Council shall notify in the said Gazette.

Whitley Stokes,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th July 1868, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one month :—

No. 16 of 1868.

A Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation in Kumaon and Garhwál.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to prohibit the practice of inoculation with the small-pox in the Districts of Kumaon and Garhwál, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Penalty for inoculating.

1. Whoever produces or attempts to produce in any person by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any thing impregnated therewith, or who wilfully by any other means produces the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable,

on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

Penalty on inoculated person entering place to which Act extends.

2. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which this Act does not extend, shall afterwards enter any place to which this Act extends, before the date of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified Medical Officer that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

Reward to informer.

3. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to the person on whose information the offender has been convicted.

Extent of Act.

4. This Act extends only to the Districts of Kumaon and Garhwál.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill, which has been prepared at the request of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, is to put a stop to the practice of inoculation in Kumaon and Garhwál, where proper arrangements exist for vaccinating the inhabitants.

The first and principal section of the Bill is taken from the English Statute 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 29. Section 2 is nearly identical with a clause in the Bengal Act IV of 1865, which was passed to check inoculation in Calcutta and its suburbs.

JOHN STRACHEY.

SIMLA,
The 25th July 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th July 1868, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one month:—

No. 17 OF 1868.

A Bill to exempt certain Instruments from the Indian Registration Act, 1866.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exempt expressly from compulsory registration under the Indian Registration Act, 1866, certain documents heretofore or hereafter executed by or in favour of Government; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Scheduled documents exempted from Act XX of 1866.

1. Nothing contained in the said Act shall be deemed to require, or to have at any time required, the registration of any of the documents comprised in the Schedule hereto annexed.

But all such documents shall, for the purposes of sections forty-eight and forty-nine of the same Act, be deemed to have been and to be registered in accordance with its provisions.

This Act to be read with Act XX of 1866.

2. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of Act No. XX of 1866.

SCHEDULE.

Documents issued, received, or attested by any officer engaged in making a settlement or revision of settlement, of land revenue, and which form part of the records of such settlement.

Documents issued, received, or attested by any officer engaged on behalf of Government in making or revising the survey of any land, and which form part of the record of such survey.

Documents which, under any law for the time being in force, are filed annually by patwáris or other officers charged with the preparation of village records.

Sanads and other documents purporting to be grants or assignments by Government of land, or of any interest in land, in reward for special services.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By the Indian Registration Act, instruments purporting to create, declare, limit, or extinguish any title or interest to or in immoveable property of the value of one hundred rupees or upwards, which have been executed subsequently to the 1st January 1865—the date on which Act No. XVI of 1864 came into operation—must be registered to attain legal validity as documents of title.

The question has been raised as to whether settlement and survey records come within that class of instruments the registration of which is by law made compulsory, and as some diversity of opinion exists on the subject, and very extensive settlement operations are now in progress in the North-Western Provinces and other parts of the Empire, it is desirable that all doubt as to the liability of these documents to the provisions of the Registration Act should be removed by legislative enactment.

The enforced registration of these records is considered inexpedient, because the objects of registration are already fully attained through the manner in which such records are prepared, and the character of the agency employed in their preparation, whilst they are no less accessible to persons seeking information as to their contents than the records of the registration office, and secondly because the conditions attaching to the process of registration would necessarily be productive of great trouble and inconvenience to the numerous parties to the settlement record, besides entailing unnecessary expense.

The exemption of sanads, conferring on individuals grants of land, with retrospective effect, is also necessary to give a sound title to the holders. A very large number of such sanads have issued since the 1st January 1865, and, owing to doubts as to the requirements of the law in respect to them, have never been registered. Their registration now is impracticable, and as in these cases no less than in those of the settlement and survey records, the objects of a distinct registration are otherwise secured, it is proposed to add this class of documents to the schedule of the Bill.

F. R. COCKERELL.

SIMLA,
The 6th July 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Simla, the 14th July 1868.

No. 2966.

APPOINTMENT.—Assistant Surgeon J. B. Gaffney, Officiating House Surgeon of the Medical College, Calcutta, to be Civil Surgeon of the Upper Godavery District, in the Central Provinces, vice Dr. E. Selons, resigned.

The 15th July 1868.

No. 2971.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Mr. F. B. Peacock	...	6 months.
„ R. Porch	...	6 „
„ J. C. Colvin	...	6 „

No. 2972.

Mr. A. Brandreth, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on private affairs.

No. 2986.

Mr. J. D. Sandford, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years from the date of embarkation.

The 17th July 1868.

No. 3022.

The undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 356.—Mr. George Leggett, of the firm of Leggett and Son, Coach Builders, Mount Road, Madras, for giving free ingress and egress to the back of vehicles having a seat parallel with the front one by making the said seat to open and shut with the door.

No. 357.—Mr. William Weir, Bombay Engineer, residing at Colaba, in the Island of Colaba, for fastening the iron hoops used for lashing bales of cotton.

No. 379.—Mr. J. G. Marshall, of Leeds, in the county of York, England, Flax Spinner, for improvements in solvent or detergent processes for dissolving the gummy or resinous matters adhering to the fibres of various fibre-yielding plants, or cleansing fibrous material of animal origin, such as wool or silk, from some of the extraneous matters that may adhere thereto.

Judicial.

The 17th July 1868.

No. 1198.

On the 3rd instant an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the issue of a Supplementary Commission of the Peace directed to the undermentioned gentlemen in the Province of Oudh:—

Mr. J. Dyson, Assistant Commissioner, Lucknow.

Captain Francis Monro Newbery, Assistant Commissioner, Lucknow.

Mr. John Charles Williams, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Lucknow.

Lieutenant William Hamilton, Assistant Commissioner, Hurdui.

No. 1212.

Under the provisions of Section 44, Act XXII of 1864, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that, in respect of the Court of Small Causes within the Cantonment of Seetapore, the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh shall exercise the powers vested in the High Court by Act XI of 1865.

Police.

The 14th July 1868.

No. 481.

Leave of absence to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate has been granted to Mr. P. B. Doyle, Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, British Burmah, with effect from the 19th ultimo.

Revenue.

The 17*th July* 1868.

No. 720.

Major F. C. Anderson, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is promoted to the 1st Grade, with effect from 1st April 1868.

No. 722.

The promotion of Mr. George Housden, Civil Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to the North-West Frontier Survey, to the Senior Department as Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, published in Notification No. 617, dated the 16th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 724.

Privilege leave of absence for forty-five days has been granted to Lieutenant W. Freeth, Assistant Superintendent, Coorg Revenue Survey, with effect from the 1st proximo.

No. 730.

The privilege leave of absence for three months granted in Notification No. 614, dated the 16th ultimo, to Lieutenant T. Sale, R.E., of the Topographical Survey Department, is hereby cancelled.

No. 732.

Lieutenant R. Beavan, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to the Topographical Branch of the Survey Department as an Assistant Surveyor of the 2nd Grade to fill an existing vacancy.

Legislative.

The 14*th July* 1868.

No. 251.

Under Section 21, Act XV of 1867, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to the undermentioned towns in Oudh, viz. :—

Seetapore (Thompsongunj), in the Seetapore District.

Lukhimpore, in the Kheree District.
Sundeela, in the Hurdui District.

Ecclesiastical.

The 15*th July* 1868.

No. 394.

The Reverend G. D. Symonds, B.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Military.

Simla, the 15*th July* 1868.

No. 146.

Promotions.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Meywar Bheel Corps :—

Jemadar Beeja to be Subadar, vice Rutton Sing, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Havildar Burbundee to be Jemadar, vice Beeja, promoted.

Havildar Bharreea to be Jemadar, vice Buhadoor Sing, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

No. 148.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Infantry of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, with effect from 1st June 1868 :—

Jemadar Doodeea to be Subadar, vice Punna Sing, transferred to Pension Establishment.

Jemadar Bunneea to be Subadar, vice Nockhoy[illegible], transferred to Pension Establishment.

Havildar Dirgulla to be Jemadar, vice Kaireea, transferred to Pension Establishment.

Havildar Heerka to be Jemadar, vice Dabeea, transferred to Pension Establishment.

Havildar Luchmuna to be Jemadar, vice Doodeea, promoted.

Havildar Binda Sookul to be Jemadar, vice Bunneea, promoted.

The 16*th July* 1868.

No. 150.

Colonel J. Hall, Commandant of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, has been granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the 24th ultimo.

General.

The 15*th July* 1868.

No. 1191.

The services of Mr. J. R. Reid, Officiating Deputy Commissioner in Oudh, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government North-Western Provinces.

No. 1194.

Leave.—Assistant Surgeon R. Harvey, M.B., in medical charge of the Bhurtpore Political Agency, is granted sixty days' privilege leave.

The 16*th July* 1868.

No. 1196.

Erratum.—In Notification dated 3rd ultimo, No. 952, read 18*th April* for 21*st April*, as the date of Dr. Beaumont's resumption of office.

No. 1197.

LEAVE.—Dr. W. H. Colvill, Civil Surgeon of Kotree and Acting Civil Surgeon of Bagdad, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st May last.

No. 1199.

APPOINTMENT.—In supersession of this Office General Order No. 831, dated 12th May last, Major James Currie, of the Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Neemuch during the absence of Colonel Dickson.

Major Currie is hereby vested with the powers of a Magistrate under Section 23 of Act XXV. of 1861 within the limits of the Neemuch Cantonment.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th July 1868.

No. 1048.

Read again letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 2472, dated the 20th April 1868, stating that only woods, which are not wrought or manufactured, will be exempt from Duty under Act XI of 1868.

Read a letter from Messrs. Gisborne and Co., dated 20th May 1868, enclosing a communication signed by the leading Timber Merchants of Calcutta, soliciting a reconsideration of the foregoing decision.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that as it would appear to be very difficult to maintain a just discrimination between the several items of sawn timber and woods included under that heading, and the unwrought timber and woods to which Act XI of 1868 was intended to apply, while at the same time the total Duty under timber and woods does not annually exceed half a lakh of Rupees, it would be best to declare the Act in question to apply generally to all timber and woods, and His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to do so now.

ORDERED, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

No. 1057.

Mr. W. E. Bryan is confirmed in the 5th Class of the Financial Department, with effect from the 20th March 1868.

The 16th July 1868.

No. 1122.

STATEMENT of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

DATE.	CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	BALANCE OF ISSUE ACCOUNT.	RETIRED BY OTHER OFFICES OF ISSUE.	CURRENCY NOTES IN CIRCULATION.	SILVER COIN RESERVE.	SILVER BULLION RESERVE.	GOLD BULLION RESERVE.	RESERVE IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	TOTAL RESERVE.
1868.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 30th	Calcutta ...	3,06,88,890	9,95,490	3,86,93,400	1,65,82,429	45,61,718	1,47,495	1,29,32,078	3,42,23,720
" "	Madras ..	57,04,390	..	57,04,390	21,18,876	..	..	27,28,404	48,47,280
" "	Bombay ...	4,42,04,060	23,290	4,41,80,840	1,79,14,249	64,00,000	...	1,37,52,961	3,80,67,210
" "	Allahabad ...	68,08,130	27,59,400	40,48,730	17,12,799	...	...	11,03,291	58,16,090
" "	Lahore ..	51,20,220	26,58,250	24,61,970	44,16,733	...	...	7,00,037	51,16,770
" "	Calicut ...	9,31,390	1,35,830	7,95,560	8,31,331	..	...	1,00,059	9,31,390
" "	Trichinopoly...	11,44,620	7,14,440	4,30,180	10,44,561	...	...	1,00,059	11,44,620
" "	Vizagapatam	4,26,900	6,840	4,20,060	3,26,841	...	...	1,00,059	4,26,900
" "	Nagpore ..	65,53,550	44,13,560	21,39,990	59,90,718	...	...	5,47,902	65,38,620
" "	Kurrachee ..	32,60,740	17,70,810	14,89,930	27,52,344	..	...	5,00,106	32,52,450
	TOTAL ...	11,38,42,890	1,34,77,840	10,03,65,050	5,66,90,881	1,09,61,718	1,47,495	3,25,64,956	10,03,65,050

CALCUTTA:
COMMR. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY,
The 6th July 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Head Commissioner.

No. 1123.

Monthly Statement of Accounts that have been received up to 30th June 1868.

Accounting Officers and Departments.	For 1867-68, up to what month.		For 1868-69, up to what month.	
Accountant General, British Burmah	February	1868	April	1868
Ditto Bengal	Ditto	1868	Ditto	1868
Ditto Madras	Ditto	1868	Ditto	1868
Ditto N. W. Provinces (for Oude) ...	Ditto	1868	Ditto	1868
Ditto N. W. Provinces (for N. W. Provinces)	Ditto	1868	Ditto	1868
Ditto Bombay	Ditto	1868	Ditto	1868
Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces	Ditto	1868		
Accountant General, Punjab	Ditto	1868		
Treasury and Departmental Accounts Branch (for India) ...	Ditto	1868		
Military Department	Ditto	1868		
Public Works Department	Ditto	1868		

Note.—The accounts for March 1868 are not yet due.

No. 1131.

The final sentence in paragraph 21 of the Resolution in the Financial Department, No. 2464, dated 20th April 1868, "Joint Stock Companies have not the option of paying by instalments," is cancelled.

The 17th July 1868.

No. 1133.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, in the Financial Department,—No. 914, dated 24th June 1868.

Read the following letter :—

From Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., Collr. of the Tax on Professions and Trades, to the Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,—No. 137, dated 13th June 1868.

I have the honor to request the instructions of Government on the subject of allowing discount under the circumstances below stated.

2. Section 13 of the Certificate Act (No. IX. of 1868) enjoins the Collector to prepare, as soon as may be after the 1st day of May, a list of the persons liable to take out certificates under the Act.

3. Clause I of Section 25 provides for the payment of the tax where the amount equals or exceeds Rs. 40 by two instalments; the first instalment to be paid on *some day not later than* 15 *days after the name of the person paying the same shall have appeared in the list* mentioned in Section 13, and the second instalment on the 1st day of November.

4. Clause II provides that if in any such case *the whole amount be paid on or before the day on which the first instalment is to be paid*, the person paying *such whole amount* shall be entitled to a discount of two and a half per cent. on the amount of the second instalment.

5. In strict conformity to the Act, therefore, if a person's name was entered in the list on the 2nd of May, he would be liable to pay the first instalment on the 17th of May; and if such person paid the amount of the second instalment on the same day, he would be entitled to a discount of two and a half per cent. on the latter sum.

6. But, excepting in few cases, not one of those from whom I have already collected the tax paid *the same within* 15 *days from the date on which their names were entered in the list*, and they had, therefore, to be served with the notices of demand mentioned in Section 17. After the receipt of such notices, the tax has been freely paid for the whole year.

7. The question therefore for consideration is, whether the full tax not having been paid on the date on which the first instalment was due, as required by Clause II of Section 25 above-quoted, *but after the receipt of the notice of demand*, the person paying the sum for the whole year is entitled to the discount upon the amount of the second instalment.

8. Having addressed the Collector in charge of the Certificate Tax at Calcutta to ascertain the practice observed by him, that Officer, in a letter No. 48, dated 26th ultimo, has replied as follows:—

"I should make no difference as regards discount, whether a person paid his second instalment before or after notice."

9. It appears to me however that, under the strict reading of the Act, the discount is not admissible in those cases in which the second instalment was not paid on or before the day on which the first instalment became due, and, therefore, I solicit the decision of Government on the point.

Resolution.—The privilege of paying by instalments (as well as the corresponding one of receiving discount on the second instalment if paid in advance) seems to have been held out as an inducement to speedy payment without the trouble of serving notices. The privilege cannot be taken advantage of, unless the amount is paid within 15 days of the preparation of the list, and the power of issuing notices does not accrue till the privilege of paying by instalments lapses. It seems, therefore, clear that no person on whom a notice has been duly served can exercise the privilege of paying by instalments, or receive discount. The opinion of the Collector is, therefore, approved by this Government. But as a different course is apparently adopted in Calcutta, copies of these papers should be submitted to the Government of India.

2. These papers may be published for general information in the *Government Gazette*, as the

knowledge of the conditions under which the privilege of payment by instalments may be made use of will perhaps lead to more speedy payment of the tax in future years.

No. 915.

Endorsed by the Govt. of Bombay.

Submitted to the Government of India.

The opinion of the Government of Bombay appears to be correct, and is accordingly adopted by this Government.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay and to the other Local Governments and the several Administrations.

Also that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th July 1868.

No. 680 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Ensign William Oliver Thompson, of the 82nd Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 2nd Sikh Infantry ...	12th Oct. 1866.

No. 681 *of* 1868.—Ensign W. O. Thompson, of the 82nd Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 2nd Sikh Infantry, admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps by Government General Order No. 680 of the 14th July 1868, will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of Government General Order No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 12th October 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 682 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant T. Beckett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Officiating 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Colonel P. F. Gardiner, or until further orders.

Lieutenant J. B. Slater, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant and Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant T. Beckett.

Lieutenant F. E. Hastings, of the General List, Infantry, Quarter Master and Officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant J. B. Slater.

Lieutenant W. O. Thompson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern and Officiating Quarter Master, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his other duties, vice F. E. Hastings.

No. 683 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer was permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Surgeon William Watson, M.B., of the Medical Department, Superintendent of Vaccination, Allahabad and Jhansie Divisions ...	From 24th July to 22nd November 1867, without pay, under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 684 *of* 1868.—It is announced for general information that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India was pleased to intimate, under date the 7th May last, that, in anticipation of the receipt of the new Furlough Rules, he had given all Officers holding staff appointments and on furlough an extension of leave to the end of June.

No. 685 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the payment of a third instalment of the Banda and Kirwee Prize at Rs. 120 per share.

2. The payment of this prize will be carried out in all respects under the rules applied in the first and second distribution. See Government General Orders Nos. 346 and 900 of 1867, which should be carefully attended to.

The 15th July 1868.

No. 686 *of* 1868.—The following Extract from the *London Gazette* of the 16th June 1868, pages 3360 to 3369, is published for general information:—

India Office, June 13th, 1868.

The following despatch from Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., has been this day received at the India Office:—

From Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commanding the Expeditionary Force in Abyssinia, to the Secretary of State for India.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE,
Head Quarters, Camp Antalo,
May 12th, 1868.

RIGHT HON'BLE SIR,—On the 3rd April when encamped on the Waddela Plateau, I received intimation from the chiefs of Dalanta that Theodore, having moved from Magdala, and encamped on the plain of Arogie, was preparing for an expedition; letters from the captives also warned me to be on my guard.

Between the British Force and the plain of Dalanta lay the Jedda ravine, 3,400 feet deep. As the passage of this formidable obstacle, so easily defensible, could not have been effected, in the face of an enemy, without serious loss, I made a forced march of 18 miles, crossed the Jedda, and established myself on the plain of Dalanta. The mere distance in miles gives little idea of the labour and fatigue of the march, the excessively steep descent and ascent, and the great heat were very distressing for troops heavily weighted.

Theodore, however, did not cross the Bashilo, but plundered and burnt the villages between that river and Magdala which has always been faithful to and trusted him.

From the edge of the Dalanta plain, I obtained a distant but clear view of the position of Magdala and its approaches. I was able, with a good telescope, to appreciate the formidable character of the whole position, and became aware that I should require all the infantry that I could possibly collect to make the attack effective, and that every cavalry soldier that I could bring forward would be necessary for the investment. Even with all the force that I could hope to gather up, I felt I could not complete the investment by sending a column to close the Kaffir Burr or southern gate of Magdala, but I deputed an officer of the Intelligence Department, Meer Akbar Ali, to "Mustiale," the Queen of the Woolla Gallas, to engage her to bring every man she could muster to close all escape on that side. Meer Akbar Ali's report will be forwarded, and will show how effectually he accomplished his mission.

Reluctant as I was to incur any delay so near to Magdala, these considerations and the necessity of having supplies sufficient to carry me through the operations against that fortress, obliged me to defer crossing the Bashilo for several days.

I had not overlooked the probability of the unstable Abyssinian people despising the small postal detachments, and the pacific demeanour of our troops, but the various difficulties of our transport and scarcity of our supplies, kept me without sufficient troops to make the posts of communication as strong as the circumstances required. Each day, however, was bringing forward some accession of strength, and in the mean time I had endeavoured by liberality, and every means of conciliation, to engage the petty chiefs between Antalo and the Tacassie river, to maintain their friendly assistance in forwarding native convoys of supplies. It was the only course that gave chance of success; unfortunately it succeeded but partially.

Relieved from the pressure of our main force, the chiefs commenced to interfere with the Abyssinian carriers of our supplies, and to make attacks on our posts and convoys; the local carriage, which had enabled me to advance from Antalo, was suspended just at the time when its maintenance was most important; thus it happened that on the 4th of April I had only five days' supplies to depend upon.

The force had left all its baggage at Lat, one hundred miles in rear, taking on merely the clothes in which they marched, and carrying great coats, blankets, and waterproof sheets; they had no other incumbrance than a bell tent for twelve officers or twenty soldiers; the daily storms which we experienced renders this shelter indispensable; the carriage so released was sent back for provisions to the points where native transport was doubtful, and gave me sure hope of ultimate relief from my commissariat difficulties, but the immediate urgency was pressing.

On the 2nd instant, I deputed Brigadier General Merewether to the Tacassie to arrange with the chiefs there to bring in supplies of flour.

Major Grant was directed to return to Lat, and Captain Moore to Lake Ashangie, to remove obstructions which had arisen at those places. Captain Speedy and Mr. Munzinger proceeded, the former to Daount, the latter to the borders of Dalanta that had been ravaged by Theodore, and through the exertions of these officers, I was enabled to feed my cattle, and to obtain flour enough for eleven days' supply at 8 oz. for each soldier. The native followers received wheat in the grain instead of flour.

Relying on the admirable spirit of my force, I was prepared to commit myself against Magdala with these means.

Besides the view which I had obtained of Magdala and its approaches, I received most valuable information from a Chief named Beitwuddun Hailo, who had recently deserted from Magdala; having engaged in some intrigues with Menelek, King of Shoa, he knew well that his lot would be instant death on his master's arrival.

It is difficult to give by description alone a sufficient idea of the formidable position which we were about to assail. The fortress of Magdala is about twelve miles from the right bank of the Bashilo, but the great altitude and the purity of the atmosphere exhibited the whole outline distinctly.

The centre of the position is the Rock of Selassie, elevated more than 9,000 feet above the sea, and standing on a plateau called Islamgie, which is divided into several extensive terraces, with perpendicular scarps of basalt. A saddle connects these terraces with the hill called Fahla. Fahla is a gigantic natural bastion, level on the top, entirely open, and commanded by Islamgie. It domineers completely at an elevation of 1,200 feet over all approaches to Islamgie; the sides appeared precipitous, and the summit surrounded by a natural scarp of rock, accessible only in a few places, and from eighteen to twenty feet in height.

Nearly concealed from view by Selassie and Fahla, the top of Magdala was partially visible.

The road to Magdala winds up the steep side of Fahla, subject to its fire, and to the descent of rocks and stones. One part of the road is so steep that few horses, except those bred in the country, could carry their riders up or down it. The whole road is flanked by the end of Selassie, and the broad side scarp of Islamgie. Altogether, without taking into account Magdala itself, the formidable character of its outworks exceeded anything which we could possibly have anticipated from the faint description of the position which had reached us.

The refugee Chief Beitwuddun Hailo was very anxious that I should try the south side, at the Kaffir Burr (gate), from the opposite range, called "Janta," saying, "If you want to take Selassie, go from hence; but if you want Magdala, you must go from Janta." This, however, would have been impossible. I had not force enough to divide, and I could not place this vast combination of natural fortresses between me and my direct line of communication. I also perceived that the real point to be taken was not Magdala but Islamgie, where Theodore had taken post with all his guns, and that Fahla was the key to the whole.

On the 7th I descended to the bed of the Bashilo, and reconnoitered the crossing.

The ordinary approach to Magdala is by the Arogie ravine, which commences under Islamgie, and is bounded on its right by a spur which extends from Islamgie, in a serrated ridge, to the Bashilo.

A similar spur from Fahla stretches to the water of the Bashilo, and bounds the ravine on its left.

The highest point of this ridge is about 2,000 feet above the bed of the Arogie ravine.

The grand features of the ground rendered it impossible for me, with my small force of infantry, to hold both sides of the ravine. I considered Fahla the key of the position, and determined to occupy the ridge, bearing in different parts the names of Gunborgi and Affijo, which leads to that imposing outwork. Established on this ridge, I could operate on either side of Fahla, as might seem expedient on closer examination.

Between the 4th and 9th instant, my force was increased by six companies of the 45th Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Parish, which, though long delayed for want of carriage, had marched from Zoulla in twenty-five days. A wing of the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, was detained seven marches in rear, owing to the urgent want of carriage, and I thus lost the services of an able officer and an excellent body of soldiers, on whom I had calculated for the attack.

On the 9th the whole force concentrated on the edge of the plateau overlooking the Bashilo, which flows 3,900 feet below it.

Major Chamberlain, with the 23rd Punjab Pioneers, supported by a wing of the Beloochees, occupied the bed of the Bashilo, and repaired Theodore's road.

The signallers of the 10th Company Royal Engineers maintained communications.

The Royal Engineers and the Madras and Bombay Sappers, under Captain Goodfellow, made up the necessary provision of sand-bags, scaling-ladders, and bags filled with powder for the demolition of gates, stockades, &c.

As the only supply of water between the Bashilo and Magdala was under the enemy's fire, all the water-carriers of the force were organized under command of Captain Bainbridge, Transport Corps, with two subalterns, Lieutenant Mortimer, Transport Corps, and Lieutenant Ramsbottom, Transport Corps, for the purpose of carrying forward regular supplies of water from the Bashilo.

The bandsmen and a party of Punjab muleteers were also organized under command of Captain Griffith, aided by Lieutenant Gaselee, Transport Corps, and furnished with stretchers, for the removal of wounded men from the field.

Action of the 10th April.

All preparations having been completed, I placed the cavalry* under Colonel Graves to hold the Bashilo, but ready to advance, and moved the remainder of the force across the river under the immediate command of Sir Charles Staveley.

The second Brigade,† under Brigadier General Willby, to remain in the bed of the Bashilo in support, the first Brigade,* under Brigadier General Schneider, to occupy the Gunborgi spur and advance to a suitable place for encampment, and also to cover a reconnoissance, by the Deputy Quarter Master General, of the enemy's position.

The Deputy Quarter Master General reported that the ascent to Gunborgi was extremely steep and difficult, and that the King's road up the Arogie ravine was easy and secure for the mountain-guns and baggage; they were, therefore, ordered to take that route.

When the leading part of the column had reached Affijo, I arrived at the front.

The King's road emerges from the Arogie pass, at a distance of 1,200 yards from Affijo, and 700 feet below it.

I ordered Major Chamberlain's Punjab Pioneers† to be sent immediately to cover the head of the pass and the remainder of the Brigade to be closed up as soon as possible.

The men were greatly distressed by the heat, the severe ascent, and want of water.

Shortly after Major Chamberlain had taken up his position, the Naval Rocket Brigade, under Captain Fellowes, appeared, rising from the pass, followed by Lieutenant Colonel Penn's steel battery, escorted by detachments of infantry.

At this time the enemy opened his guns from Fahla and Islamgie, making good practice at the Punjabees and at the position of Affijo.

Notwithstanding the distance, which was more than 3,000 yards, the enemy's shot ranged well into the positions, owing to the great command and probably to excessive charges of powder; but the fire being a plunging one, no casualties ensued. Almost simultaneously with the opening of the enemy's artillery, a large force was seen pouring down from Islamgie and the sides of Fahla, descending at speed the steep road and the faces of the mountains, until they filled the whole plain of Arogie.

Many of the enemy were dressed in red, and almost bore the appearance of our own troops in the distance. About 500, principally chiefs, were mounted.

The Naval Brigade hastened up the road to Affijo, and as each rocket tube came into position, it opened on the advancing masses of the enemy, who were startled, checked, and driven back at some points, but only to press forward at others.

I directed Sir Charles Staveley to bring forward the remaining infantry, which by this time had closed up to repel the attack.

The 4th K. O. Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, closely followed by Beville's Belochees and the Royal Engineers, commanded by Major Pritchard, and the Bombay Sappers, under Captain MacDonnell, R.E., descended rapid-

* 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, 183; 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, 181; 12th Bengal Cavalry, 96.

† Second Brigade.—B company, 21st brigade, Royal Artillery, Captain Twiss, 103; G company, 14th brigade, Royal Artillery, Captain Murray, 94; detachment 5th company, 25th brigade, Royal Artillery, Major Hills, V. C., 27; 33rd Regiment, Major Cooper, 694; 6 companies, 45th Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Parish, 325; Wing 10th Regiment Native Infantry, Colonel Field, 211.

* First Brigade.—A company, 21st brigade, Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Penn, 86; Royal Naval Brigade, Captain Fellowes, 80; 10th company, Royal Engineers, Major Pritchard, 20; 1st battalion, 4th King's Own Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, 446; 23rd Punjab Pioneers, Major Chamberlain, 575; Wing 27th Beloochees, Major Beville, 259; 1st company, Madras Sappers, Major Prendergast, V.C., Royal Engineers, 70; Bombay Sappers and Miners, Captain MacDonnell, Royal Engineers, 283.

† 10th company, Royal Engineers; 1st Battalion, 4th King's Own Regiment (seven companies); 27th Belooch Regiment (wing); K company, Madras Sappers, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th companies, Bombay Sappers.

ly the steep path leading down to the Arogie plain, with unrestrained expressions of delight at having at last their enemy before them.

Opening into skirmishing order, they ascended a suitable slope which separated them from the plain of Arogie, and immediately came in contact with the enemy, drove them back, in spite of the efforts of their leaders, in masses, on which the fire of the Snider told with terrible effect.

Several gallant attempts were made by the Abyssinians to rally, but many of their chiefs fell, and they were driven down the slopes of Arogie towards the ravines on our left front.

A portion of them withdrew up the sides of Fahla, and taking cover in a thicket of cactus trees, opened a teasing fire on Staveley's right, causing some casualties.

Captain Fellowes having maintained the fire of his rockets until masked by the advance of the infantry, had been sent to support Sir Charles Staveley.

The fire of the rockets, together with some volleys from Beville's Beloochees and the Royal Engineers, supported by two of Penn's guns under Lieutenant Taylor, cleared Staveley's flank from further annoyance.

The rockets were then turned on the summit of Fahla; they were well directed, and as I subsequently learned produced a very great effect.

A party of the enemy attempted to pass round the sides of Affijo to turn our right, but were checked by a few rockets, and dispersed by the K. Company, Madras Sappers, under Major Prendergast, V.C., Lieutenant Colonel Loch, with a detachment of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry accompanied the infantry in support.

Towards the left Colonel Milward ascended from the Arogie Pass with Penn's Battery, escorted by detachments of the 4th King's Own Regiment under Captain Kittoe, and the 23rd Pioneers under Captain Paterson at the time when the guns opened from Fahla and Islamgie.

On perceiving the troops of Theodore descending from Islamgie, Colonel Milward took up a strong position and opened fire from Penn's Battery. Major Chamberlain, who was holding the Pioneers in hand to cover the head of the pass, moved to his left and joined Colonel Milward.

A considerable body of Abyssinians bore down upon Milward's position. Notwithstanding the evident effect of Penn's guns, they continued to advance with much determination and order.

Chamberlain with his Pioneers met their attack in the most prompt and spirited manner, driving them with great slaughter into the ravines to his left front, not, however, without gallant resistance on the part of the Abyssinians, who closed fearlessly with the Punjabees; the spear wounds received bore witness to the closeness of the conflict.

On the extreme left, the enemy pressed in large numbers towards the head of the Arogie ravine where the baggage had arrived.

The Baggage Master, Lieutenant Sweeny, King's Own Regiment, with great readiness massed the baggage in a safe position, and the baggage guard, consisting of two companies of the 4th King's Own Regiment, and one of the 10th Native Infantry, under Captain Roberts, of the former Corps, until disabled, and subsequently under Lieutenants Abadie (11th Hussars) and Sweeny, were brought forward and most effectually checked the attempt of the enemy to penetrate into the Arogie ravine.

Arrested at the head of the ravine and driven back by the baggage guard; closed in upon by Chamberlain's Pioneers and two companies of the 4th King's Own Regiment, whom Sir Charles Staveley had wheeled on to their flank; the enemy suffered most severely; large numbers were seen to fall from the admirably directed fire of the mountain guns.

Theodore's troops had advanced with the full confidence of men accustomed to victory; they had cast themselves off from their vantage ground to which there was no return.

They had been promised by Theodore that they should be enriched by the spoils of the English, and it was not without a stout resistance that they were finally driven off the field.

A heavy rain continued during the greater part of the action. The troops, thoroughly wet and tired, but highly elated with their victory, bivouacked for the night, covering the road to Arogie Pass, and before daylight had re-occupied their commanding position on Affijo, from which they had descended to meet the enemy.

The wounded were promptly attended to under the direction of Dr. Currie, C.B., Inspector General of Hospitals.

Many wounded Abyssinians were also carried off the field by our troops, and were carefully attended to in our hospitals.

The 2nd Brigade, which came up in the night, occupied the ground which had been held after the action by the 1st Brigade.

According to the best information, the probable number of the enemy was not less 5,000, of whom at least 3,000 were the regular musketeers, and the remainder less efficiently armed. Theodore distributed new arms to his troops on the day preceding the battle.

The loss of the enemy cannot be correctly estimated; three hundred and forty-nine dead were buried in front of the left of our position alone, and exclusive of those who fell in Staveley's first attack, thirty very badly wounded Abyssinians were carried to our hospital.

Theodore's Lieutenant, Fetararee Gabsie, and many chiefs of note were amongst the slain.

Nearly all night the calls of the Abyssinians to their wounded friends were heard, and the greater number of the latter were carried from the field. We saw a large number of wounded when Theodore's army surrendered.

The British loss was only twenty wounded, two mortally; this disparity of loss resulted from the determined and persistent attack of the Abyssinians against a better disciplined and better armed force, not better armed, however, as regarded the 23rd Pioneers, whose smooth bore is hardly equal to the double barrelled percussion gun of the Abyssinians.

There was no hasty flight; the enemy returned again and again to the attack whenever the ground favoured them.

I issued orders to provide against the pursuit being carried too far up the hill, which could only have ended by our retiring and giving renewed confidence to the enemy.

On the morning of the 11th, Lieutenant Prideaux and Mr. Flad arrived in my camp, accompanied by Dejach Alema, a son-in-law and confidential chief of Theodore, with a request for peace.

I replied that if Theodore would bring all the European captives to my camp, and submit to the Queen of England, I would promise honourable treatment for himself and his family.

Lieutenant Prideaux returned to Magdala with the letter containing these terms. In the course of the forenoon, he returned again to the British camp with Mr. Flad, but without Dejach Alema; he brought a letter without seal or signature from Theodore refusing my terms. My letter was returned.

I sent back Lieutenant Prideaux and Mr. Flad to intimate that no other terms would be granted.

I considered that a fuller atonement than the surrender of the captives when they could be retained no longer, was absolutely required, and must be exacted; and painful as was the thought of the possible consequences to the captives if Theodore's rage should become excited, I relied for their safety on the apprehension of a renewal of the conflict which demoralized Theodore's troops, and from which Theodore himself was not free, as was involuntarily betrayed by Dejach Alema. I relied also on my threat, which I impressed on Dejach Alema of unrelenting pursuit and punishment of all who might in any way be concerned in the ill treatment of the European captives. I pointed out how the power of Great Britain had already reached Magdala, that no corner of Abyssinia, however remote, could screen any one whom we wished to punish.

Lieutenant Prideaux was met on his return to Magdala by Mr. Rassam, and the remainder of the British prisoners and several of those of other nations, all of whom arrived in my camp before evening.

My further conditions were not complied with. At the request of Dejach Alema, I had promised to abstain from hostilities for twenty-four hours. After the lapse of forty-eight hours, Theodore had not surrendered himself; reliable information reached me that his army was recovering from their defeat, that many soldiers who had been unable to return to Magdala on the night of the 10th had since rejoined their ranks, that fresh defensive arrangements were being made, and that Theodore and his chiefs even contemplated a night attack on the 2nd Brigade encamped on the lower ground. I, therefore, prepared to attack the enemy's position.

I had originally intended first to assault Fahla from the side which fronted our camp, and was screened from the fire of Islamgie and Selassie. But under the altered condition of the enemy, Theodore having by death, wounds, and desertion lost half of his army and his bravest chiefs, I determined to attack Islamgie by the King's road.

All arrangements for this had been considered, and the positions for the artillery reconnoitred and fixed upon, when information was brought to me that Theodore had left Magdala, and that many of the chiefs with their followers wished to surrender.

I agreed to accept their submission, and ordered Sir Charles Staveley to advance on Islamgie, relaxing no precautions that I had considered necessary for the attack.

The scarcity of water rendered it impossible to retain any considerable body of cavalry before Magdala; my personal escort, under a native officer, only remained, and with a few details of other corps was sent under command of Lieutenant Scott, A.D.C., to watch the west side of Magdala, where they took up a good position, until the arrival of the cavalry, under Colonel Graves,* who completed the investment up to the Kaffir Burr Gate, which was watched by the Gallas.

The Beshilo was held by the Head Quarter Detachment of the Sind Horse, under Major Briggs, and detachments of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, 3rd and 12th Cavalry, under Major Miller, to secure that point and provide against the escape of the enemy in that direction by the Minjerra ravine.

A detachment of the Beloochees, under Lieutenant Beville, ascended by the spurs of Fahla, and occupied that important position where they were reinforced from the 2nd Brigade by the Head Quarters Wing of the 10th Native Infantry, under Colonel Field.

The artillery was placed in position, and the troops advanced, preceded by Captain Speedy, of the Intelligence Department, with a small escort of the 3rd Light Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel Loch, to communicate with the chiefs who wished to surrender, and to prevent any misunderstanding.

No resistance was offered.

Sir Charles Staveley effected an entrance to Islamgie and Selassie through a difficult crevice in the rocky escarps.

It would be impossible to arrive at any correct estimate, either of the numbers of the armed men who laid down their weapons, or of the masses of people, men, women, and children whom we found on Islamgie.

It was necessary to collect and guard the arms that were surrendered.

It was also necessary to send down all the disarmed soldiers, and the miscellaneous multitude that followed them to the plain below, before I could proceed actively against Magdala.

Theodore himself having abandoned his attempt to escape, was making preparations for defence, and offering us defiance in front of Magdala.

By three o'clock the Abyssinians having nearly all cleared away from Islamgie, I ordered the attack of Magdala to be at once carried out.

The entrance of Magdala is 300 feet above the terraplain of Islamgie, and the ascent is by an extremely steep and rugged path.

Viewing the very difficult nature of the approach, I made the attack as strong as possible, and massed the whole of my artillery† fire to cover it, in order to overpower the enemy's resist-

* 3rd Dragoon Guards (173), Lieutenant Colonel Tower; 3rd Bombay Cavalry (183), Captain Macnaughten; 12th Bengal Cavalry (96), Major Gough, V. C.

† Four 12-pounder Armstrong guns of the G. Battery, 11th Brigade, under Captain Murray, 2 8-inch mortars, manned by detachment of 5th Battery, 25th Brigade, under Brevet Major Hills, V.C.; 12 7-pounder steel mountain guns of the A and B Batteries, 21st Brigade, under Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Poun and Captain Twiss; 4 rocket tubes attached to the Steel Battery; 12 rocket tubes, Naval Brigade, under Captain Fellowes.

ance and prevent the heavy casualties which I should otherwise have incurred.

The assaulting force consisted of the 2nd Brigade, led by the 33rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment, accompanied by detachments of the Royal Engineers and Madras and Bombay Sappers and Miners, with means of clearing away obstacles.

The 1st Brigade to be in close support.

I concentrated the fire of the artillery on the gateway and the north end of the fort, which were crowded with the houses of the soldiers, avoiding as much as possible the higher part of the interior, occupied by the Abyssinian prisoners and non-combatants.

The enemy carefully concealed themselves from view, so that the place seemed almost deserted, although, when entered by our troops, it was found to be thronged with soldiers, who had thrown away their arms, released prisoners, and the numerous voluntary and involuntary followers of Theodore's fortunes.

The artificial defences consisted of stone walls, loop-holed and surmounted by strong and thick barricades of thorny stakes, with narrow stone gateways. The lower one built up in the interior, the higher one being seventy feet above the lower, and approached by a very steep narrow path winding amongst the soldiers' huts.

The attack was ably conducted by Sir Charles Staveley, whose report is annexed, and gallantly carried out by the troops. Fortunately the defences were very unscientifically constructed, and though the attack was met by a sharp fire from the enemy, yet they could not direct it on the head of the storming party without exposing themselves to the rapid and fatal fire of the Snider rifle, and our loss was in consequence very small.

The Royal Engineers and Sappers and leading sections of the 33rd Regiment were long before they could force an entrance, and during that time nine officers and men of the Royal Engineers and Sappers received wounds or contusions.

At length an entrance was found by means of the ladders, near the gate and by the leading men of the 33rd, who scaled a rock and turned the defences of the gateway, the enemy was driven to the second barricade, and when that was carried, all resistance ceased.

Amongst the dead near the outer gateway were found several of Theodore's most devoted chiefs; one of them, Dejach Enjeda, had urged Theodore to massacre all the prisoners, a course from which he was dissuaded by others; close to the second gateway lay the body of Theodore.

At the moment when the barricade was forced by the 33rd, Theodore; fell, as I have since learned, by his own hand; his troops immediately fled, some by the Kaffir Burr Gate, which was found choked with arms that had been cast away in their flight.

Of these fugitives, the greater part fell into the hands of the Gallas, and the remainder, seeing the fate of their comrades, and hearing the taunting invitations of the Gallas, returned to Magdala and surrendered.

The command of Magdala was entrusted to Brigadier General Wilby, who held it with the 33rd and wing of the 45th Regiments.

So thickly was the fortress inhabited, and so great was the crowd of people, that it was no easy matter to establish order.

Guards were placed at the gates and such place as required protection.

The family of Theodore were committed to the care of Mr. Rassam, who was requested to do all that was in his power for their comfort and protection.

The Abyssinian prisoners were released from their chains, and the very numerous body of Abyssinians whose histories and condition it was impossible at the time to investigate, were collected in an open space in the centre of the fortress, where they could be protected, and where they quickly threw up small huts for themselves, and remained until their final departure.

On the 15th, the 4th King's Own Regiment relieved the 33rd in Magdala, and the 45th were moved to Islamgie to reinforce the detachment of the 10th Native Infantry under Colonel Field, for the protection of the captured arms and ordnance, and to furnish working parties for their destruction.

The inhabitants of Magdala were collected at Arogie, where great vigilance was necessary to protect them from the Gallas, who were lying in wait, both day and night, for opportunities of plundering and destroying them.

Notwithstanding the friendly relations with the Queens of the Gallas, their people were so little under restraint that it was frequently necessary te fire upon them to drive them from molesting our water-parties and carrying off the mules. A party of them in search of plunder even dared to make their way into Magdala, where they were captured by the guard of the 33rd Regiment.

On the 15th and 16th the disarmed soldiers and people of Magdala made their exodus from Arogie.

Every consideration was shown them, and they were allowed to take all their property.

The Arogie defile was guarded by infantry, and their procession, after crossing the Bashilo, was guarded by cavalry patrols until they reached Waddeba.

No doubt many of these people deserved little mercy at the hands of the peasants of Dalanta, who had suffered so much misery from Theodore's troops; but having surrendered to the British force, it was incumbent on us to protect them until they reached a point of safety, from whence they could go to their native districts.

On the morning of the 17th, orders were issued to clear every one out of Magdala by 4 P. M. At that hour the whole of the captured ordnance having been destroyed, the gates of Magdala were blown up, and the whole of the buildings were committed to the flames.

The wounded Abyssinians, who had no friends to take charge of them, were conveyed into our hospitals.

The elephants and heavier ordnance having been sent in advance on the 15th, on the 18th of April, the force re-crossed the Bahsilo on its return to the coast.

I have the honor to enclose plans and photographs to illustrate the course of the operations.

I regret that I have not been able to complete my despatch earlier, but owing to the marching in a difficult country, which has occupied the

greater part of the days, and the many demands on my time, it has been quite out of my power.

By the next mails I hope to submit the conclusion of my despatch, which will include the re-embarkation of the greater part of the force, and I shall then have the satisfaction to represent for the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government the services of the officers and men of the force which I have had the honour to command, of which it is impossible for me to write in too high terms, and to which I could not now do adequate justice.

I have, &c.,
R. NAPIER, *Lieut. Genl.,*
Commander-in-Chief.

NOMINAL ROLL of Officers and Men wounded at the Capture of Magdala, on 13th April 1868.

CAMP, NEAR MAGDALA, APRIL 15TH, 1868.

CORPS.	REGIMENTAL No.	RANK AND NAMES.	CHARACTER OF THE WOUND.
Royal Engineers ...	...	Major Gordon Pritchard ...	Two slight wounds by splinters of stones in right shoulder with considerable contusion.
Ditto	5957	Lance Corp. E. Wm. Holison	Slight splintered wound of right leg.
Ditto	3470	Sapper H. T. Davis ...	Slight splintered wound of forehead.
H.M.'s 33rd Regiment ...	...	Sergeant Edward Jones ...	Gun-shot wound through right calf; severely.
Ditto ditto ...	...	Private Stephen Lake ...	Gun-shot wound through right leg; severely.
Ditto ditto ...	...	„ T. Hague ...	Spear wound over frontal bone; slight.
Ditto ditto ...	...	„ P. Daly ...	Gun-shot wound left hand; slight.
Ditto ditto ...	...	„ Hickson ...	Gun-shot wound of knee; slight.
3rd Light Cavalry ...	...	Sowar Ramjie Khan ...	Gun-shot wound right forearm; severely.
Madras Sappers and Miners	...	Havildar Koondua Suamee ...	Gun-shot wound left elbow joint; severely.

The following Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers were also hurt near the gateway, but were not returned as wounded:—

Captain Elliott, Madras Sappers.
Cornet Dalrymple, 19th Hussars, attached to Madras Sappers.
Sergeant Fielding, Madras Sappers.
„ Deavis, 10th Company, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant Morgan, 10th Company, Royal Engineers.

S. CURRIE,
Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals and Principal Medical Officer.

G. MAHAFFY, M.D.,
Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, Indian Medical Dept., A.E.F.

RETURN of Ordnance captured by the Force under His Excellency SIR R. NAPIER, *G.C.S.I. and K.C.B., in the Magdala Fortress, on the 13th April* 1868.

CAMP, NEAR MAGDALA.

No.	GUNS. Metal	GUNS. Description.	REMARKS.
3	Brass ...	56-pounder, 5-inch smooth bore.	
1	Do. ...	18 ditto ditto	
4	Do. ...	6 ditto ditto ...	Turkish.
4	Do. ...	6 ditto ditto	
2	Do. ...	6 ditto ditto	English. Cast at Cossipore.
1	Do. ...	6 ditto ditto ...	French.
5	Do. ...	24-howitzer	Native and French.
3	Do. ...	12-inch howitzer.	
1	Do. ...	3-inch gun.	
4	Iron ..	1 ditto.	

NOMINAL ROLL of Men wounded in the Action before Magdala on the 10th April 1868.

MAGDALA, APRIL 11TH, 1868.

CORPS.	REGIMENTAL No.	RANK AND NAMES.	CHARACTER OF THE WOUND.
H.M.'s 4th King's Own ...	...	Captain Edward Roberts ...	Dangerously; gun-shot wound of left elbow joint.
Ditto ditto ...	672	Sergeant Musketry Instructor Michael Creedon	Dangerously; gun-shot wound of left leg.
Ditto ditto ...	333	Private George Kirby ...	Dangerously; gun-shot wound of left humerus.
Ditto ditto ...	1008	Lance Corpl. Richard Odwell	Severely; gun-shot wound of left foot.
Ditto ditto ...	502	Private George Sinfield ...	Slightly; gun-shot wound of right hand.
Ditto ditto ...	887	" Michael Unica ...	Slightly; gun-shot wound of right hand.
Ditto ditto ...	...	Lance Corporal Hugh Evans	Slightly; splinter wound of left eye.
23rd Punjab Native Infantry	375	Private Deal Sing ...	Dangerously; gun-shot wound of left femur.
Pioneer	...	" Basa Kall ...	Severely; spear wound of neck.
Ditto	...	" Rall Sing ...	Severely; gun-shot wound of sacrum.
Ditto	...	" Utter Singh ...	Dangerously; gun-shot wound of left femur.
Ditto	...	" Jewal Sing ...	Severely; gun-shot wound of face.
Ditto	879	Bugler Khosal Sing ...	Severely; gun-shot wound of right hand.
Ditto	...	Private Jeeta Sing ...	Severely; gun-shot wound of right thigh.
Ditto	1355	" Sunoop Sing ...	Slightly; contusion of abdomen from a bullet.
Ditto	...	" Goorom Sing ...	Slightly; gun-shot wound of left foot.
Ditto	...	" Hura Sing ...	Slightly; spear wound of hand.
Ditto	...	" Jewan Sing ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	...	" Jawala Sing ...	Ditto ditto thumb.
Bombay Sappers and Miners	...	C. H. Sumboo ...	Slightly; lost two teeth, upper lip divided by a musket bullet.

S. CURRIE,
Inspr. Genl. and Principal Medical Officer.

G. MAHAFFY, M.D.,
Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, First Division, A. E. F.

From Major General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., Commanding the 1st Division of the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, to the Deputy Adjutant General.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP BEFORE MAGDALA,
14th April 1868.

SIR,—Having been directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to report on the disposition made of the division under my command for the attack of Magdala on the 13th instant, a brief description of the place will first be necessary.

The defences consist of three very steep mountains, named Fahla, Selassie, and Magdala, each being surrounded at the top by steep and precipitous scarps. Fahla and Magdala are joined to Selassie by saddles, and are nearly at right angles to it. A tolerably good, but in some places very steep, road leads from the British camp up the north side of Fahla, over the saddle along the south of Selassie, and over the next saddle called Islamgie, into Magdala. A pathway branches off this road at the Fahla saddle to the left, along the foot of the Selassie scarp for some distance, and then turns up a zigzag to the top; another pathway leads direct up to Selassie from the Fahla saddle. Neither of these paths were found practicable for mules, although we had been informed that they were. The summits of Fahla and Magdala are flat, that of Selassie slopes upwards from the scarp to the centre, and commands the other two mountains.

On the morning of the 13th instant at seven o'clock, a detail of 50 sabres of the 3rd Light Cavalry (Bombay) and 12th Bengal Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel Loch, of the 3rd Light Cavalry, was sent up to the Fahla saddle, and placed at the disposal of Captain Speedy, of the Intelligence Department, to communicate with those of the King's troops who had surrendered.

On the advance being ordered at half-past eight A. M., according to instructions received from the

Commander-in-Chief, the G. 14, R. A., under Captain Murray, and the two 8-inch mortars under Captain Hills, R. A., were placed under Colonel Wallace, R. H. A., in a position covering the troops with Selassie in front and Fahla on the right, the A 21 Mountain Battery, under Lieutenant Colonel Penn, having ascended a short distance with the column was placed in position on a spur to the left of the road to cover the head of the ascent, whilst the B 21 R. A., under Captain Twiss, followed next in rear of the leading battalion of infantry.

The 3rd Dragoon Guards, under Lieutenant Colonel Tower, the 3rd Light Cavalry, under Captain Moore, and the 12th Bengal Cavalry, under Major Gough, V.C., the whole under the command of Colonel Graves, of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, were sent round to the south and below the mountain to prevent the escape of the Magdala garrison in that direction.

The division moved up the road, the 2nd Brigade, with a ladder party of Sappers, leading. A company of the Belooch Battalion was sent up the first accessible spur on the right into Fahla, and two companies of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry up the next spur.

On arriving at the saddle, the advanced guard of two companies of the 33rd Regiment were sent up the direct path to Selassie, and the remainder of the 2nd Brigade, and B. 21, R. A., by the pathway above described to the left. The path up the zigzag was so bad that, although practicable for infantry, only three mountain guns could be passed up, and those by hand. The 1st Brigade moved along the high road to the south of Selassie, followed now by Captain Murray's battery, the two 8-inch mortars, and the Naval Rocket Brigade.

The 2nd Brigade crowned Selassie before the 1st Brigade had moved along its southern side. I mention this because Mr. Waldemar, one of the released European prisoners and my guide on the occasion, informed me afterwards, from information he had received, that King Theodore imagined we should advance by the high road along the south of Selassie, without first occupying Selassie, and had arranged accordingly to fall on our troops from the heights overlooking that part of the road, so far, for reasons which it is unnecessary for me to explain, no opposition was offered to our advance.

The 2nd Brigade having occupied Salassie, the King's troops were ordered to lay down their arms, and retire to the plain below; the first order was immediately carried out, and thousands of men, women, and children left the mountain so soon as the narrow exit permitted.

Some of the enemy, and amongst them the King, being observed on the Islamgie saddle, below Selassie, a company of the 23rd Regiment under Captain Campbell was pushed down the slope to the saddle, and the Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel Loch, advanced along the road; these parties were fired on by the enemy, but the fire being returned, and some of the King's guns being turned on him, by order of Lieutenant Colonel Loch, he soon retired into Magdala.

I now received the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to make the following dispositions for the assault of Magdala by the 2nd Brigade supported by the 1st.

The 33rd Regiment, ten companies strong, to advance across Islamgie, two companies skirmishing, and two in support, the remaining six companies, under Major Cooper, commanding the Regiment, headed by a detachment of the Royal Engineers, under Major Pritchard, and the K. Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, under Captain Elliott, with powder bags, crow bars, and ladders to form the storming party.

Two companies of Bombay Sappers and Miners, under Captain Leslie and Lieutenant Leacock, to follow in rear of 33rd Regiment.

On nearing the steep ascent to Magdala Gate, the skirmishers to halt, and be reinforced by the supports, and keep up a fire at the gate and defences during the ascent of the storming party.

The 45th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Parish, to advance in line in rear of the 33rd Regiment, and the 1st Brigade in column some distance in rear in reserve, except the Punjab Pioneers, left with two companies of the 10th Bombay Native Infantry to guard the camp.

Two companies of the 10th Native Infantry, under Colonel Field, to remain on Selassie to guard the arms, and clear the Abyssinians off the mountain.

The two mountain and the Naval Rocket Batteries, under Lieutenant Colonel Milward, to be placed on the north end of Islamgie, to cover the advance and keep up a fire at Magdala Gate.

The G. 14 R.A. and 2 8-inch mortars, under Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, now arrived on elephants from below, to advance along the main road south of Selassie as far as practicable, and also cover the advance of the troops.

I leave it to His Excellency how far these dispositions were carried out.

There were two lines of defence, with a gate in each, at the head of the very steep and strong ascent of the point of attack; the first gate had a porch 15 feet deep, filled up as high as 12 feet with large stones. From this line of defence, the enemy kept up a fire through the loop-holes of a wall, topped with a strong fence, and a passage for the column could not be effected here until a ladder had been passed over a wall to the right of the gate.

In the mean time, some men of the 33rd Regiment scrambled up a cliff to the right; and succeeding with much difficulty in surmounting the wall and fence, turned the enemy at the gate, and with the head of the column drove him to the second line of defence above; this being comparatively weak, no further resistance was offered.

On entering the second, the body of King Theodore was found shot through the head by his own hand.

The only two gates by which the garrison might have moved out being watched, the one to the south by our cavalry, and the other to the east by the Gallas, the men laid down their arms, and begged for mercy; this was accorded, and not a man was injured.

I enclose a return of our wounded, all of whom were taken the night of the assault to the field hospital, 2nd Brigade, where they received every attention from Surgeon Major Wyllie, the Medical Officer in charge.

I also enclose a return, showing the number of rank and file of the corps who took part in the attack, and a return of the ordnance found on the

three mountains and destroyed; also a photograph of the attack on Magdala, from a sketch by Major Baigrie, Assistant Quarter Master General.

I wish to bring the names of the following officers to the notice of His Excellency:—

Brigadier General Wilby, who commanded the 2nd Brigade and led it to the assault. He mentions the very effective service rendered him by Captain Hicks, his Brigade Major, Captain James, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, and Captain Capel, 12th Bengal Cavalry, A.D.C.

Major Pritchard, R.E. (who was wounded), the senior officer with the Royal Engineers and Sappers, and who mentions the able assistance he received from Captain Elliott, commanding K Company, Madras Sappers.

Captain Foord, Lieutenant Bird, Cornet Dalrymple, and Surgeon Pearl, of the Madras Sappers, Sergeants Harrold and Dean, R.E., Corporal McDonagh, and Sapper Bailey.

Major Cooper, commanding 33rd Regiment, who led his regiment to and over the gate, and I beg here to bring especially to notice No. 3691, Drummer Michael Magner, and No. 949, Private James Bergin, 33rd Regiment, the two men who first forced an entrance to the extreme and turned the gate.

Captain Elliott, who commanded the Madras Sappers.

Captain MacDonnell, commanding Bombay Sappers; Lieutenant Colonel Parish, commanding 45th Regiment; Colonel Field, commanding 10th Regiment Native Infantry; Brigadier General Schneider, commanding 1st Brigade; Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, commanding 4th King's Own Royal Regiment; Major Beville, commanding Wing Belooch Regiment; Major Chamberlain, commanding 23rd Punjab Pioneers; Brigadier General Petrie, commanding Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, Commanding Division Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel Milward, commanding Division Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel L. W. Penn, commanding A 21 Royal Artillery.

Commander Fellowes, commanding Naval Rocket Batteries.

Captain Twiss, commanding B 21, Royal Artillery.

Colonel Graves, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade; Lieutenant Colonel Tower, commanding 3rd Dragoon Guards; Major Gough, V.C., commanding 12th Bengal Cavalry; Major Briggs, commanding Sind Horse; Lieutenant Colonel Loch, commanding Details of Cavalry; Captain Moore, commanding 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry; Lieutenant W. Scott, A.D.C., commanding the Commander-in-Chief's Escort.

Lieutenant A. LeMessurier, Royal Engineers; Captain Leslie, and Lieutenant Leacock, Bombay Sappers Captain Bambridge, Land Transport Corps; who had the very difficult duty of providing water for the troops throughout the operations since leaving the Bashilo river.

Captains Ross and Griffiths and Twentyman, 20th Hussars, commanding Divisions, Land Transport Corps; Major Mignon, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Division, whose difficulties are well known to the Commander-in-Chief; Major Bardin, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Brigade, and Major Goldsworthy, Brigade Major of Cavalry, acting as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Brigade; Dr. Mahaffy, Principal Medical Officer, 1st Division, whose arrangements for the field hospitals were all that could be desired.

Surgeon Major Wyllie, in charge of the Field Hospitals, 2nd Brigade.

I desire also to bring to notice the Officers of my Staff:—

Lieutenant Colonel Wood, Assistant Adjutant General, Major Baigrie, Assistant Quarter Master General; Lieutenant Saunders, 20th Hussars, A.D.C. and Captain George Arbuthnot, extra A.D.C.

These Officers rendered me great assistance in carrying out the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief during the day, and have served with me since my first arrival at Goolla with the first arrived Brigade.

I have, &c.,

C. STAVELEY, *Major Genl.*,
Commanding 1st Division, A. F. F.

RETURN of Ordnance captured by the Force under His Excellency Sir ROBERT NAPIER, *G. C. S. I. and K. C. B., in the Magdala Fortress, on the 13th April* 1868:—

CAMP, NEAR MAGDALA.

GUNS.

3 brass 56-pounders, smooth bore.
1 „ 18-pounder, smooth bore.
4 „ 6-pounders, „ Turkish.
4 „ 6 „ smooth bore.
2 „ 6 „ „ English, cast at Cossipore.
1 brass 6-pounder, smooth bore, French.
5 „ 24-pounders, howitzer, native and French.
3 brass 12-pounders, howitzer.
1 „ 3-pounder, howitzer.
4 iron 1-pounder, howitzer.

MORTARS.

1 brass 20-inch.
1 „ 13 „
2 „ 10 „
5 „ from 2½ to 6-inch.

N. B.—The guns, howitzers, and mortars were all found serviceable, and supplied with ammunition, except one 56-pounder which had burst on 10th instant.

J. G. PETRIE, *Brigr. Genl.*,
Comdg. Royal Artillery, A. E. F.

NOMINAL ROLL of Officers and Men wounded at the Capture of Magdala on the 13th April 1868.

CAMP, NEAR MAGDALA, APRIL 15TH, 1868.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major Gordon Pritchard, two slight wounds caused by splinters of stone on right shoulder, with considerable contusion.

Lance Corporal William Hobson, No. 5957, slight splinter wound of right leg.

Sapper Henry Davis, No. 3470, slight splinter wound of forehead.

HER MAJESTY'S 33RD REGIMENT.

Sergeant Evan Jones, gunshot wound through right calf; severely.

Private Stephen Lake, gunshot wound through right leg; severely.

Private J. Hayne, spear wound over frontal bone; slight.

Private J. Daly, gunshot wound, left hand; slight.

" Hickson, gunshot wound of knee; slight.

3RD LIGHT CAVALRY.

Sowar Ramjieer Khan, gunshot wound of right forearm; severely.

MADRAS SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Havildar Kouslier Swamee, gunshot wound, left elbow joint; severely.

G. MAHAFFY, M.D.,
Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals,
Indian Medl. Dept., First Divn., A. F. F.

S. CURRIE,
Inspr. Genl. and Principal Medl. Officer.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded at the Storming of Magdala on the 13th April 1868.

Camp, near Magdala, April 15th, 1868.

Corps.	Officer wounded Slightly.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded. Slightly	Severely.	Total.
Her Majesty's 33rd Regt.	0	3	2	5
3rd Light Cavly.	0	0	1	1
Madras Sappers and Miners ...	0	0	1	1
10th Company R. E. ...	1	2	0	3
			Total ...	10

G. MAHAFFY, M.D.,
Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals,
Indian Medl. Service, A. F. F.

S. CURRIE,
Inspr. Genl. and Principal Medl. Officer.

The 16th July 1868.

No. 687 of 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force :—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAMES.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED.	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN WHOSE ROOM.
1st Punjab Cavalry.	Woordie Major Luteef Khan	Rossaidar	1st May 1868.	Abdool Rahman Khan, invalided.
	Jemadar Moor Allum Khan	Woordie Major ...	1st May 1868.	Luteef Khan, promoted.
	Kote Duffadar Ackbur Khan	Jemadar	1st May 1868.	Moor Allum Khan, promoted.

No. 688 of 1868.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 207, dated 18th June 1868, are published for general information :—

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to return to their duty, viz. :—

Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Bivar.
" " J. P. Briggs.
Major G. H. Thompson.
Captain H. G. Saunders.
" D. Ward.
Lieutenant C. W. G. Perreau.
Assistant Surgeon T. G. Skardon.
Apothecary R. Quinnell, M.D.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Briggs	... 3	months.
" " D. Briggs	... 6	"
Major R. F. Webster	... 6	"
Captain E. O'B. Horsford	... 6	"
" H. S. Ruxton	... 4	"
" J. H. T. Farquhar	... 4	"
" T. M. Sandys	... 6	"
Lieutenant G. P. Cumming	... 4	"
" T. Kinahan	... 6	"
Surgeon Major J. Squire	... 6	"
Assistant Surgeon C. Prentis	... 4	"
" " C. Hatchell	... 6	"

3. The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, viz. :—

Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Curtis from the 13th May 1868.

No. 689 of 1868.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, concurred in by His Royal Highness the Field Marshall Commanding-in-Chief, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, with reference to Government General Order No. 740, dated 19th May 1859, that the time passed by a Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel in proceeding from the command of one regiment to that of another, the removal having been ordered on public grounds, is to count in full for promotion to the rank of Colonel, under Clause 9 of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859.

No. 690 of 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Ordnance Department.

Captain F. V. Eyre, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Captain D. J. Welsh, or until further orders.

No. 691 of 1868.—The following men, who have been pronounced by Invaliding Committees unfit for further duty, are transferred to the Pension Establishment, with effect from the date on

which they ceased to be borne on the strength of their several Corps :—

Rank.	Names.	Rank in which pensioned.	Circle of Payment.
	A-A., R. H. A.		
Syce ...	Bhowanideen ...	Syce ...	Sirhind.
	D-16th, R. A.		
Syce ...	Ramjeewan ...	" ...	Presidency.
	19th P. N. I.		
Sepoy ...	Boor Sing ...	Sepoy ...	Sirhind.
" ...	Jeet Sing ...	" ...	"
" ...	Mytaba	" ...	"
	31st P. N. I.		
Sepoy Musician ...	Sunt Deen ...	Naick ...	Allahabad.
" ...	Roheem Khan ...	Sepoy ...	"

No. 692 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the date specified opposite to their names :—

Lieutenant H. S. Jarrett, Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 673 of 1868 ...
Lieutenant B. E. Reade, late 67th Native Infantry, Government General Order No. 665 of 1868 ...
Captain W. E. D. Broughton, late 6th European Regiment, Government General Order No. 669 of 1868 ...
} *Surat*, 6th July 1868.

No. 693 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned student of the Military Class attached to the Calcutta Medical College, having passed the prescribed examination, is admitted into the service as a Native Doctor, with effect from the 25th June 1868, and placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, Lower Provinces :—

Fyaz Buksh.

No. 694 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Date of arrival at Bombay.

Lieutenant C. S. Pratt, Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment Native Infantry ... } 19th June 1868.

Date of arrival at Fort William.

Lieutenant F. M. M. Harris, General List, Infantry ... } 4th July 1868.

Major C. Baily, Bengal Staff Corps ... ...
Lieutenant A. C. Hennessy, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 14th Bengal Cavalry ... ...
Lieutenant C. Mercer, General List, Infantry, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 1st Goorkha Regiment ... ...
} 6th July 1868.

No. 695 *of* 1868.—The services of Major T. E. Hughes, Commandant, Peshawur Mountain Battery, are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, in view to his commanding a Battery under the orders of His Excellency, with effect from the 31st August 1868.

No. 696 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

No. 114, *dated* 29*th June* 1868.—Appointing Captain T. H. Way, Officiating Adjutant, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

No. 697 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers of the Medical Department having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major from the dates specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 507 of the 20th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Surgeon Francis Pearson ... 2nd July 1868.
" William White, M.D. 4th " "

No. 698 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer of the Medical Department having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 1060 of the 23rd December 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Assistant Surgeon Sarkies Michael Shircore ... } 2nd July 1868.

No. 699 *of* 1868.—The services of Assistant Surgeon H. Johnstone, M.B., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 17th July 1868.

No. 700 *of* 1868.—Cornet R. G. Kennedy, of the 18th Hussars, having returned from field service in Abyssinia and rejoined his appointment as Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy on the 14th July 1868, Lieutenant H. J. Woodward, of the 104th Foot, Officiating Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency, will revert to regimental duty from that date.

No. 701 *of* 1868.—The following promotion is made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers)	Duffadar Hurree Sing	Jemadar	9th Feb. 1868.	Chutter Sing, dismissed, and Gholam Hossein, deceased.

No. 702 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, sub-

ject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

2nd Captain Henry Archibald Mullock, of the Royal Artillery, Superintendent of Construction, Electric Telegraph Department ...	17th Oct. 1867.

No. 703 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Ensign C. B. Norman, of the 90th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation.

No. 704 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Peshawur Mountain Battery.

2nd Captain Minto Elliot, of the Royal Artillery, to be Commandant, with effect from the 31st August 1868, vice Major T. E. Hughes, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th July 1868.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department during the month of June 1868:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
36th Foot ...	Lieut. Col. E. C. Butler ...	21st May 1868	Peshawur.		
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Lieut. J. F. Trevanion ...	5th June ,,	Dum-Dum ...	Intestate ...	Widow, Mrs. E. Trevanion, Dum-Dum.
2nd Battalion 12th Foot	Ensign H. E Knox ...	Ditto ...	Jubbulpore ...	Intestate...	Father, the Revd. J. Knox, 30, Ventnor Villas, Cliftonville, Brighton.
Medical Department...	Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. Naismith, M.D.	Ditto ...	Agra ..	Testate.	
2nd Battalion 12th Foot	Lieut. Col. A. E. V. Ponsonby	16th ditto ...	Jubbulpore ...	Intestate...	Widow, Mrs. C. Ponsonby, England.
Royal (Bombay) Engineers ..	Lieut. Col. A. Cowper ...	Ditto ...	Simla.		
2nd Battalion 60th Rifles	Lieut C. Gosling ...	29th June 1868	Fort William.		

B. E. BACON, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 10th July 1868.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the amounts on account of the estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers and a Soldier, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this Notice :—

Statement of Deposit made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of the estate of the deceased European Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's British Military Service, during the month of June 1868.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of Monies accruing from the adjustment of Estate.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.	Remarks.
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.						
	Commissioned Officer.														
30th June 1868	Francis Alexander Gordon ...	Lieutenant	2nd Battalion 60th Rifles	...	8th April 1868...	Intestate	7 11 5	... ..	7 11 5						
	TOTAL ...	... ...	... ...	..	... ...	...	7 11 5	... ...	7 11 5						

FORT WILLIAM,
PAY OFFICE;
The 30th June 1868.

C. F. M. MUNDY, *Colonel,*
Presidency Pay Master.

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers and a Soldier of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service during the month of June 1868.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of Monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.	Remarks.
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.						
	Commissioned Officers.														
20th June 1868	(a) Edward Rowland Mainwaring	Major General	Bengal Staff Corps...	...	8th April 1868...	Intestate.	129 2 6	.....	129 2 6						
27th Ditto ...	(b) Gideon Colquhoun de Lautour	Lieutenant..	Ditto ...	...	14th August 1867	Ditto ...	128 12 0	.....	128 12 0						
	Private.														
8th Ditto ...	Walter Bertram	Private ...	21st Hussars ...	...	8th Nov. 1862 ...	Ditto ...	35 0 0	.....	35 0 0						
	TOTAL ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	292 14 6	.....	292 14 6						

(a)—Widow, Mrs. Georgiana Caroline Barbara Mainwaring; Children, Lieutenant Edward Phillipson Mainwaring, Emily Sophia Isabella, Francis George Lawrence.—Lieutenant E. P. Mainwaring administering.

(b)—Mother, Mrs. Catharine de Lautour, Richmond, England.—Lieutenant E. G. de Lautour, administering.

FORT WILLIAM,
PAY OFFICE;
The 30th June 1868.

C. F. M. MUNDY, *Colonel.*,
Presidency Pay Master.

B. E. BACON, *Lieut. Colonel*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Simla, the 11th July 1868.

No. 183.

Lieutenant H. W. Clarke, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been posted to Central India as Assistant to the Chief Engineer and Assistant Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, and joined that appointment on the forenoon of the 28th June 1868.

The 14th July 1868.

No. 184.

Mr. D. Wren, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, is re-transferred to Bengal.

The 15th July 1868.

No. 185.

Baboo Gunesh Chunder Singhee is appointed to officiate as Accountant, 4th Grade, in Oudh, with effect from the 12th May 1868.

No. 186.

Mr. V. Rigby, Central Provinces, is promoted from 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

No. 187.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, British Burmah, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

The 17th July 1868.

No. 188.

In Notification No. 168, dated the 20th June 1868, granting preparatory leave to Mr. W. C. Rennie, Assistant Engineer, for *Central India*, read *Hyderabad*.

No. 189.

Sergeant J. A. Patterson, Assistant Master, Thomason College, Roorkee, is transferred to the Punjab as an Overseer of the 1st Grade.

C. H. Dickens, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st May 1868.

The Viceroy and Members of the Government of India having left the Presidency for Simla, it is hereby notified that on and after the 16th May and until further notice, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

All communications other than remittances intended for the Gazette should be addressed to the Superintendent, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 4, Hastings Street.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Calcutta, the 3rd July 1868.

An examination for a Studentship on the foundation of Premchand Roychand will be held at Calcutta in February 1869.

Candidates must be Masters of Arts of this University, whose matriculation dates from December 1860, or some subsequent year; and applications for admission to the examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 20th July next.

Candidates are at liberty to select not more than five of the following subjects of examination, and they are required to state in their applications the branches in which they desire to be examined :—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanskrit.
5. Arabic.
6. Moral Science, viz., Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
7. Pure Mathematics.
8. Mixed Mathematics.
9. Physical Science.
10. History of Greece, Rome, England, and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.

A Studentship is of the annual value of Rs. 2,000, and is tenable for five years.

The 7th July 1868.

The undermentioned students have passed the examination for a License in Civil Engineering :—

1st Class.

Jogendronáth Mukhopádhyáy ... Presidency College.

2nd Class.

Kántichandra Bandyopádhyáy ... Presidency College.

The following amended regulations for Honors in Natural and Physical Science have been sanctioned by the Senate, and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council :—

Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences.
Mill's Logic, Bks. III. and IV.

And in one of the following Sciences. A general acquaintance with the subjects enumerated in brackets, treated as subordinate to the chief subject, and as far as they are necessary, to the comprehension of the latter, is also expected :—

a. Zoology—
[Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæontology, and Physical Geography.]

b. Botany—
[Botanic Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæobotany, and Physical Geography.]

c. Geology—
[Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Palæontology.]

d. Mineralogy—
[Chemistry, Optics, Crystallography, Petrology, Mineral Technology.]

e. Physics, viz., Heat, Electricity, Magnetism. [Chemistry.]

J. Sutcliffe, M.A.,
Registrar.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th July 1868.

No. 20.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Septimus Oswald Madras to be Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor of the 4th Grade from the 6th instant.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Depy. Surveyor General.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th July 1868.

The following amounts in Circle Notes are available at this Office:—

Allahabad ..	...	Rs. 17,73,900
Lahore ...	...	„ 8,90,590

R. A. STERNDALE,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Doon, the 8th July 1868.

No. 35.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Sub-Assistants of the Great Trigonometrical Survey from the dates and for the periods specified opposite their respective names:—

Mr. W. C. Price, Sub-Assistant, 3rd Grade, for two months, with effect from 1st June.

Mr. H. F. Todd, Sub-Assistant, 3rd Grade, for three months, with effect from 15th July.

Mr. G. Belcham, Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade, for two months, with effect from 3rd August.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut. Col., R.E.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th July 1868.

Under a Treasury Warrant, dated the 7th May, the British Packet rates of postage on letters passing between India and Egypt have been reduced, with effect from the 1st July 1868.

2. From that date the rates chargeable on correspondence between India and Egypt will be those shown in the following table, which includes Indian inland postage:—

To		Letters			Newspapers
		Not exceeding ½ oz.	Not exceeding 1 oz.	Every additional ½ oz.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Alexandria . Cairo . .. Suez ...	By British Packet	0 5 4	0 10 8	0 5 4	0 2 0

3. Prepayment of the full amount of the postage shown in the above table is compulsory.

4. Books cannot be forwarded except at letter rates of postage.

5. Paid letters and newspapers received from the above-mentioned places will be delivered in India without any charge on account of Indian postage.

6. Unpaid letters and newspapers which may be received will be charged at the rates shown in the table.

The 16th July 1868.

The following revised Table of postage rates chargeable on correspondence addressed to Europe "viâ Trieste," or sent "through the Austrian Post Office at Alexandria" to Austrian Post Offices in Turkey, is published for general information, in supersession of the rates given for the above-mentioned routes in the Postal Notice of the 3rd March last. The alterations affect only Newspapers and Packets of Books or Patterns.

2. The full prepayment of these rates is in all cases compulsory, and they do not carry the covers to destination, being in fact only the Indian and British Packet rates.

Letters

Not exceeding ½ oz.	Not exceeding 1 oz.	Not exceeding 1½ ozs.	Not exceeding 2 ozs.
Rs A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0 4 8	0 9 4	0 14 0	1 2 8

And so on, adding 4 annas and 8 pies for every additional ½ oz. or fraction thereof.

Newspapers

Not exceeding 4 ozs., 1 anna 8 pies each.

Book and Pattern Packets

Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Not exceeding 8 ozs.	Not exceeding 12 ozs.	Not exceeding 1 lb.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0 3 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 12 0

And so on, adding 3 annas for every additional 4 ozs.

3. No Packet of Patterns sent by the above-mentioned routes may exceed 8 ounces in weight.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees.	Certificates issued for Rupees.	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay, Rupees.	Assayed, Rupees.	Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees.
July 6th, 1868	.....	.....	25,000	1,76,893	45,61,717
„ 7th, „	37,007	.....	62,007	1,71,064	45,61,717
„ 8th, „	1,480	.....	63,487	1,93,372	45,61,717
„ 9th, „	.....	21,081	39,309	2,18,239	45,61,717
„ 10th, „	2,400	.....	41,709	2,18,575	45,61,717
„ 11th, „	9,146	.....	50,855	2,19,223	45,61,717

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 13th July 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004A, dated Simla, 30th July 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India.*"

Lost.

In transit between Pertabgurh and Calcutta halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle:—

Right half No. A36—01529 for Rs. 50.
Left „ „ A35—65468 „ 50.
Right „ „ A34—73698 „ 20.

R. D. LOGG.

In transit by Post first halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. A18—37896 for Rs. 10.

H. E. FOX.

Second half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A22—08881 for Rs. 10.

JUGGUT CHUNDER ROY.

Second half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A26—0261 for Rs. 20.

S. DURFEE.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. 93141 for Rs. 100.

F. C. SYMONDS.

Second halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A40—33149 for Rs. 50.
„ A38—90758 „ 100.

GOPAL CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE.

In transit from Kussowlie to Delhi the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. 16809 for Rs. 100.

KIRPADYAL & Co.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A44—99717 for Rs. 20.
„ A52—59162 „ 20.

W. MARKBY.

In transit by Post from Lucknow to Calcutta first half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A39—24900 for Rs. 100.

F. J. QUIEROS.

Second halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A18—29769 for Rs. 10.
„ A39—01488 „ 100.

R. N. YOUNG.

In transit first half of the following Currency Note of the Bombay Circle :—

No. C30—83702 for Rs. 10.

W. OSBORNE.

In transit by Post halves of the following Currency Notes of the Bengal Circle :—

No. A52—49835 for Rs. 20.
„ A49—03048 „ 10.

P. DUFOUR.

Halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A48—61438 for Rs. 10.
„ A48—56199 „ 10.
„ A41—31815 „ 10.

FRANCIS, RAMSAY & Co.

Second halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A18—37083 for Rs. 10.
„ A26—04618 „ 20.
„ A23—72449 „ 50.
„ A30—74873 „ 100.

T. F. HARKNESS.

In transit by Dâk first halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A27—73425 for Rs. 20.
„ A27—87586 „ 20.

W. H. HAYES.

First half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A—74159 for Rs. 50.

CHOTAY LALL SHAW & Co.

Second halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A13—83292 for Rs. 100.
„ A33—92597 „ 20.
„ A39—02514 „ 100.

G. F. KELLNER & Co.

The following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A41—90382 for Rs. 10.

F. P. CAREY.

In transit between Banda and Cawnpore the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A33—97960 for Rs. 20.

THAKOOR DASS.

Left half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A14—14368 for Rs. 100.

DWARKANATH BISWAS.

The following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle :—

No. A47—12124 for Rs. 1,000.

RAM NARAIN.

Left halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A58—53685 for Rs. 100.
„ A58—64043 „ 100.
„ A38—07989 „ 100.

GRINDLAY & Co.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A30—77660 for Rs. 100.

W. J. HANNAGAN.

The following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A35—67724 for Rs. 50.

RAM LOCHUN SHAW & Co.

In transit by Dâk between Kooshtea and Darjeeling half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A34—89981 for Rs. 20.

J. STOELKE.

Half of the following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A55—88275 for Rs. 50.

PREONAUTH BOSE.

Lost or Stolen.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A45—22473 for Rs. 20.
„ A45—35071 „ 20.
„ A45—08544 „ 20.
„ A49—03461 „ 10.

RAMSAY, WAKEFIELD & Co.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A48—32524 for Rs. 10.

EDWARD KEMBLE.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

On the 5th July 1866, by the capsizing of a boat near Howrah the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes, viz.:—

One 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 4346 of 41896 of 1854-55, dated the 30th June 1854, for Rs. 500, standing in the name of Baboo Prawnkisto Chatterjee.

Two 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes numbered 265607 of 1854-55 and 31629 of 1854-55 respectively, dated 30th June 1854, for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500, standing in the name of Baboo Shib Chunder Chatterjee.

One 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 21592 of 1854-55, dated 30th June 1854, for Rs. 1,000, standing in the name of Sreemutty Gourmoney Dabee.

Payment of interest on and transfer of the above papers have been stopped at the Bank of Bengal, and the loss has already been advertized in the *Calcutta Gazette* and *Exchange Gazette* in July 1866.

BANNERJEE & BOSE.

The Government Promissory Note No. 9182 of 14120 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, dated the 1st May 1832, for Sicca Rs. 2,000, last endorsed to Sreemutty Brahmo Moyee Dossee and Joge Mayah Dossee (Administratrixes to the estate of Kristo Mohun Singh, deceased), by whom it was never endorsed to any one. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and an application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note.

KHETTER MOHUN SINGH.

Lost or Stolen.

A Government Promissory Note No. 26907 of 1835-36, 4 per cent. Loan, for Rs. 700, standing in my name and bearing my blank endorsement.

HARUMBO CHUNDER DUTT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and the Seebsaugor Tea Company, Limited. } Notice is hereby given that Saturday the twenty-fifth day of July next has been appointed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear for the purpose of passing the accounts of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, and making such other order as to the closing of the liquidation of the said Company as may be necessary.

BARROW, SEN, & WATSON, *Solicitors.* R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

Administrator General's Office.

Notice.

Admitted claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesdays and Fridays as usual:—

Estates.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per Rupee.	REMARKS.
Bech F. W., Lieut. Col., late of the 41st Regiment Native Infantry	2nd Dividend	at 5 a. 9¾ p.	
* Cargill, J. C., late an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.	Claims ...	in full.	
* Glasford, F. W., Lieut., late in the General List of Infantry	Ditto ...	Ditto	
Kennedy, E. S., Lieut., late of the 64th Regiment Native Infantry	2nd Dividend	at 7 a. 9 p., or balance in full.	
Matheson, G. D., late a Tea Planter in the district of Gowhatty in Assam ...	1st Dividend	at 3 a. 10 p.	
Macfarlane, William, late an Agent of the Bank of Bengal, at Lucknow ..	2nd Dividend	at 8 a. ¼ p., or balance in full.	
* Pilkington, J. W., late Telegraph Master at Roorkee	Claims ...	in full.	
* Stevens, B. G., late a Superintendent of the Jorehaut Tea Company, Limited	Ditto ...	Ditto	
Tomkinson, F. H., Lieut., late in the 53rd Regiment Native Infantry	2nd Dividend	at 9 p.	
Theobald, G., Lieut., late in the 1st Battalion of H. M.'s 11th Foot	1st ditto..	at 1 a. 11¾ p.	
* Vaughan, F. M., late an Inspector of Police in the district of Purneah ...	Claims ...	in full.	

N. B.—Persons interested in the surplus of the Estates marked* are requested to make immediate applications to the Officiating Administrator General, forwarding documentary evidence of their claims.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

(Sd.) C. J. WILKINSON,
Offg Administrator General.

CALCUTTA,
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1868.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

No. 26 of 1868.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 15th July 1868.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.

The Hon'ble Major General Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.

The Hon'ble John Strachey.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

NEILGHERRY COMMISSIONER'S SMALL CAUSE JURISDICTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for investing the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills with the powers of a Court of Small Causes, be taken into consideration. He said that it was unnecessary to add anything to the explanation given when he had introduced the Bill. It was a mere supplement to the Madras Act for appointing a Commissioner to administer civil and criminal

justice on the Neilgherry Hills, and was necessitated by the Local Council's want of legislative power.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved that in the preamble, the number of the Madras Act there mentioned should be changed from "II" to "I." The change had been suggested by a telegram recently received from Madras.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAINE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INOCULATION (KUMAON AND GARHWAL) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY introduced the Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation in Kumaon and Garhwál, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in one month. He said that when he moved for leave to introduce the Bill, he had sufficiently explained its object. The Bill had been prepared at the request of the Local Government. Its most important section was taken from the English statute 3 and 4 Vic., C. 29 *(An Act to extend the practice of vaccination)*.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NON-REGISTRATION OF SETTLEMENT RECORDS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL introduced the Bill to exempt certain Instruments from the Indian Registration Act, 1866, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in one month. He said that the first and third clauses of the schedule related to documents connected with the settlement of the land revenue, the object and grounds of exemption of which were explained when leave was asked for the introduction of the Bill. The proposed exemption of survey records provided for in the second clause was governed by precisely similar considerations. In regard to the sanads covered by the fourth clause, the case was somewhat different. Whilst on the one hand, it might be said that the object of registration was as fully attained, as in the case of settlement papers, by the record which was carefully prepared and preserved in the Collector's office, it must be admitted, on the other, that there was no valid plea for the remission of the obligation to register such instruments on the score of the trouble and expense which the procedure would entail on the individual grantee or holder of them.

The object of the proposed exemption of this class of documents was to rectify past omissions. It appeared that since the 1st January 1865, the date on which the Registration Act came into operation, upwards of 1,400 sanads or instruments of grant had issued in the North-Western Provinces, the holders of which, through ignorance of the requirements of the law, had neglected to register them. The time within which such registration could be legally effected had passed, their registration now was impracticable, and in default of registration, their legal validity, under section 49 of the Indian Registration Act, was liable to be called into question. It was at first proposed to get over the difficulty by granting fresh instruments in lieu of the unregistered sanads; the objections raised to that course were, 1st, that the measure would entail considerable expense on the Government, and, 2nd, that the necessary surrender by the grantees of their original in-

struments would be likely to excite doubts and fears in their minds as to the good faith of the Government in the matter, for they would be slow to comprehend the necessity of any further legal formalities in connection with their grants. In those circumstances, the Government of the North-Western Provinces recommended recourse to legislation either in the form of exempting those documents from registration, or specially extending on their behalf the period of limitation prescribed by the Act. Advantage had accordingly been taken of the opportunity afforded by this Bill for including those sanads in the category of instruments exempted from compulsory registration. This ground of exemption however applied simply to sanads issued since the Registration Act came into operation, the proper period for the registration of which had lapsed. But he thought that there were no less cogent reasons for making the exemption applicable to documents of this class that might be issued hereafter, equally with those which had been heretofore granted. He held that such grants, made by the Government as a reward for special service, stood on a very different footing from ordinary conveyances, and that it was politically inexpedient that the law should admit of any question of the validity of such documents, owing to the non-observance by the grantees of the form of obtaining their registration. The maintenance of the obligation to register those instruments was calculated to weaken their prestige in the minds of the grantees, and as such registration was, as regards the main object and purpose of the Registration Act, unnecessary, it might not unreasonably be dispensed with.

Provision had been made in section 1 for determining the effect of exemption as regards the value to be attached by the Courts to the exempted documents, when put in evidence, and for giving retrospective effect to the privileged status conferred by the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TENANCY OF LAND (PANJAB) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir R. TEMPLE presented the preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the tenancy of land in the Punjáb. He said it was only necessary to state that, with the general consent of the Council, the Bill would be referred to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjáb, with a request that he would obtain the opinions thereon of the Judges of the Chief Court and of such local officers as he might think fit to consult.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation in Kumaon and Garhwál —the Hon'ble Messrs. Maine, Cockerell and the mover.

On the Bill to exempt certain Instruments from the Indian Registration Act, 1866—the Hon'ble Messrs. Maine, Strachey and the mover.

The Council adjourned till the 22nd July 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

SIMLA,
The 15th July 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MR. WHITWORTH'S SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—(Educational), No. 11, dated 28th May 1868.

I herewith forward a memorandum by Mr. Joseph Whitworth, which has been communicated to me by the Lord President of the Council, respecting thirty scholarships for Mechanical Science of £100 each, endowed by Mr. Whitworth, to be open to all Her Majesty's subjects of the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies, who do not exceed the age of 26 years.

2. I desire that your Excellency in Council will take the necessary measures for making known, throughout the territories under your control, the liberal intentions of Mr. Whitworth.

Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington.

At Whitehall, the 5th day of May 1868.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HON'BLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

My Lords read Mr. Whitworth's letter of 4th May 1868, transmitting a memorandum on his scholarships and on the establishment of sixty exhibitions of £25 for the present year, preparatory to the competition for his scholarships, and requesting that the Science and Art Department may conduct the necessary examinations and correspondence.

Their Lordships have great pleasure in acceding to Mr. Whitworth's request, and giving every assistance in their power in carrying out his patriotic munificence.

From J. WHITWORTH, Esq., to the Secretary of the Science and Art Dept.,—dated 4th May 1868.

Referring to your letter of March 20th, by which you transmit to me a copy of the Minute which the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education had passed in acknowledgment of my endowment of scholarships for promoting mechanical science, and to the concluding sentence of the Minute which invites further suggestions, and offers to render assistance in carrying out the intentions of the endowment,—

1. I beg leave to enclose, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, a memorandum on the subject of the endowment which, I trust, will meet with the approval of their Lordships, and that they will cause it to be circulated, and the necessary correspondence arising out of it to be conducted by the Science and Art Department.

2. I would beg leave to ask the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to undertake the examinations for these scholarships.

3. As respects the preparation of the necessary details for the examinations in the use of tools, I am willing to be responsible myself with the aid of friends, and I propose to obtain the consent of a few gentlemen to advise with me from time to time in whatever may arise in the future for my consideration.

4. In reply to the invitation of their Lordships to submit any suggestions, I venture to submit for consideration whether honours in the nature of Degrees might not be conferred by some competent authority on successful students each year, thus creating a Faculty of Industry analogous to the existing Faculties of Divinity, Law, and Medicine. I am of opinion that such honours would be a great incentive to exertion, and would tend greatly to promote the object in view.

5. I venture further to express a hope that the Government will provide the necessary funds for endowing a sufficient number of Professors of Mechanics throughout the United Kingdom.

6. In conclusion, I inform you that the necessary arrangements for securing the endowment have been made, and I have given instructions for the preparation of the Draft of a Deed of Trust, which will be sent for the approval of the Lord President.

MEMORANDUM ON SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MECHANICAL SCIENCE TO BE COMPETED FOR IN MAY 1869.

I. Having offered to the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to "found thirty scholarships of the annual value of £100 each, to be applied for the further instruction of young men, natives of the United Kingdom, selected by open competition for their intelligence and proficiency in the theory and practice of mechanics and its cognate sciences, with a view to the promotion of engineering and mechanical industry in this country," I propose that the following should be the general arrangements in the first instance, which may be modified after the first competition has taken place in May 1869.

II. That the thirty scholarships of £100 each should be open to all of Her Majesty's subjects, whether of the United Kingdom, India, or the Colonies, who do not exceed the age of 26 years, and be held either for two or three years, as experience may prove to be desirable; that ten scholarships should be competed for and awarded in May 1869, at the Annual National Examinations in Science, provided that a sufficient number of candidates prove themselves to be competent; that the successful candidates should be required to spend the period of holding the scholarships in the further satisfactory prosecution of the studies and practice of mechanical engineering, and pursue their studies according to the spirit of the endowment, making periodical reports of them; that the student should state where he proposes to pursue his studies, the Lord President of the Council deciding if the proposal can be allowed, also if the student's progress be satisfactory, and the manner in which it shall be tested from year to year. In deciding if the plan of study proposed by the student be satisfactory, as much latitude as possible may be allowed. If the student wish to complete his general education, instead of continuing his special scientific study, he may be permitted to do so. He may go to the Universities or Colleges affording scientific or technical instruction, or he may travel abroad. The successful artisan should be encouraged to study theory, and the successful competitor in theory aided in getting admission to machine shops and other practical establishments. All further details would be hereafter prepared and issued by the Science and Art Department.

III. The candidates must be of sound bodily constitution.

IV. The first competition should be in the following theoretical subjects:—

1. Mathematics (elementary and higher).
2. Mechanics (theoretical and applied).
3. Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry, and Mechanical and Freehand Drawing.
4. Physics.
5. Chemistry, including Metallurgy.

And in the following handicrafts:—

1. Smiths' Work.
2. Turning.
3. Filing and Fitting.
4. Pattern-making and Moulding.

V. No candidate should obtain a scholarship who has not shown a satisfactory knowledge of all the following theoretical subjects:—

1. Elementary Mathematics.
2. Elementary Mechanics.
3. Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry, and Freehand Drawing.

With the power to use one or more of the following classes of tools:—

a. The Axe.
b. The Saw and Plane.
c. The Hammer and Chisel.
d. The File.
e. The Forge.

I propose that the maximum number of marks obtainable in the theoretical subjects, and those obtainable by the most skilled workman, should be about equal.

VI. My object in devising the foregoing scheme has been, while requiring a practical acquaintance with a few simple tools as a *sine qua non*, to render the competition accessible on fairly equal terms to the student who combines some practice with his theory, and to the artisan who combines some theoretical knowledge with perfection of workmanship.

PREPARATORY EXHIBITIONS OF £25 FOR THE YEAR 1868.

VII. As the scholarships' scheme can only come into full operation by degrees, I propose from the fund ultimately available for the scheme, at once to create sixty exhibitions or premiums, of the value of £25 each, tenable until April 1869, and to place them at the absolute disposal of the governing bodies of the following educational institutions and towns, in order that they may award them to youths under 22 years of age, who may thus be aided to qualify themselves, and must undertake to compete for the scholarships of £100 in May 1869.

VIII.—Eight Exhibitions to Owen's College, and 2 to the Grammar School, Manchester, the seat of my workshops.

3 University of Oxford.
3 University of Cambridge.
3 University of London.

And one to each of the following Universities, Colleges, and Public Schools :—

University of Durham.
University of Dublin.
University of Edinburgh.
Watt Institution, Edinburgh.
University of Glasgow.
Andersonian University, Glasgow.
University of St. Andrew's.
University of Aberdeen.
To each of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, Galway, Ireland.
King's College, London.
University College, London.
Eton.
Harrow.
Rugby.
Charter House.
Westminster.
Winchester.
St. Paul's, London.
Merchants Tailors.
Christ's Hospital.
City of London.
Shrewsbury.
Marlborough.
Cheltenham.
Chester.
Clifton.
Brighton.
Liverpool.

2 to the College of Preceptors.
3 to the Science and Art Department.

I propose that the following exhibitions shall be given to artisans only :—

3 to the Society of Arts.

Also one for artisans to each of the following towns :—

Birmingham.
Bristol.
Swansea and Cardiff.
Huddersfield or Halifax.
Leeds.
Northampton.
Sheffield.

And if there be any of the above unapplied, they may be given by the Science and Art Department to any other scholastic institution which makes satisfactory arrangements for affording instruction in Mathematics and Mechanics, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing.

IX. I would point out that the exhibitions to artisans may perhaps be increased to £50 for the year, by connecting them with the Science and Art Department, under the Minute of the 21st December 1867.

MANCHESTER, *The 4th May* 1868. (Signed) JOSEPH WHITWORTH.

Minute on Mr. Whitworth's offer to endow Scholarships.

At Whitehall, the 27th day of March 1868.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HON'BLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

My Lords consider Mr. Whitworth's letter to the First Lord of the Treasury, dated 18th March 1868. In this letter Mr. Whitworth offers to found thirty scholarships of the annual value of £100 each, to be applied for the further instruction of young men, natives of the United Kingdom, selected by open competition for their intelligence and proficiency in the theory and practice of mechanics and its cognate sciences, with a view to the promotion of engineering and mechanical industry in this country; and he expresses hopes that means may be found for bringing science and industry into closer relation with each other than at present obtains here.

It is unnecessary now to repeat the thanks which the First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Lord President of the Council have already conveyed to Mr. Whitworth for his generous offer which they are convinced the country will fully appreciate.

Mr. Whitworth proposes that these scholarships should be tenable on conditions to be defined by a Deed of Trust regulating the administration of the endowment fund during his life, and that thereafter the management of this fund, subject to the conditions specified therein, should rest in the Lord President of the Council or other Minister of Public Instruction for the time being.

It is the wish of my Lords to see provision made in several large centres of manufacturing industry in the United Kingdom for affording to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects ample opportunities for acquiring instruction in the sciences which are applicable to productive industry. My Lords are of opinion that, by the union of local and private efforts supplemented as far as is proper by State assistance, this provision will be best made.

This will be rendered easy if the munificent example set by Mr. Whitworth shall be extensively followed by others.

My Lords will be happy to receive any further suggestions from Mr. Whitworth, should he desire to make them, and to be informed if the Department can render him any assistance in carrying out his liberal intentions.

Nos. 41-398—407, dated 11th July 1868.

Endorsed by the HOME DEPARTMENT.

Copy forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab; the Chief Commissioners of Oude, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah; the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Commissioner of Coorg, with a request that sufficient publicity may be given in the several local Gazettes of those Governments and Administrations to Mr. Whitworth's liberal offer.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

QUARANTINE STATION IN THE RED SEA.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council (Sanitary),—No. 18, dated 28th May 1868.

With reference to your Excellency's Despatch* dated the 30th November, No. 209 of 1867, transmitting some reports relative to the selection of Massowah as a quarantine station in the Red Sea, I now forward a copy of a Despatch† from the Foreign Office, with accompaniment, from which it appears that, in accordance with the views expressed by several of the officers whom your Excellency in Council consulted, the Island of Camaran, near Hodeida, has been chosen as the quarantine station.

* Public Department.

† Dated 24th March 1868.

From JAMES MURRAY, Esq., to the Under Secretary of State, India Office,—dated 24th March 1868.

With reference to your letter of the 6th ultimo, I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, for the information of Secretary Sir Stafford Northcote, the accompanying copy of a Despatch* which has been received from Her Majesty's Consul General in Egypt, reporting that the Island of Camaran, near Hodeida, has been selected as the quarantine station for the Red Sea.

* No. 28.

From E. STANTON, Esq., to the Right Hon'ble LORD STANLEY, M.P.,—No. 28, dated 12th March 1868.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch No. 9, Consular, of the 11th of February, transmitting for my information copies of reports from Colonel Merewether, Captain Howe, and Major Davies, communicated to your Lordship by the Secretary of State for India, as to the capabilities of Massowah as a quarantine station.

Since the date of my report to your Lordship on this subject, No. 45 of the 22nd of April last, a Commission specially appointed for the purpose, has visited the various ports of the Red Sea with the view of selecting the most available locality for the proposed quarantine establishment, and the Island of Camaran, near Hodeida, has been selected for this purpose as offering more advantages than any other port in the Red Sea. It may, therefore, be presumed that the idea of making these establishments at Massowah has been abandoned, and I have reason to believe that the selection made by the Commission is not open to any serious objection, but is in reality the best that could have been made for this purpose.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CONDITION OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE COLONY OF ST. VINCENT.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council (Public),—No. 101, dated 28th May 1868.

I forward herewith, for the information of your Excellency in Council, a copy of a despatch* from the Governor of the Windward Islands, enclosing the report of

* Dated 14th March 1868, No. 521, with five enclosures.

the Immigration Agent of St. Vincent for the last half of the year 1867. I also transmit a copy of a letter* from the Chairman of the Emigration Board, containing observations upon these papers, and I am glad to perceive that the report is in all respects satisfactory.

* Dated 2nd May 1868.

From JAMES WALKER, Esq., C.B., to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,—No. 521, dated 14th March 1868.

I have the honor to forward to your Grace a despatch* from the Lieutenant Governor of St. Vincent, enclosing the Immigration Agent's half-yearly report to the 31st December last, on the condition of the indentured immigrants in that island.

* No 423, dated 11th March 1868.

From GEORGE BERKELEY, Esq., to the Governor of the Windward Islands,—No. 423, dated 11th March 1868.

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the report* of the Immigration Agent for the half-year ended the 31st December 1867, which I hope will prove satisfactory.

* Dated 9th March 1868.

2. With reference to the increase in the mortality for the half-year to which notice is called in the report, I would advert to my despatch* No. 400 of the 8th January, in which I describe the steps taken in the case of the coolies on the Montrose Estate, which, I am happy to say, were attended with the most satisfactory results, as the sickness has long since entirely ceased among the laborers who have returned to their barracks upon the estate.

* Transmitted in Governor Walker's Despatch No. 505 of the 17th January 1868.

From J. H. BROWN, Esq., Immigration Agent, St. Vincent, to the Colonial Secretary,—dated 9th March 1868.

As Agent for immigration in this Colony, I beg leave to present my report for the half-year ended 31st December 1867.

His Grace the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his despatch, of which you did me the honor to furnish me with a copy, acknowledging my report to the 30th of June 1867, is pleased to express his "gratification" at its contents, "which were in every way satisfactory."

These words and from so high a source are very cheering, the more so as, I am most happy to say, I have no circumstances to bring under your notice on this occasion at all calculated to disturb the impressions arrived at by His Grace, or to weaken in any way the just conclusions he has been enabled to form relative to the working of the scheme of immigration in St. Vincent.

In fact, my present report might, with few exceptions, be a reiteration of its predecessor, and as I have therefore little more to do than submit the required schedules which explain themsleves, my remarks must be excused for coming before you in a very limited compass.

1. *Visits to Estates.*—In accordance with the instructions of the Act of 1857, I visited, in January and in the early part of last month, every estate on which immigrants are located.

The course I adopt, so that no point can be sheltered from investigation, is to summon the immigrants together, patiently to listen to what they have to say, and, if requisite, enquire into the facts of anything they may allege. I then visit their houses to ascertain their state, and afterwards inspect the official pay lists, the muster roll book, and the medical register.

On the part of the employers, not only have I found the various regulations legally maintained, but judiciously administered; and in a laudably conciliatory spirit. The people are happy and contented, and I cannot say that any matter which I could view as a complaint was brought by them to my attention.

Their health is good, and their earnings, unavoidably small on their arrival (from causes chiefly physical, and the consideration of the employers in gradually training them to their duties entailing upon the properties no inconsiderable expense, although not in the direct shape of wages), are increasing.

Most of the *Newcastle* people, who were puny and weak, have become robust, and their muscular development is in some instances remarkable.

They can now on many estates accomplish a day's task equivalent to that of the Native and trained laborer, and as a test of their becoming more inured to agricultural work, they are generally cultivating their provision grounds, which yield a remunerative return.

My duty brings me daily into contact with the questions to which I have alluded, and although they require surveillance, and circumstances occasionally will crop out demanding interposition, I consider I am a faithful exponent of the truth when I record as the conscientious summation of my views, that the scheme is proceeding with little interruption to its great objects, the promotion of our agricultural interests, and the physical and moral improvement and general happiness of a large body of people.

2. *Schedule A.—Crime.*—Amongst the body of immigrants only 12 have been sent to gaol, 11 of these cases are not of an aggravated description.

3. *Schedule B.—Births.*—The births will be found to be 10.

4. *Schedule C.—Deaths.*—The deaths, 12 in number, are 2 in excess of births. The man who committed suicide was considered on board the *Newcastle*, where he was subjected to a close insight, to be not always of sane mind.

The deaths are larger than usual in this healthy colony, but I fear it must be expected when a large batch of people arrived, as per *Newcastle*, culled amongst the castes where poverty and distress have been prevalent, that the seeds of disease and death are lurking in many, and notwithstanding all the care bestowed, a certain number must succumb in the first few months, and it really amounts to this that, whereas in their own land they would have met death surrounded by misery, they have passed away here their sufferings, and end soothed by care and attention.

4. *Schedule D.—Portuguese and Africans.*—Showing number under indenture.

5. *Schedule E.*—Showing the number of Indian immigrants under indenture, 31st December 1867, comparatively with those similarly placed on 30th June, and the earnings made in the last half-year.

6. In concluding this necessarily brief report, I have gratefully to acknowledge the consideration with which all instructions are issued to me by the executive Government, the prompt attention to my applications, and the kind assistance extended to me on all occasions.

A.—*Crime.*

Sent to gaol—	No.
For assault	1
" breach of contract ...	5
" larceny	3
" petty misdemeanour ...	1
" abusive language ...	1
" arson	1
Total ...	12

B.—*Births.*

Estate.	Sex.	No.	Father's Country.
Tourama	Male	1	Calcutta.
Orange Hill	"	1	"
Ditto	Female	1	"
Rabacca	"	1	"
Ditto	Males	2	"
Lot 14	"	1	"
Union	Female	1	"
Carapan	"	1	"
Rutland Vale	Male	1	"
	Total ...	10	

C.—*Deaths.*

Estate.	Date.	Sex.	Cause of Death.
Orange Hill	November 18th ...	Male ...	Ulcerated foot.
Argyle	August 5th ...	" ...	Accidentally poisoned.
Ditto	September 4th ...	" ...	Hung himself.
Ditto	October 28th ...	" ...	Fever and diarrhœa.
Ditto	December 16th ...	" ...	Fever and debility.
Calder	July 27th ...	" ...	Diarrhœa.
Ditto	November 23rd ...	Female ...	Syphilis.
Montrose	" 4th ...	Male ...	Fever.
Ditto	" 15th ...	" ...	"
Ditto	December 24th ...	" ...	"
Pembroke	November 5th ...	Female ...	Dropsy.
Mount Wynne...	July 27th ...	Male ...	Congestion of brain.

L.

SCHEDULE of indentured African and Portugue Immigrants in St. Vincent, 31st December 1867, compared with numbers on the 30th June 1867.

Name of Plantation.	Number under Indenture, 30th June 1867.		Births.	Deaths.	Passed out of Indenture.	Deserted.	Number under Indenture, 31st December 1867.		
	African.	Portuguese.					African.	Portuguese.	
Bellevue ...	7	12	...	...	12 Portugues	.....	7		
Sans Souci ...	7	.....	...	...	4 Africans...	.....	3		
Argyle ...	8	9	...	...	.....	2 Portuguese	8	7	
Union ...	.....	8	...	...	.....	.....	.....	8	
Rabacca ...	13	.....	...	...	10 Africans...	.....	3		
Lot 14 ...	8	.....	...	...	1	1 African ...	6		
Mt. Bentinck	3	.....	...	...	3				
Arnos Vale...	.....	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2	
Redemption...	7	.....	...	...	7				
Camden Park	6	.....	...	...	.....	.....	6		
Rutland Vale	1	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1		
Ratho Mill...	3	.....	...	...	.....	1	2		
	63	31	...	...	37	4	36	17	
Deaths shown, 30th June 1867 ...	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....		Less 1	Death deducted in June 1867, but omitted to be altered in figures of the estate on which it occurred.
		30							
	30								
Shown, 30th June 1867	93	.....	...	...	37	4	36	16	93 Total.

On Estates, 31st December 1867.

Africans	...	..	...	...	36
Portuguese	...	..	...	...	16
					52

E.

SCHEDULE of indentured Indian Immigrants in St. Vincent, 31st December 1867, with Comparative Statement of numbers on 30th June 1867, with number of days on which, for any portion thereof, labor was performed, and an average of earnings, individually, including females, and 2nd and 3rd class labourers and infants.

Names of Plantations.	Number half-year ended 30th June 1867.			Number half-year ended 31st December 1867.			Number of days on which labor was performed.	Number of days absent.		Number of working days in half-year (multiplied by people).	Earnings.		Average individual earnings.	Remarks.			
	Numbers.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Numbers.		Sickness or half-days.	Idleness.		Dollars.	Cents.			Fem.	Chil.	Infs.
Tourama	47	...	...	1	...	48	4,845	1,900	163	6,908	817	62	say 16¼	p. on estates	14	3	4
Orange Hill	87	1	...	2	1	89	5,872	1,856	2,542	10,270	914	96	15¼		20	11	15
Rabacca	33	..	...	3	..	36	2,642	490	102	3,234	355	55	13¼		18	15	3
Lot 14	56	2	...	1	...	59	2,853	2,136	421	4,032	606	30	21¼		20	3	0
Langley Park ...	46	2	1	...	...	47	3,279	3,515	..	6,794	553	15	16¼		10	2	2
Union	63	...	...	1	...	64	7,811	1,957	128	9,896	1,035	76	10¼		19	6	1
Argyle	75	2	...	...	4	73	5,420	4,487	4,240	11,147	969	44	17¼		23	8	2
Arnos Vale	25	...	...	...	..	25	2,198	816	596	3,610	269	16	12		17	2	0
Calder	20	...	...	...	2	18	1,462	270	480	2,212	180	17	12		3	2	1
Carapan	47	...	...	1	..	48	4,654	1,069	1,005	6,794	563	94	12		16	6	1
Belleaire	27	...	...	...	...	27	2,375	976	99	3,450	282	38	11¼		8	0	1
Montrose	31	...	...	...	3	28	3,100	1,197	..	4,297	520	55	16¼		11	3	0
Rutland Vale	32	...	...	1	...	33	2,436	852	1,080	4,368	438	81	18		9	7	5
Mount Wynne ...	30	...	...	...	1	29	3,216	680	500	4,396	408	51	12¼		11	2	3
Richmond	24	...	...	...	...	24	2,651	1,522	507	4,680	530	20	20		9	4	0
Pembroke	29	...	...	...	1	28	2,986	561	146	3,480	374	96	9½	Estate paid $ 72 maintenance of failing: coolies chiefly sore-feet.	8	3	1
	672	7	1	10	12	676	57,800				8,821	46					
Death ...	1																
	671	At work but not indented				4					4½ sterling to Dollars 2 to 1d. sterling.						
Births ...	7																
	678					680											
At work but not indented	4	Deaths excess over Births				2											
Number as shown on 30th June 1867 ...	682					682											

The fifteen Indian immigrants shown per Return 30th June to have been indented to Plantation Peters Hope from 280 passed out of five years' indenture are at work there all well.

Total indented Immigrants at work, 31st December, 680 and 15 = 695, less 4 at work.

Wages—1st class labour 10d., 2nd class 5d., 3rd class 3d. (with houses, provision grounds, medical attendance, &c.); 2d. per hour for work over 9 hours or commuted task, and a corresponding deduction if due work is not performed.

These earnings are made in the first half-year; that 471 of the people have been at work, 473 were indented in last June. Upo mome properties where all were strangers, and no old coolies to set an example, next to nothing was done, and the employers gave them full time to recruit and get settled down. At Lot 14, where $21¼ has been earned, sugar-making extended over several months, and the people were chiefly employed at the mill-yard, and in the works where the work is light, and they can earn $26 by working after their hours.

At Pembroke, where $21¼ is contrasted by 9½, such was not the case, and the people suffered here much from sore-feet; a number for sometime seldom working for more than an hour to two hours per diem

From T. W. C. MURDOCH, Esq., to Sir F. ROGERS, Bart.,—dated 2nd May 1868.

I have to acknowledge your letter of 27th ultimo, with the copy of a despatch* from the Governor of the Windward Islands, enclosing the report† of the Immigration Agent of St. Vincent for the six months ending 30th December last.

* No. 521, dated 14th March.

† Dated 9th March.

2. This report is of a satisfactory character. The number of Indian immigrants under indenture on the 31st December last was 691, besides 4 not under indenture, and 216 women and 116 children, making a total of 1,027 Indians. The aggregate number of days on which labour was performed during the half-year was 57,800. The number of days absent from sickness or holidays was 24,284, and from idleness 9,009. The gross amount of earnings was $8,821, and the average individual earnings was 15¼ cents per day. The daily rate of wages was for 1st class labourers 10*d.*, for 2nd class 5*d.*, and for 3rd class 3*d.*, with houses, provision grounds, and medical attendance gratis: 2*d.* per hour is also paid for work over 9 hours.

3. There were 10 births and 12 deaths, including one suicide, during the half-year. This mortality is larger than that in the preceding half-year, when there was only one death. It is attributed to the new arrivals by the *Newcastle*, which vessel reached the colony on the 1st June last with 477 coolies from Calcutta, and it is notorious that the heaviest mortality occurs in the first 12 months after the introduction of the people during the progress of their acclimatization. The coolies by the *Newcastle* are said to have been weak and puny at the time of their arrival, but at the date of the report had become robust.

4. There were twelve committals to prison during the half-year, of which one was for arson, three for larceny, five for breach of contract, and the remaining three for petty offences.

5. Besides the coolies, there were 93 Africans and Portugues in the island, of whom 36 Africans and 16 Portuguese were under indenture.

6. The employers are said to have carried out the prescribed regulations in a conciliatory spirit, and the people to be in good health, happy, and contented.

7. The papers do not appear to call for any special remark from the Secretary of State.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th July 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XVIII of 1868.

An Act for investing the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills with the powers of a Court of Small Causes.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills appointed under the provisions of Madras Act No. I of 1868 *(for the appointment of a Commissioner for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice and for the superintendence and collection of the revenues on the Neilgherry Hills)* should be invested with the powers of a Court of Small Causes constituted under the provisions of Act No. XI of 1865 *(to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature)*; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to invest Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Neilgherry Hills with Small Cause jurisdiction.

1. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may, by notification in the local official Gazette, authorize the said Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner to exercise jointly or separately within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the said Commissioner the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes constituted under the provisions of the said Act No. XI of 1865; but subject to the rules hereinafter referred to.

Power to make rules.

2. The said Governor in Council may frame rules providing for the distribution of business between the said Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner in their capacity of Judges of a Court of Small Causes, and generally for defining their duties and relative positions when acting in such capacity, and may also from time to time alter and add to the rules so made: Provided that such rules, alterations and additions are consistent with the provisions of this Act.

Opinion of Commissioner to prevail in case of difference.

3. Whenever there is a difference of opinion between the said Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner sitting together as aforesaid upon any question of fact, law or practice, or upon any usage having the force of law, the opinion of the Commissioner shall prevail.

Pending suits.

4. Suits and proceedings pending before the Civil Judge at Ootacamund, in his capacity of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, when this Act comes into operation, shall be heard and determined by the said Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner in accordance with the rules to be made under section 2.

Commencement of Act.

5. This Act shall come into operation on such day as the said Governor in Council shall notify in the said Gazette.

Whitley Stokes,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd July 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XIX of 1868.

THE OUDH RENT ACT.

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124. Execution to be first made against moveable property.
125. Sale of under-proprietary tenure in execution of decree for arrears of rent.
Appointment of Deputy Commissioner as manager.
126. Registration of incumbrance created by under-proprietor.
127. Proprietor's lien for rent payable by under-proprietor.
128. Right of pre-emption at execution-sales.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Rent in Oudh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to rent in Oudh and to other matters connected therewith; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and extent of Act.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Oudh Rent Act," and shall extend only to Oudh.

Repeal of laws, &c.

2. All laws, orders having the force of law and rules in force in Oudh, inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act, are repealed.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Oudh."

"Oudh" means the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh at the time of the passing of this Act:

"Court."

"Court" means any judicial officer presiding in a Court of revenue for the disposal of matters under this Act:

"Suit."

"Suit" means a suit under this Act:

"Assistant Commissioner."

"Assistant Commissioner" includes an Extra Assistant Commissioner:

"Land."

"Land" applies only to land assessed to the land-revenue, and includes land whereof the revenue has been assigned by Government: it also includes the ungathered produce of land, whether spontaneous or otherwise, and whether growing in earth or water:

"Revenue" means the money payable to the Government on account of land:

"Revenue."

"Rent" means the money or the portion of the produce of land, payable on account of the use or occupation of land, or on account of the use of water for irrigation:

"Rent."

"Proprietor" does not include an under-proprietor. Where there are two private rights of property, one superior and the other subordinate, in the same land, "proprietor" means the holder of the superior right only:

"Proprietor."

"Proprietary right" means a proprietor's right in land:

"Proprietary right."

"Under-proprietor" means any person possessing a heritable and transferable right of property in land for which he is liable to pay rent:

"Under-proprietor."

"Under-proprietary right" means an under-proprietor's right in land:

"Under-proprietary right."

"Tenant" means any person, not being an under-proprietor, who is liable to pay rent:

"Tenant."

"Landlord" means any person to whom an under-proprietor or tenant is liable to pay rent:

"Landlord."

"Representative" means an heir or any other person taking by operation of law or by will a beneficial interest in the property of a deceased person. It includes the guardian of a minor and the legal curator of a lunatic or idiot: and

"Representative."

"Lumberdár" means any person who has executed an engagement for the payment of the revenue to Government, or for the payment to a landlord of the rent due from under-proprietors holding a sub-settlement.

"Lumberdár."

4. Nothing in sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 28 shall affect the terms of any agreement in writing heretofore or hereafter entered into respecting the subject-matter of the said sections respectively.

Saving of written agreements.

Nothing in the Index to this Act shall be deemed to have the force of law.

Index not to have force of law.

CHAPTER II.

OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LANDLORDS, UNDER-PROPRIETORS AND TENANTS.

Right of Occupancy.

5. Tenants who have lost all proprietary right, whether superior or subordinate, in the lands which they hold or cultivate, shall, so long as they pay the rent payable for the same according to the provisions of this Act, have a right of occupancy under the following rule:—

Tenants having a right of occupancy.

Rule.

Every such tenant, who, within thirty years next before the thirteenth day of February 1856, has been, either by himself, or by himself and some other person from whom he has inherited, in possession as proprietor in a village or estate, shall be deemed to possess a heritable but not a transferable right of occupancy in the land which he cultivated or held in such village or estate on the twenty-fourth day of August 1866: Provided that such land has not come into his occupation, or the occupation of the person from whom he has inherited, for the first time since the said thirteenth day of February 1856: Provided also that no such tenant shall have a right of occupancy in any village or estate in which he or any co-sharer with him possesses any under-proprietary right.

Nothing contained in the former part of this section shall affect the terms of any agreement in writing hereafter entered into between a landlord and tenant.

6. If a tenant having a right of occupancy be ejected, in accordance with the provisions of section 41, from the land in which he possesses such right, he shall thereupon lose his right of occupancy in such land.

Loss of right of occupancy.

Tenants' Right to Leases.

7. Every tenant is entitled to receive from his landlord a lease executed by him and containing the following particulars:—

Tenant's right to a lease.

The quantity of land; and, where the fields comprised in the lease have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field:

The term for which the lease is granted:

The amount of rent payable:

The instalments in which and the times at which the same is to be paid:

Any special conditions of the lease:

And, if the rent is payable in kind, the proportion of produce to be delivered, and the time, manner and place of delivery.

8. Tenants having a right of occupancy are entitled to receive leases at rates of rent determined in accordance with the provisions contained in sections 32, 33 and 34.

Lease to which tenant having right of occupancy is entitled.

9. Tenants not having a right of occupancy are entitled to leases only on such terms as may be agreed on between them and the landlord.

Lease to which tenant not having right of occupancy is entitled.

Landlords' Right to Counterparts.

10. Every landlord who grants a lease is entitled to receive from the tenant a counterpart executed by him.

Landlord entitled to counterpart.

Cancelment of Leases.

11. When any landlord or any tenant not having a right of occupancy fails to perform or observe any of the stipulations contained in the lease, such lease shall be liable to be cancelled by a decree.

Cancelment of lease.

If after such decree, the ejectment of the tenant is postponed in accordance with the provisions of section 38, he shall be liable, so long as he remains in occupation of the land comprised in the lease, to pay the rent reserved thereby.

Arrears of Revenue or Rent.

What to be deemed an arrear of revenue or rent.

12. Any instalment of revenue or rent which is not paid on or before the day when the same becomes due, whether under a written agreement or according to law or local usage, shall be deemed to be for the purposes of this Act an arrear of revenue or rent as the case may be.

Provided that, unless the proprietor and under-proprietor shall have otherwise agreed in writing, the rent payable to the former by the latter shall be held to become due one month before the date fixed for the payment of the revenue on account of the village in which the land in respect of which such rent is payable is situate, and to be payable in the same number of instalments as the said revenue; and the amount of each instalment of such rent shall bear the same proportion to the whole of such rent payable for the year as the amount of each instalment of such revenue bears to the whole of such revenue payable for the year.

Receipts.

Receipts for rent.

13. Receipts for rent and acknowledgments of the tender of rent shall specify the year or years on account of which it has been paid or tendered; and any refusal to make such specification shall be held to be a withholding of a receipt or acknowledgment.

If such receipt or acknowledgment is withheld from any under-proprietor or tenant without sufficient cause, he may recover compensation from the landlord not exceeding the amount so paid or tendered.

Deposit of Revenue or Rent in Court without Suit.

Power to pay into Court, without suit brought, amount of revenue or rent due.

14. If any co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant having a right of occupancy, or holding under an unexpired lease or under an agreement or decree shall, at the place where the revenue or rent of the land held or cultivated by him is usually payable, tender to the person authorized to receive the same payment of the full amount of such revenue or rent due in respect of such land, and if such amount is not accepted, and a receipt in full forthwith granted, it shall be lawful for the co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant, without any suit having been instituted against him, to deposit such amount in Court to the credit of the person authorized to receive it.

Such deposit shall, so far as regards the co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant and all persons claiming through or under him, operate as a payment then made to the lumberdár or landlord of the amount so deposited.

Procedure on making and withdrawing such payment.

15. The Court shall receive such deposit on the written application of the co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant or his recognized agent: the application shall bear a stamp of eight annas; and on such co-sharer, under-proprietor, tenant or agent, making a declaration in the form set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, the Court shall give him a receipt for the deposit.

Such declaration shall be verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of plaints in the Code of Civil Procedure, and the provisions of section 24 of the said Code shall apply to the person making the verification.

Upon receiving the money so deposited, the Court shall issue to the person to whose credit it has been deposited a notice in the form set forth in Schedule B hereto annexed.

Service of notice.

Such notice shall be served by the proper officer without the payment of any fee upon the person to whom it is addressed or upon his recognized agent.

In the absence of any such agent, it may be served by putting up a copy of the same at the Court-house, and another copy at the ordinary place of residence within the jurisdiction of the Court of such person, or if there be no such place, at the place where the revenue or rent is usually paid to the lumberdár or landlord, as the case may be, for the land in respect of which the money has been deposited.

If the person on whom such notice is served or his recognized agent appears and applies that the money in deposit be paid to him, it shall immediately be paid accordingly.

Limitation of suits for balance of revenue or rent.

16. Whenever a deposit has been made under the provisions of this Act, no suit shall be brought against the depositor or his representative on account of any revenue or rent which accrued due in respect of the land last hereinbefore mentioned prior to the date of the deposit, unless such suit is instituted within six months from the date of the service of the notice mentioned in section 15.

Compensation for non-acceptance of revenue or rent.

17. If, at the time of passing the decision in any such suit, the Court is satisfied that the full amount of revenue or rent due at the time of the deposit was tendered to, and was not accepted by, the lumberdár or landlord or his recognized agent, as the case may be, or that a receipt or acknowledgment was withheld for such amount without sufficient cause, the Court may award to such depositor compensation from the lumberdár or landlord, not exceeding the amount so paid or tendered.

If the Court be satisfied that the amount of the deposit was less than the amount of revenue or rent due, the Court shall pay the amount of the deposit to the lumberdár or landlord, and shall make a decree for the balance due by the depositor.

Illegal Enforcement of Payment of Rent.

Compensation to under-proprietor or tenant for illegal enforcement of payment.

18. If payment of rent or of any sum in excess of the rent legally claimable is illegally enforced, and any under-proprietor or tenant institutes a suit to recover compensation for such enforcement, the Court may award to him compensation not exceed-

ing the sum of Rupees two hundred, in addition to any amount for which it makes a decree in respect of such payment.

An award of compensation under the former part of this section shall not bar any prosecution to which the person enforcing such payment may be liable under any law for the time being in force.

Abatement of Rent.

Suits for abatement of rent by under-proprietor or tenant.

19. No suit for an abatement of rent shall be brought by any under-proprietor or tenant, except on the ground that the area of the land has been diminished by diluvion, or on some ground specified in any lease, agreement or decree under which he holds:

Provided that, if the under-proprietor hold a sub-settlement in a revenue-paying estate, no such abatement shall be allowed to the under-proprietor unless a remission of revenue has been allowed on the same ground and by competent authority in the same estate.

Remission of Rent.

When Court may allow remission from rent.

20. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 19, 35 and 36, the Court, in making a decree for an arrear of rent, may allow such remission from the rent payable by any under-proprietor or tenant as appears equitable, if the area of the land in his occupation has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise, or if the produce of such land has been diminished by drought or hail, or other calamity beyond his control, to such an extent that the full amount of rent payable by him cannot, in the opinion of the Court, be equitably decreed:

Provided that, if the under-proprietor hold a sub-settlement, or if the tenant hold a lease for a term of not less than five years or have a right of occupancy in a revenue-paying estate, no such remission shall be allowed to him unless a remission of revenue shall have been allowed on the same ground and by competent authority in the same estate.

Relinquishment of Land.

Relinquishment of land by tenant.

21. Every tenant shall continue liable for the rent of the land in his holding, unless on or before the fifteenth day of May in any year he gives notice to the landlord or his recognized agent of his desire to relinquish such land, and relinquishes it accordingly, or unless it has been let to any other person by such landlord or agent.

If the landlord or his recognized agent refuse to receive such notice, the tenant may apply to the tahsíldár or proper officer, and written notice of such desire shall thereupon be served on such landlord or agent, and the tenant shall pay the costs of service.

The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the landlord or agent. But if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or, if he does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at the *chaupál* or other conspicuous place in the village wherein the land is situate.

Compensation for Tenants' Improvements.

Tenants' right to compensation for improvements.

22. If any tenant, or the person from whom he has inherited, make any such improvements on the land in his occupation as are hereinafter mentioned, the rent payable by him or his representative shall not be enhanced, nor shall he or his representative be ejected from the same land unless and until he or his representative, as the case may be, has received compensation for the outlay, in money or labour, or both, expended in making such improvements, by him, or the person from whom he has inherited, or whom he represents, within thirty years next before the date of such enhancement or ejectment.

"Improvements" defined.

23. The word "improvements," as used in section 22, means works by which the annual letting value of the land has been, and, at the time of demanding compensation continues to be, increased, and comprises—

1*st.*—The construction of works for the storage of water, for the supply of water for agricultural purposes, for drainage, and for protection against floods; the construction of wells; the reclaiming and clearing of waste lands and jungles; and other works of a like nature;

2*nd.*—The renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works, or such alterations therein or additions thereto, as are not required for maintaining the same, and which increase durably their value.

Compensation how made.

Such compensation may, at the option of the landlord or his representative, be made—

(1.)—By payment in money;

(2.)—By the grant of a beneficial lease of the land by the landlord or his representative to the tenant or his representative; or

(3.)—Partly by payment in money and partly by the grant of such lease as aforesaid.

Provision for difference as to amount or value of compensation.

25. In case of difference as to the amount or value of the compensation tendered, either party may present an application to the Court, on a paper bearing a stamp of eight annas, stating the matter in dispute and requesting a determination thereof.

On receiving such application the Court shall cause notice thereof to be served on the other party, and, after taking such evidence as the parties or either of them may adduce, and after such further enquiry (if any) as it may deem necessary, determine (as the case may be) the amount of the payment or the terms of the lease or both.

In determining such amount, the Court shall take into account any assistance given by the landlord, either directly in money, material or labour at the time of making such improvements, or indirectly by subsequently allowing the tenant to hold at a rate of rent more favourable than the rate at which he otherwise would have held.

The proceedings on any such application shall be deemed to be a suit for the purposes of chapter

six (as to reference to arbitration) of the Code of Civil Procedure, and of section nine of Act No. XXIII of 1861, (*to amend Act VIII of* 1859.

Tender of lease for twenty years to bar right to compensation for improvements.

26. If in any case a landlord tenders to a tenant a lease of the land in his occupation, for a term of not less than twenty years from the date of the tender, at the annual rent then paid by the tenant, or at such other annual rent as may be agreed upon, such tender, if accepted by the tenant, shall bar any claim by him or his representative in respect of improvements previously made on such land by the tenant or the person from whom he has inherited.

Survey and Measurement.

Landlord's right to enter and measure lands.

27. Every landlord, his agents and surveyors, may at all reasonable times enter upon any land comprised in his estate for the purpose of surveying and measuring the same.

CHAPTER III.

COMMUTATION AND PAYMENT OF RENT IN KIND.

Commutation of rents in kind.

In any district in which a settlement of revenue is in progress, it shall be in the discretion of any officer employed in making or revising such settlement, in any case in which the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy is paid in kind, or by the estimated value of a portion of the crop, to commute, on the application either of the landlord or the tenant, such rent into a rent in money.

The amount of rent thus fixed shall be binding upon the parties concerned.

All decisions already passed by any such officer, commuting rents in kind or by valuation to rents in money, shall, subject to the same appeal as is given by this Act in respect of decisions passed in suits, be binding on the parties concerned.

Chief Commissioner may extend section 28, and declare officers to hear and decide cases thereunder.

29. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh may extend the provisions of section 28 to any district or portion of a district in which a settlement of revenue is not in progress;

and may declare what officers are empowered to hear and decide cases under this section;

and may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, make rules for the guidance of officers acting under this section and section 28, and from time to time, with the like sanction, alter and add to the rules so made:

Provided that such rules, alterations and additions are consistent with this Act.

Division or appraisement of produce taken for rent.

30. Wherever rent is taken by division of the produce in kind, or by estimate or appraisement of the standing crop or other procedure of a similar nature requiring the presence both of the tenant and landlord either personally or by a recognized agent, if either party neglect to be present at the proper period, or if a dispute arise between the parties regarding such division, estimate, or appraisement, either party may present an application to the Court on a paper bearing a stamp of eight annas, requesting that a proper officer be deputed to make the division, estimate, or appraisement.

Procedure in case of dispute.

31. On receiving such application, the Court shall issue a written notice to the other party to attend on the date and at the place specified in the notice, and shall depute an officer before whom the division, estimate or appraisement shall be made.

The award of such officer in respect of such division, estimate or appraisement shall be final, unless within one month from the date thereof, either party institutes a suit to set it aside.

CHAPTER IV.

ENHANCEMENT AND FIXING RATES OF RENT.

A.—Tenants with Right of Occupancy.

Enhancement of rent of tenant with right of occupancy.

32. No tenant having a right of occupancy in any land shall, in case of dispute as to the rent to be paid in respect of such land, be liable to an enhancement of the rent except in pursuance of a decree made under this Act on some one of the following grounds (that is say):—

1st Ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is below the rate of rent usually paid by the same class of tenants having a right of occupancy for land of a similar description, and with similar advantages, situate in the same village.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall enhance his rent to such amount as the plaintiff demands, not exceeding such rate.

2nd Ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is more than 12½ per cent. below the rate of rent usually paid by tenants of the same class not having a right of occupancy for land of a similar description, and with similar advantages, situate in the same village.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall enhance his rent to such amount as the plaintiff demands, not exceeding such rate less 12½ per cent.

3rd Ground.—That the quantity of land held by him exceeds the quantity for which he has previously paid rent.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall decree rent for the land in excess at rates to be fixed by the first or the second of the Rules contained in this section, as the case may be.

Nothing contained in the previous part of this section shall affect the terms of any agreement in writing hereafter entered into between a landlord and tenant.

Term for re-enhancement, after decision fixing rent under section 32.

33. After a decision has been passed in accordance with section 32, no suit shall lie for re-enhancement of such rent until the expiration of five years from the date of such decision, except on the said third ground, or,

in the case referred to in section 34, until by re-assessment, within the said term of five years, the revenue of such land has been increased.

Enhancement on re-assessment of revenue.

34. On such re-assessment, if the rent of such tenant cannot be enhanced under section 32, by reason of the absence of the grounds therein mentioned, the landlord may institute a suit to enhance the rent to a sum not exceeding double the average amount of the revenue imposed at such re-assessment upon land of a similar description and with similar advantages, held by tenants of the same class in the same village.

B.—Tenants not having Right of Occupancy.

Court not to enquire into propriety of rate of rent payable by tenant not having right of occupancy.

35. The Court shall in no case enquire into the propriety of the rate of rent payable by a tenant not having a right of occupancy.

The rent payable by such tenant for any land in his occupation shall be such amount as may be agreed upon between him and the landlord; or, if no such agreement has been made, such amount as was payable for the land in the last preceding year.

Suits in which there is evidence in writing of agreement to alter rent.

36. If in any suit between a landlord and a tenant not having a right of occupancy, the amount of rent payable by such tenant shall be disputed, he shall not be held liable to pay rent other than that payable by him for the last preceding year, unless the Court is satisfied by evidence in writing that the parties have agreed that the rent so payable shall be altered.

CHAPTER V.

EJECTMENT.

General Provisions.

Grounds on which tenant may contest liability to ejectment.

37. A tenant may contest his liability to be ejected from the land which he holds on any of the following grounds:—

First.—That he holds a lease or an agreement, or a decree of Court, under the terms of which he is not liable to such ejectment:

Second.—That he has a right of occupancy in the land:

Third.—And if he be a tenant not having a right of occupancy, that notice of ejectment has not been served upon him in manner provided by section 43.

Time of ejectment of tenant.

38. No tenant, except a sub-lessor, shall in any case, whether in execution of a decree or otherwise, be ejected from the land in his occupancy, except between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of June in any year after the passing of this Act; unless while his rent is in arrear, he has failed to cultivate the land in his possession in accordance with the terms on which he holds it.

Time of ejectment of sub-lessor.

39. A sub-lessor liable to be ejected under the provisions of this Act may be ejected at any time during his tenancy.

Ejectment for arrears of rent.

40. Any tenant, other than a sub-lessor, from whom an arrear of rent remains due on the fifteenth day of May in any year after the passing of this Act, and any sub-lessor from whom an arrear of rent remains due at any time during his tenancy may, subject to the provisions of sections 38, 39 and 41, be ejected from the land in respect of which the arrear is due.

Tenant with Right of Occupancy.

Ejectment of tenant having a right of occupancy.

41. No tenant having a right of occupancy, or holding under an unexpired lease, or special agreement, or decree of Court, shall be ejected otherwise than in execution of a decree for ejectment.

Provided that if the tenant have a right of occupancy in the land from which the landlord desires to eject him, the decree shall not be made unless at the date of the decree a decree against such tenant for an arrear of rent in respect of such land has remained unsatisfied for fifteen days or upwards.

Tenant without Right of Occupancy.

Ejectment of tenant not having a right of occupancy.

42. A tenant not having a right of occupancy and not holding under an unexpired lease or an agreement or a decree of Court, may be ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act; *first*, in execution of a decree for arrears of rent or for ejectment; or *second*, by notice given by his landlord in the manner described in section 43.

Notice.

Notice of ejectment of tenant not having right of occupancy.

43. The notice mentioned in section 42 shall be written in Hindí and in Urdu: it shall specify the land from which the tenant is to be ejected; and it shall inform him that if he means to dispute the ejectment, he must institute a suit for that purpose on or before the fifteenth day of May next after the service of the notice, or vacate the land on or before that date.

Service of Notice.

On the application of the landlord to the Tahsíldár, or officer authorized to serve such notices, the notice shall be served by such officer on or before the fifteenth day of April in each year, and the landlord shall pay the costs of service.

The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the tenant. But if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or, if he does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at the village *chaupál* or other conspicuous place in the village wherein the land is situate.

Cessation of Tenancy.

If notice is not contested, tenancy to be held to cease.

44. If the tenant on whom such notice of ejectment has been served, fails to institute a suit to contest his liability to be ejected on or before the fifteenth day of May next after the

service, his tenancy of the land in respect of which the notice has been served shall be held to cease on that date, unless, after the service, the landlord has expressly authorized him to continue to occupy the land.

Assistance to eject.

When assistance to eject may be given by Court.

45. If no such suit be brought, and the landlord require the assistance of the Court to eject any person whose tenancy is alleged to have ceased under the provisions of section 44, he may apply for such assistance, and if the Court is satisfied that notice of ejectment was duly served on such person, it shall give such assistance accordingly:

Provided that nothing done by the Court under the previous part of this section shall affect the right of any tenant to institute a suit against his landlord on account of illegal ejectment and to recover compensation for the same.

Growing Crops.

Compensation to ejected tenant for growing crops.

46. Any tenant ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of any growing crops or other ungathered products of the earth belonging to such tenant, and being on the land at the time of his ejectment:

Provided that if the land shall have been sown or planted by the tenant after the service on him of the notice mentioned in section 42, he shall not be so entitled unless, after such service, the landlord has expressly authorized him to continue to occupy the land.

CHAPTER VI.

DISTRESS FOR ARREARS OF RENT.

Recovery of arrears of rent by distress.

47. When an arrear of rent is due from any tenant, the landlord may distrain the produce of the land in respect of which the arrear is due, subject to the rules contained in the following sections:

Proviso as to tenants who have given security for payment of rent

Provided that when a tenant has given security for the payment of his rent, the produce of the land in respect of which such rent is payable, shall not be liable to distress so long as the security is in force.

No distress in certain cases.

48. Distress shall not be made for any arrear which has been due for a longer period than one year; nor for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable in the last preceding year for the land in respect of which the arrear is due, unless the tenant has agreed in writing to pay such excess, or unless he has been declared to be liable for the same by a decree of Court.

Power of distress by whom exercisable.

49. The power of distress, vested by section 47 in landlords, may be exercised by managers under the Court of Wards, managing agents and tahsildárs of estates held under khám management, and other persons lawfully entrusted with the charge of land, and also by the agents employed by landlords or any such persons as aforesaid in the collection of rent if expressly authorized by power of attorney to distrain:

Liability of principal of agent.

Provided that, if any such agent, purporting to act in the exercise of the said power, commits an act, which, under the provisions of this chapter, is illegal, the person employing such agent shall be liable, as well as the agent, to be sued for compensation for any injury caused by such act.

Distress by servants.

50. Any person empowered to distrain property under section 47 or 49, may employ a servant or other person to make the distress; but in every such case he shall give to such servant or person a written authority for the same, and the distress shall be made in the name and on the responsibility of the person giving such authority.

Crops liable to distress.

51. Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth, and crops or other products when reaped or gathered and deposited in any threshing-floor or place for treading out grain or the like, whether in the field or within a homestead, may be distrained by persons invested with powers of distress under this Act.

But no such crops or products, other than the produce of the land in respect of which an arrear of rent is due, or of land held under the same agreement, as the land in respect of which the arrear is due, and no grain or other produce after it has been stored by the cultivator, and no other property whatsoever, shall be liable to distress under this Act.

Demand of arrear before or at time of distress.

52. Before or at the time when any distress is made under this Act, the distrainer shall cause the defaulter to be served with a written demand for the amount of the arrear, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the demand is made.

The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally on the defaulter, but if he cannot be found, they shall be affixed at his usual place of residence, and shall thereupon be deemed to be duly served upon him.

Value of distress.

53. Unless the amount of the demand is immediately paid or tendered, the distrainer may distrain property as aforesaid of value as nearly as may be equal to the amount of the arrear with the costs of the distress; and shall prepare a list or description of the said property, and deliver a copy of the same to the owner, or if he be absent, affix it at his usual place of residence.

Service of list of property to be distrained.

Reaping and storing standing crops when distrained.

54. Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth may, notwithstanding the distress, be reaped or gathered by the tenant, and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose.

If the tenant neglect to do so, the distrainer may cause the said crops or products to be reaped

or gathered, and, in such case, shall store the same either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

In either case, the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of some proper person appointed by the distrainer for the purpose.

If the crops or products do not, from their nature, admit of being stored, the distress shall be made (if at all) at least twenty days before the time when the crops or products or any part thereof would ordinarily be fit for cutting or gathering.

Application by distrainer in case of resistance.

55. If a distrainer is opposed, or apprehends resistance, and desires to obtain the assistance of a public officer, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may, if it think necessary, depute an officer to assist the distrainer in making the distress.

Withdrawal of distress on tender of arrear and costs.

56. If at any time after property has been distrained as aforesaid, and before the sale thereof as hereinafter provided, the owner tenders payment of the arrear demanded and of the costs of the distress, the distrainer shall receive the same, and give a receipt therefor, and shall forthwith withdraw the distress.

Application for sale.

57. Within five days from the time of storing any distrained crops or products, or if such crops or products do not, from their nature, admit of being stored, within five days from the time of making the distress, the distrainer shall apply for sale of the same to the proper officer authorized to sell property in satisfaction of decrees of the Court within whose jurisdiction the distrained property is situate.

Form of application.

58. The application shall be in writing: it shall contain a list or description of the property distrained, and it shall state the name of the defaulter, his place of residence, the amount due, and the place in which the distrained property is deposited.

Together with the application, the distrainer shall deliver to the proper officer the sum payable for the service of a notice upon the defaulter as hereinafter provided.

Procedure on receipt of application.

59. Immediately on receipt of the application, the proper officer shall send a copy of it to the Court, and shall serve a notice in the form contained in Schedule C hereto annexed or to the like effect on the person whose property has been distrained, requiring him either to pay the amount demanded, or within fifteen days from the receipt of the notice, to institute a suit to contest the demand.

The officer shall at the same time send to the Court, for the purpose of being put up at the Court-house, a proclamation fixing a day for the sale of the distrained property, not less than twenty days from the date of the proclamation: and shall deliver a copy of the proclamation to the peon charged with the service of the notice, to be put up by him in the place where the distrained property is deposited.

The proclamation shall contain a description of the property, and shall specify the demand for which it is sold and the place where the sale is to be held.

Suspension of sale on institution of suit.

60. If a suit is instituted in pursuance of the aforesaid notice, the Court shall send to the proper officer, or, if so requested by the owner of the distrained property, shall deliver to him, a certificate of the institution of the suit.

On such certificate being received by, or presented to, the proper officer, he shall suspend proceedings in regard to the sale:

Provided that if, in his opinion the property distrained is such that delay will cause damage thereto, he may direct its immediate sale.

Suit to contest distrainer's demand.

61. Any person whose property has been distrained as aforesaid, may institute a suit to contest the distrainer's demand at any time before the expiration of the fifteen days mentioned in section 59.

When such suit is instituted, the Court shall proceed in the manner prescribed in section 60.

If application for the sale of the property is afterwards made to the proper officer, he shall send a copy of the application to the Court, and suspend further proceedings pending the decision of the case.

Withdrawal of distress on execution of bond.

62. The person whose property has been distrained may, at the time of instituting any such suit as aforesaid, or at any subsequent period, execute a bond with one or more surety or sureties, for an amount not less than double the value of the property so distrained, binding himself to pay whatever sum may be adjudged to be due from him with costs of suit.

When such bond is executed, the Court shall give to the owner of the property a certificate to that effect, or, if he so requests, shall serve the distrainer with notice of the same.

Upon such certificate being presented to the distrainer by the owner of the property, or served on him by order of the Court, the property shall be released from distress.

Proceeding with sale, if, on expiration of time fixed, no suit is instituted.

63. On the expiration of the period fixed in the proclamation of sale, if the institution of a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer has not been certified to the proper officer in the manner hereinbefore provided, he shall, unless the said demand, with such costs of the distress as are allowed by him, be discharged in full, proceed, with the sanction of the Court, to sell the property, or such part thereof as may be necessary.

Place and manner of sale.

64. The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is deposited, or at the nearest ganj, bázár or other place of public resort, if the proper officer thinks that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

The property shall be sold by public auction in one or more lots as the officer holding the sale thinks advisable; and if the demand, with the costs of distress and sale, be satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distress shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

Postponement of sale where fair price is not offered.

65. If on the property being put up for sale, a price which the officer holding the sale shall think fair be not offered, and if the owner of the property or his recognized agent apply to have the sale postponed until the next day or (if a market be held at the place of sale) until the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until such day, and shall be then completed at whatever price may be offered.

Payment of purchase money.

66. The price of every lot shall be paid in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks fit; and in default of such payment, the property shall be put up again and resold.

When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate stating the property purchased by him and the price paid therefor.

Proceeds of sale.

67. The officer holding the sale shall deduct from the proceeds one anna for every rupee and fraction of a rupee, on account of the expenses attending the sale.

He shall then pay to the distrainer the expenses incurred by him on account of the distress and of the issue of the notice and proclamation of sale prescribed in section 59, to such amount as, after examination of the statement of expenses furnished by the distrainer, the officer thinks proper to allow.

The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, and the surplus (if any) shall be delivered to the person whose property has been sold.

Officers holding sales not to purchase.

68. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, such officers, are forbidden to purchase, either directly or indirectly, property sold by such officers.

Illegal acts of distrainer to be reported.

69. The officer mentioned in section 57 shall bring to the notice of the Court any illegal act which shall come to his knowledge as having been committed by any person in making a distress under this Act.

If in any case, on proceeding to hold a sale under this Act, such officer finds that the owner has not received due notice of the distress and intended sale, he shall postpone the sale and report the case to the Court, and the Court shall direct the issue of another notice and proclamation of sale under section 59, or make such other order as it thinks proper.

Recovery of expenses if no sale takes place.

70. When such officer has gone to any place for the purpose of holding a sale, and no sale takes place, either for the reason stated in section 69, or because the distrainer's demand has been previously satisfied, the said charge on account of expenses attending the sale shall be leviable by the officer, and shall be calculated on the value of the distrained property, as estimated by him, unless the distrainer's demand has been satisfied before the day fixed for the sale, and notice of such satisfaction has been given by him to the officer.

If the distrainer's demand be not satisfied until the day fixed for the sale, the charge shall be paid by the owner of the property, and may be recovered by sale of such portion thereof as may be necessary.

In every other case the charge shall be paid by the distrainer, and may be recovered under the warrant of the Court by attachment and sale of his property:

Provided that in no case shall an amount exceeding ten rupees be recoverable under this section.

Second proclamation of sale when arrears are adjudged to be due.

71. When a suit has been instituted to contest a distrainer's demand, and the property has not been released on security, if the demand or any portion of it shall be adjudged to be due, the Court shall issue an order to the proper officer authorizing the sale of the property.

On the application of the distrainer (which shall be made within five days from the receipt of such order by such officer), such officer shall publish a second proclamation in the manner prescribed in section 59, fixing another day for the sale of the distrained property, not less than five nor more than ten days from the date of the proclamation; and, unless the amount adjudged to be due with costs of distress be paid immediaely, shall proceed to sell the property in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Distrainer to prove the arrear in suits to contest his demand.

72. In all suits instituted to contest a distrainer's demand the defendant must prove the arrear in the same manner as if he had himself brought a suit for the amount under the foregoing provisions of this Act.

If the demand or any part thereof is found to be due, the Court shall make a decree for the amount in favour of the distrainer.

Such amount may be recovered by sale of the distrained property as provided in section 71, and if the distress has not been withdrawn, and if any balance remain due after such sale, by execution of the decree against the person and any other property of the defaulter, or if the distrained property have been released on security, by execution of the decree against the person and property of the defaulter, and, if his surety has been made a party to the suit, against the person and property of such surety.

Compensation for vexatious distress.

73. If the distress is adjudged to be vexatious or groundless, the Court, besides directing the release of the distrained property, may award such compensation to the plaintiff as it thinks fit, not exceeding twice the value of the property distrained.

Suit by third party claiming property distrained.

74. If any person claims, as his own, property which has been distrained for arrears of rent alleged to be due from any other person, the claimant may institute a suit against the distrainer and such other person to try the right to the property, in the same manner and under the same rules as to the time of instituting the suit and as to the consequent postponement of sale, as a person whose property has been distrained for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from him, may institute a suit to contest the demand.

Release on giving security.

75. When any such suit is instituted, the property may be released upon security for its value being given to the satisfaction of the Court.

Order if claim dismissed.

If the claim is dismissed, the Court shall make an order in favour of the distrainer for the sale of the property or the recovery of its value, as the case may be.

Compensation for distress of stranger's property.

If the claim is upheld, the Court shall order the release of the distrained property, and may award such compensation as it thinks fit, not exceeding twice the value of the property distrained.

Landlord's prior claim to distrainable produce in possession of defaulting tenant.

76. No claim to any produce of land liable to distress under this Act, and found at the time of the distress in the possession of a defaulting tenant, whether such claim be in respect of a previous sale, mortgage, or otherwise, shall bar the landlord's prior claim, nor shall any attachment in execution of a decree of any civil Court prevail against such claim.

Stranger claiming to be landlord and to have right of distress to be made a party.

77. Whenever property has been distrained for an arrear of rent, and a suit has been instituted to contest the demand, and the right to distrain for such arrear is claimed by or on behalf of any person other than the distrainer, on the ground of such other person being actually and in good faith in the receipt and enjoyment of the rent of the land, such other person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him before and up to the commencement of the suit, shall be enquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of such inquiry:

Provided that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of any person having a title to the rent of the land, to establish such title in a Court of competent jurisdiction, by suit instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Suit for illegal distress.

78. Any person whose property has been distrained for the recovery of a demand not justly due, or of a demand due or alleged to be due from some other person, and who is prevented by any sufficient cause from bringing a suit to contest the demand or try the right to the property, as the case may be, within the period allowed by sections 59 and 74, and whose property is in consequence brought to sale, may institute a suit to recover compensation for any injury which he has sustained from the distress or sale.

Suit for illegal act of distrainer.

79. If any person empowered to distrain property, or employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, distrains or sells any property for the recovery of an arrear of rent alleged to be due otherwise than according to the provisions of this Act,

or if any distrained property is lost, damaged or destroyed, by reason of the distrainer not having taken proper precaution for the due keeping and preservation thereof,

or if the distress is not immediately withdrawn when any provision of this Act requires such withdrawal,

the owner of the property may institute a suit to recover compensation for any injury which he has thereby sustained.

Suit for distress or sale falsely purporting to be under this Act.

80. If any person not empowered by this Act to distrain or sell, nor duly authorized for that purpose by a person so empowered, purports to distrain or sell any property under this Act, the owner of such property may institute a suit to recover compensation from the person so distraining or selling for any injury which the plaintiff has sustained from the distress or sale.

Such suit shall not affect the defendant's liability to be prosecuted under any law for the time being in force.

Procedure in case of resistance to distress.

81. If any person resists a distress of property duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely removes any distrained property, the Court, upon complaint being made within ten days from the date of such resistance or removal, shall cause the person accused to be arrested and brought before the Court with all convenient speed, and the Court shall proceed forthwith to try the case.

If the case cannot be at once heard and determined, the Court may, if it think fit, require the party arrested to give security for his person, whenever the same may be required, and, in default of such security, may commit him to the civil jail until the case is tried.

Punishment of offender.

82. If such resistance or removal of property be proved, the Court may order the offender to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, together with all costs and expenses incurred in the case or in making the distress, and, in default of payment, may order him to be imprisoned in the civil jail until payment is made: Provided that no such imprisonment shall continue for more than six months.

CHAPTER VII.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS.

Suits cognizable.

Suits cognizable under this Act.

83. The Courts of Revenue in Oudh shall take cognizance of the following descriptions of suits, and such suits shall be heard and determined in the said Courts in the manner provided in this Act, and not otherwise:—

A.—Suits by a Landlord.

(1).—For the delivery by a tenant of the counterpart of a lease under section 9;

(2).—For arrears of rent;

(3).—For the enhancement of the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy;

(4).—For the ejectment of a tenant or for cancelling any lease on account of the non-payment of arrears of rent, or on account of a breach of the conditions of such lease;

(5).—Suits by landlords against patwáris or agents employed by landlords in the management of land or the collection of revenue or rent, or against the sureties of such patwáris or agents for money received or accounts kept by such patwáris or agents in the course of such employment, or for papers in their possession, or for the rendering and settlement of accounts.

B.—Suits by an Under-proprietor or a Tenant.

(6).—For establishing a right of occupancy;

(7).—For the delivery by a landlord of a lease;

(8).—For contesting a notice of ejectment;

(9).—For compensation—

on account of illegal enforcement of payment of rent, or of any sum in excess of rent due,

or on account of the refusal of receipts or acknowledgments for rent paid or tendered,

or on account of illegal ejectment,

or on account of the value of standing crops under section 46;

(10).—For the recovery of the occupancy of any land from which an under-proprietor or tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord;

(11).—For contesting the exercise of the power of distraint conferred on landlords and others by this Act, or any acts purporting to be done in exercise of the said power, or for compensation for illegal distraint;

(12).—For abatement of rent in accordance with the provisions of section 19;

(13).—For the recovery of compensation for improvements in accordance with the provisions of section 22.

C.—Suits regarding the Division or Appraisement of Produce.

(14).—Suits under section 31, regarding the division, estimate, or appraisement of the produce of land.

D.—Suits by, and against, Lumberdárs, Co-sharers and Muáfídárs.

(15).—Suits by a sharer against a lumberdár or co-sharer for share of the profits of an estate, or any part thereof, or for the rendering and settlement of accounts in respect of such profits;

(16).—Suits by a lumberdár or pattídár who is entitled to collect the rents of the pattí, for arrears of revenue or rent payable through him by the co-sharers whom he represents, and by a lumberdár for village-expenses and other dues for which the co-sharers may be responsible to him, or against a joint lumberdár for compensation for revenue or rent paid by such lumberdár on account of such joint lumberdár;

(17).—Suits by co-sharers against lumberdárs, or by proprietors or lessees against muáfídárs or assignees of revenue, for compensation on account of exaction in excess of revenue or rent, or on account of the refusal of receipts or acknowledgments for revenue or rent paid or tendered;

(18).—Suits by muáfídárs or assignees of revenue for arrears of revenue.

Grades of Courts.

Grades of Courts for the purposes of this Act.

84. For the purposes of this Act, the Courts of Revenue shall consist of six grades of Courts, namely—

(1).—The Court of the Assistant Collector of the second class;

(2).—The Court of the Assistant Collector of the first class;

(3).—The Court of the Deputy Collector;

(4).—The Court of the Collector;

(5).—The Court of the Commissioner;

(6).—The Court of the Financial Commissioner.

Chief Commissioner may declare grade of Tahsíldár or Assistant Commissioner.

85. Subject to any orders that may from time to time be issued by the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh shall have power to declare to which of the first three grades any Assistant Commissioner shall belong, and to invest any Tahsíldár with the powers of any of the same grades.

Deputy Commissioner to have Collector's powers.

86. The Deputy Commissioner shall exercise the powers of a Collector under this Act.

Settlement officers may be invested with powers of Collector, &c., under this Act.

87. Subject to any orders in this behalf that may from time to time be made by the Governor General of India in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh may invest any officer employed in making or revising settlements of revenue with all or any of the powers of a Collector, or Deputy Collector, or Assistant Collector, under this Act.

Jurisdiction of Assistant Collector of the second class.

88. The Court of the Assistant Collector of the second class shall have power to try and determine suits of the descriptions mentioned in clauses 1, 2, 7, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of section 83, of which the subject-matter does not exceed one hundred rupees in value or amount.

Jurisdiction of Assistant Collector of the first class.

89. The Court of the Assistant Collector of the first class shall have power to try and determine suits of the descriptions referred to in the last preceding section of which the subject-matter does not exceed five hundred rupees in value or amount.

Jurisdiction of Deputy Collector.

90. The Court of the Deputy Collector shall have power to try and determine suits of every description of which the subject-matter does not exceed five thousand rupees in value or amount.

Jurisdiction of Collector.

91. The Court of the Collector shall have power to try and determine suits of every description and of any amount, and to hear appeals from the decisions in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act) from the orders of the Assistant Collectors, and, in suits under clauses 2, 5, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 of section 83, from such decisions and orders of the Deputy Collectors.

Whenever the state of the public business requires it, the Chief Commissioner may invest any Deputy Collector with the powers of a Collector for the trial and determination of suits and appeals under this Act, other than appeals from the decisions of such Deputy Collector, and may, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, invest any Collector with all or any of the powers of a Commissioner under this Act.

Jurisdiction of Commissioner.

92. The Court of the Commissioner shall have power to hear and determine appeals from decisions in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure) from the orders of the Collectors and Deputy Collectors, except as otherwise provided in sections 91, 95 and 102.

Jurisdiction of Financial Commissioner.

93. The Court of the Financial Commissioner shall have power to hear and determine appeals from the decisions in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure) from the orders, of the Commissioners, and also special appeals, as provided in the said Code, from the decisions passed in regular appeal by the Collectors and by the Commissioners.

Appeals.

Time for presenting appeals.

94. The memorandum of appeal prepared in the form and containing the particulars mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be presented to the Court empowered to hear the appeal within the period hereinafter specified, unless the appellant shall show sufficient cause, to the satisfaction of such Court, for not having presented the memorandum within such period; that is to say, thirty days if the appeal lie to the Collector, six weeks if the appeal lie to the Commissioner, and ninety days if the appeal lie to the Financial Commissioner.

The period shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the day on which the decision or order appealed against was passed, and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree or order from which the appeal is made.

Applications for the admission of special appeals shall be presented in the Court of the Financial Commissioner within the period hereinbefore fixed for the presentation of a memorandum of appeal.

No appeal, except in certain cases, from Collector's decree for money below one hundred rupees.

95. In suits under clauses 2, 5, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 of section 83, and in appeals from decisions in such suits tried and decided by a Commissioner or Collector, if the amount sued for does not exceed one hundred rupees, the judgment shall be final, except as hereinafter provided, unless in any such suit a question of right to enhance or otherwise vary the rent of a tenant, or any question relating to a title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, has been determined by the judgment.

In such case the judgment shall be open to appeal in the manner provided in this Act.

Distribution of Business.

Deputy Commissioner may distribute business in subordinate Courts.

96. The Deputy Commissioner may direct the business in the Courts subordinate to him, whether or not they hold their sittings in the same place, to be distributed among such Courts in such way as he shall think fit.

Transfer of Suits and Appeals.

Transfer of suits from subordinate Courts to Commissioner's or Collector's Court.

97. The Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any suit instituted in any Court subordinate to him, and try such suit himself, or refer it for trial to any other such Court competent to try the same.

Withdrawal or reference of appeals.

The Commissioner may also withdraw any appeal instituted in the Court of any Collector subordinate to him, and try the appeal himself, or refer it for trial to the Court of any other Collector in his division.

Financial Commissioner may transfer suits and appeals from one subordinate Court to another.

98. The Financial Commissioner may order that any suit or appeal which shall be instituted in or presented to any Court subordinate to him, shall be transferred to any other such Court competent to try or hear the subject-matter of the same.

Miscellaneous.

General subordination of Courts.

99. In the performance of their duties under this Act, the Collectors shall be subject to the direction and control of the Commissioners and of the Financial Commissioner; and the Deputy Collectors and Assistant Collectors shall be subject to the direction and control of the Deputy Commissioners to whom they are respectively subordinate:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall empower the Financial Commissioner or any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner to interfere in any way not authorized by this Act with any decision or order in a suit.

Suits by or against managing agents or tahsíldárs of khám estates.

100. All suits, which, under the provisions of this Act, may be brought by or against landlords, may be brought by or against managing agents or tahsíldárs of estates held under khám management, whether such estates are the property of Government or not.

Sharer to exercise certain powers only through manager or lumberdár.

101. No sharer in a joint estate, under-proprietary or other tenure in which a division of land has not been made among the sharers shall exercise any of the powers conferred by this Act in regard to the recovery of arrears of rent, enhancement of rent, ejectment of tenants or distress, otherwise than through a manager authorized to collect the rents on behalf of all the sharers.

In pattídárí estates or tenures such powers shall be exercised only through a lumberdár or through the pattídár who is entitled to collect the rents of the pattí.

Recovery of land of which applicant has been illegally dispossessed.

102. If any landlord, under-proprietor, or tenant has, without his consent, been dispossessed of any land otherwise than by due course of law, such landlord, under-proprietor or tenant, or any person claiming through him, shall be entitled to recover possession thereof notwithstanding any other title has been set up, provided that he makes application to the Court to recover possession of the land within three months from the time of the dispossession.

But nothing in this section shall bar the person from whom possession has been so recovered, or any other person, from instituting a suit to establish his title to such land and to recover possession thereof.

The application mentioned in the first clause of this section shall be heard by the Collector or Deputy Collector only, and no appeal shall lie from any order passed thereon, nor shall any review of such order be allowed.

Courts may sit anywhere within limits of their jurisdiction.

103. The Courts may sit for the hearing and determining suits and appeals, and for disposing of other business under this Act, in any place within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions:

Provided that every hearing and decision shall be in open Court, and that the parties to the suit or their authorized agents shall have had due notice to attend at such place.

CHAPTER VIII.

LIMITATION OF SUITS.

General limitation.

104. Except as herein otherwise provided, and subject to the provisions as to legal disability contained in any law for the limitation of suits for the time being in force in Oudh, all suits under this Act shall be instituted within one year from the date of the accruing of the cause of action.

Suits for delivery of leases or counterparts.

105. Suits for the delivery of leases or the counterparts of leases may be instituted at any time during the tenancy.

Suits for arrears of rent, or revenue or share of profits.

106. Suits for the recovery of arrears of rent or revenue, or of a share of profits, shall, except in the case mentioned in section 16, be instituted within three years from the date on which the arrear or share of profit claimed shall have become due.

Suits against agents for money, or delivery of accounts or papers.

107. Suits for the recovery of money in the hands of an agent, or for the settlement of accounts or delivery of papers by an agent, may be brought at any time during the continuance of the agency, or within one year after its determination, or, in the case of claims legally cognizable at the date of the passing of this Act, within one year after such date.

Suits regarding distress, division of produce, &c.

108. Suits regarding distress under section 74, 78, 79 or 80, and suits regarding the division, estimate, or appraisement of the produce of land, shall be commenced within three months from the date of the accruing of the cause of action.

CHAPTER IX.

PROCEDURE.

Civil Procedure Code to be the procedure under this Act.

109. Subject to the exceptions and provisoes under which the Code of Civil Procedure was extended to Oudh, as contained in the Notification republished in Schedule D hereto annexed, the provisions of the said Code shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, apply to all suits, appeals and proceedings under this Act:

Provided that the said Notification shall be read as if the words "Financial Commissioner" were substituted for the words "Judicial Commissioner," and that section 244 of the said Code shall be read as if for the word "Court," the word "Commissioner" were substituted:

Provided also that the words "ancestral property" in the said Notification shall be held to include the property in land of persons admitted to engagement for the land-revenue at the summary settlement of 1858-59.

Particulars to be added to plaint.

110. In addition to the particulars required by section 26 of the said Code to be specified in the plaint, the plaint shall contain the following particulars:—

1st.—The name of the village or estate, and of the pargana, in which the land to which the suit relates is situate;

2nd.—If the suit be for the recovery of an arrear of rent, or for the enhancement or abatement of rent, or for the ejectment of a tenant, or for contesting a notice of enhancement of rent, or for contesting a notice for the ejectment of a tenant, or for the recovery of the occupancy or possession of any land, the plaint shall specify the extent, situation and designation of the land to which the suit relates, and where fields have been marked in a Government survey, the number (if it be possible to give it) of each field;

3rd.—If the suit be for the recovery of an arrear of rent or revenue, the plaint shall specify the yearly rent or revenue of the land, the amount (if any) received on account of the year or years for which the claim is made, the amount in arrear,

and the time in respect of which it is alleged to be due;

4th.—If the suit be for the delivery of a lease or the counterpart of a lease, the plaint shall specify all the particulars mentioned in section 7.

Third person claiming rent to be made a party.

111. When in any suit between a landlord and an under-proprietor or tenant, the right to receive the rent of the land is claimed by a third person, on the ground that he, or a person through whom he claims, has actually and in good faith received and enjoyed such rent up to the time of the commencement of the suit, such third person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him or the person through whom he claims shall be enquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of such inquiry:

Provided always that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of any party having a legal right to the rent of such land to establish his title thereto in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Summons to defendant to be for final disposal.

112. In all suits under this Act, the summons to the defendant shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

Set-off in suits for arrears of rent.

113. In a suit to recover an arrear of rent no set-off shall be allowed against the claim, except such amount as may be due to the defendant on an unexecuted decree under this Act against the plaintiff.

Defendant may pay money into Court.

114. In any suit under this Act involving a claim to money, the defendant may, at any stage of the suit, deposit in Court such sum of money as he considers a satisfaction in full of the plaintiff's claim, together with the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of such deposit.

Notice of the deposit shall be given to the plaintiff, and the amount deposited shall be paid to him on his application.

No interest shall be allowed to a plaintiff on any sum paid by the defendant into Court from the date of such payment, whether such sum be in full of the plaintiff's claim or fall short thereof.

Procedure for balance where defendant pays less than amount claimed.

115. In any case in which the defendant deposits less than the amount claimed by the plaintiff, nothing in section 114 shall bar the plaintiff from proceeding in the suit for the recovery of the balance.

Dismissal of suit for lease or counterpart, in absence of written evidence of agreement.

116. If a tenant not having a right of occupancy institute a suit against a landlord for the delivery of a lease, or a landlord institute a suit against a tenant not having a right of occupancy for the delivery of the counterpart of a lease, and the parties do not agree in respect of the particulars which such lease or counterpart is to contain, the Court shall dismiss the suit, unless evidence in writing is produced which shall satisfy the Court that an agreement has been entered into between the parties in accordance with which such lease or counterpart ought to be delivered.

Collector may make local enquiry.

117. The local enquiry described in section 180 of the Code of Civil Procedure may also, if he think fit, be made by the Collector in person or other officer presiding in the Court, and the provisions of the said Code regarding local inquiries shall apply to such inquiries made by such Collector or other officer.

In such cases the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, after completing the inquiry, shall record on the proceedings such observations as he thinks fit, and the observations so recorded shall be received as evidence in the suit.

As to Decrees.

Time within which execution may be had.

118. No process of execution shall be issued on a decree under this Act after the lapse of three years from the date of such decree.

Immediate execution of decree.

119. When a decree for money is made in any suit under this Act, the Court may, on the oral application of the party in whose favour the decree is passed, direct immediate execution thereof in the manner described in section 13 of Act No. XXIII of 1861 *(to amend Act VIII of* 1859.*)*

Decree for enhancement to state date from which it is to take effect.

120. When a decree in favour of the plaintiff is made in a suit for an enhancement of rent, the Court shall declare the date from which such enhancement shall take effect.

Enforcement of decree for delivery of papers or accounts.

121. If the decree be for the delivery of papers or accounts, it may be enforced by the imprisonment in the civil jail of the party against whom it is made, or by the attachment of his property, or by both imprisonment and attachment.

The imprisonment and attachment may be continued until he complies with the terms of the decree:

Provided that no person shall be imprisoned under this section for a longer period than six months.

Decrees for lease or counterpart to specify particulars.

122. A decree for the delivery of a lease or of the counterpart of a lease shall specify all the particulars mentioned in section 7, and such other particulars as to the Court seem fit."

Court after decree may grant lease or counterpart, in case of defendant's refusal.

123. If the decree be for the delivery of a lease or the counterpart of a lease, and the party ordered to deliver such lease or counterpart neglects or refuses so to do, the Court may grant a lease or counterpart in conformity with the terms of the decree, and such lease or counterpart shall have the same effect as if delivered by the party against whom the decree was passed.

124. If the decree be for money, no process in execution shall issue against the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor, other than attachment of such property, unless satisfaction of the decree cannot be obtained against his moveable property.

Execution to be first made against moveable property.

125. If the decree be for an arrear of rent due in respect of an under-proprietary right, the interest of the judgment-debtor in such right may, subject to the provisions of this Act, be sold in execution of the decree:

Sale of under-proprietary right in execution of decree for arrears of rent.

Provided that no such sale shall be allowed unless it appear to the Deputy Commissioner that satisfaction of the decree cannot be made in the manner referred to in sections 243 and 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

If it appear to the Court that such satisfaction can be made, the Court may exercise the powers given to it by the said section 243, although no application has been made by the judgment-debtor.

The Deputy Commissioner may be appointed manager under the same section. When he has been so appointed, he may exercise for the satisfaction of the decree against the judgment-debtor, all the powers which, under any law in force in Oudh, he might have exercised for the recovery of an arrear of revenue due by such judgment-debtor to the Government.

Appointment of Deputy Commissioner as manager.

126. No beneficial lease or other incumbrance hereafter created on his tenure by any under-proprietor shall be valid, in the event of the sale of his rights and interests in execution of a decree for arrears of rent, unless such incumbrance has been registered under any rules or law for the time being in force in Oudh, within four months after the creation thereof, and not less than thirty days before the date of attachment of such rights and interests.

Registration of incumbrance created by under-proprietor.

127. When an under-proprietor creates any such incumbrance, and fails to pay to the proprietor all or any part of the rent subsequently accruing in respect of the land subject to the incumbrance, the incumbrancer shall be liable to pay to the proprietor the whole or such part as aforesaid of the said rent, unless the proprietor has agreed in writing to waive any claim which he might otherwise have made on the incumbrancer under this section.

Proprietor's lien for rent payable by under-proprietor.

128. When land is sold in execution of a decree under this Act, and the land or any lot thereof has been knocked down to a stranger, any co-sharer, other than the judgment-debtor, may, before sunset on the day of sale, claim to take the land or lot, as the case may be, at the sum at which it was so knocked down.

Right of pre-emption at execution-sales.

If the land be an under-proprietary tenure, a like claim may also be made by the proprietor.

Any claim made under this section shall be allowed: Provided that if a claim to the same land or lot be made by a proprietor as well as by a co-sharer, the claim of the co-sharer shall be preferred: Provided also that no claim shall be allowed unless the claimant fulfil all the conditions of the sale binding on a purchaser.

SCHEDULE A.*

(See Section 15.)

I, A. B., of &c., solemnly declare that I did personally [*or* by my agent C. D.] on the day of tender payment to E. F. at (the place where the {revenue / rent} of the lands at , held *or* cultivated by me under [*or* from *or* jointly with] the said E. F., are usually payable) of the sum of rupees

as and for the whole amount due from me in respect of the {revenue / rent} of the said lands from the month of to the month of both inclusive. I further declare that the said E. F. refused to accept the said sum so tendered [*or* to give me a receipt in full, forthwith, for the sum so tendered]. And I declare that, to the best of my belief, the sum of rupees so tendered, and which I now desire to pay into Court, is the full amount which I owe the said E. F. on account of the {revenue / rent} of the said lands from the month of to the month of

both inclusive, and that I owe the said E. F. no further sum on account of the {revenue / rent} of the said lands.

I the person named in the above declaration, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

SCHEDULE B.†

(See Section 15.)

Court of the of
Dated the day of 18
To E. F., of &c.

With reference to the within declaration, you are hereby informed that the sum of rupees therein mentioned, is now in deposit in this Court, and that the above sum will be paid to you or your duly authorized agent on application. And take notice that if you have any further claim or demand whatsoever to make against the said A. B. in respect of the rent of the said lands, you must institute a suit in Court for the establishment of such claim or demand within six calendar months from this date, otherwise your claim will be for ever barred.

SCHEDULE C.

(See Section 59.)

Office of officer appointed to sell distrained property.

A. B.—Distrainer.

Whereas the said A. B. has applied to have the distrained property specified below sold for the

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* If this declaration is made by an agent, it must be altered accordingly.

† This is to be by endorsement on a copy of the declaration under Schedule A. made by the person paying the money into Court.

recovery of alleged to be due to him as arrears of rent, you are hereby required either to pay the said sum to the said A. B., or to institute a suit before the Court to contest the demand within fifteen days from the receipt of this notice, failing which the property will be sold.

Dated this *day of* 186 .

SCHEDULE D.

(See Section 109.)

Under the provisions of section 385 of Act No. VIII of 1859, and section 3 of Act No. IV of 1860, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, from 1st January 1862, Act VIII of 1859 is extended to the Province of Oudh, subject to the following exceptions and provisoes :—

1. Section 3 shall be subject to the following proviso :—

Provided that the Judicial Commissioner or any other Court exercising any appellate jurisdiction within the Province of Oudh, may, at any time within one year from the time of the passing or execution of any judgment or order by any Court subordinate to the said Appellate Court, call for such judgment or proceedings without any regular appeal or application for review having been preferred against the same, and may, if he or it shall see sufficient grounds, revise and alter, or reverse or confirm the same. But that in such case, before revising, altering or reversing any one judgment or order, the said Judicial Commissioner, or it, shall cause the same notice to be given to the party in whose favour the said judgment or order was pronounced, and the same opportunity to such party to be heard in support thereof, and the same proceedings to be taken as if a memorandum of appeal had been filed by the party aggrieved thereby.

2. Section 17 is excepted, and the term recognized agent is defined as follows, *viz.*, a permanent servant, partner, relation, or friend, whom the Court may admit as a fit person to represent a party, and especially persons holding powers of attorney from absent parties, persons carrying on business on behalf of bankers and traders, managing agents of landholders, nearest male relations of women, and persons *ex-officio* authorized to act for Government, or for any Prince or Chief.

3. Section 111 shall be subject to the following limitation :—It shall not be obligatory on the Court to decide *ex parte* in the absence of defendant, but the Court may proceed to compel his attendance under the following rule, being the rule now in force in Oudh :—

Rule.—If the defendant does not appear, it shall be at the discretion of the Court to issue a warrant to arrest him and detain him till another day appointed for the hearing of the case, and to attach his property.

4. Section 172.—So much of this section as requires that the whole of the evidence shall be taken down in writing in the language in ordinary use is excepted, and the record made by the hand of the Judge, under the following rule, being the rule now in force in Oudh, shall be taken as a record of the evidence :—

Rule.—An intelligible note of the essential points of the evidence of each witness is to be taken at the time and in the course of oral examination by the officer who tries the case, in his own language. The notes must be legible, complete, and properly arranged, must attest the presence of the witness at the time, and mark every postponement and change of time and scene, so that their *bonâ fide* character may be apparent. Every essential point must be noted, but mere surplusage may be omitted. These notes shall be filed, and shall form part of the record of the case: Provided that in cases tried by a European officer, who has not passed the examination in the native languages prescribed for Assistant Commissioners exercising special powers, the evidence of witnesses shall also be recorded at length in their own language.

Section 205.—So much of this section as renders land liable to sale in execution of a decree, will be subject to the restrictions on the sale of land prescribed by the following rule, being the local rule now in force in Oudh :—

Rule.—No ancestral property in land shall be sold in satisfaction of a decree, without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner; and before acquired property in land shall be so sold, the permission of the Divisional Commissioner shall be obtained.

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Liability of incumbrancer to proprietor, sec. 127.
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" of suits to set aside award of officer deputed to make appraisement, sec. 31.
" of suits to dispute ejectment, sec. 43.
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" of suits to establish title to rent, sec. 77.
" of suits generally, sec. 104.
" of suits for delivery of leases or counterparts, sec 105.
" of suits for arrears of rent or revenue, or share of profits, sec. 106.
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" of suits regarding distress and division of produce, sec. 108.
" of time for selling distrained property, secs. 59, 71.
" of time for complaining of resistance to distress or removal of distrained property, sec. 81.
" of time for presenting appeals, sec. 94.
" of time for issuing execution, sec. 118.
" of time for registering incumbrances created by under-proprietor, sec. 126.
of amount recoverable for expenses of sale of distress, sec. 70.
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of application for recovery of possession of land, sec. 102.
List of property distrained, secs 53, 58.
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" deposit of revenue in court to operate as payment to, sec. 14.
" payment to, by court, sec. 17.
" suits against, for share of profits, sec. 83, para. 15.
" suits against, for accounts of profits, *ib.*
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" suits against, by joint lumberdárs, for compensation for revenue or rent, *ib.*
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" powers exerciseable only by, sec. 101.
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" authorised to collect rent for sharers, sec. 101.
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" how served, *ib.*
" form of, schedule B.
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" form of, Schedule C.
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" as to investment of settlement officers with collector's powers, sec. 87.
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Papers in possession of patwáris or agents, suits for, sec. 83, cl. 5.
" limitation of suits for, sec. 107.
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" may be invested with powers of collector, etc., sec. 87, see *Appeal*.
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" may be invested with powers of assistant commissioner, sec. 85.
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" having right of occupancy, or
" holding under an unexpired lease, or
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" holding under decree, may deposit revenue or rent in court without suit, sec. 14.
" when he may sue for abatement of rent, sec. 19.
" remission from rent payable by, sec. 20.
" relinquishment of land by, sec. 21.
" his right to compensation for improvements, sec. 22.
" with right of occupancy, enhancement of rent of, sec. 32.
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" with right of occupancy, ejectment of, sec. 41.
" without right of occupancy, ejectment of, secs. 42, 43.
" suit by, to contest his liability to ejectment, sec. 44.
" may sue for illegal ejectment, sec. 45.
" to be compensated for growing crops, sec. 46.
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Tender of rent, acknowledgment of, sec. 13.
" of lease for twenty years to bar right to compensation for improvements, sec. 26.
" of arrear and expenses of distress, sec. 56.
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" " sub-lessor, sec. 39.
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Transfer of suits and appeals, secs. 97, 98.
"Under-proprietary right" defined, sec. 3.
" tenant not to have right of occupancy, where he or co-sharer possesses an, sec. 5.
" saleable in execution of decree for arrears of rent, sec. 125.
'Under-proprietor' defined, sec. 3.
" rent payable by, when due, sec. 12.
" may recover compensation from landlord withholding receipt or acknowledgment, sec. 13.
" may pay into court, without suit brought, amount of rent due, sec. 14.
'Under-proprietor' entitled to compensation for illegal enforcement of payment, sec. 18.
" when he may sue for abatement of rent, sec. 19.
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Wells, construction of, an 'improvement,' *ib.*
Withdrawal of distress on tender of arrear and expenses, sec. 56.
" on execution of bond, sec. 62.
" of distress where demand satisfied by partial sale, sec. 64.
of suits and appeals in subordinate Courts, sec. 97.
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Written agreement, terms of, saved, secs. 4, 5, 32.
" that rent shall be altered, sec. 36.
" to pay sum in excess of rent, sec. 48.
" for delivery of lease or counterpart, sec. 116.
Written application for sale of crops distrained, secs. 57, 58.
Written authority to make distress, secs. 49, 50.
Written demand of arrear, sec. 52.
Written evidence, see *Evidence*.
Year for which rent is paid or tendered, to be specified in receipts and acknowledgments, sec. 13.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th July 1868, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one month:—

No. 16 OF 1868.

A Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation in Kumaon and Garhwál.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prohibit the practice of inoculation with the small-pox in the Districts of Kumaon and Garhwál, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Penalty for inoculating.

1. Whoever produces or attempts to produce in any person by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any thing impregnated therewith, or who wilfully by any other means produces the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

Penalty on inoculated person entering place to which Act extends.

2. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which this Act does not extend, shall afterwards enter any place to which this Act extends, before the date of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified Medical Officer that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

Reward to informer.

3. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to the person on whose information the offender has been convicted.

Extent of Act.

4. This Act extends only to the Districts of Kumaon and Garhwál.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill, which has been prepared at the request of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, is to put a stop to the practice of inoculation in Kumaon and Garhwál, where proper arrangements exist for vaccinating the inhabitants.

The first and principal section of the Bill is taken from the English Statute 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 29. Section 2 is nearly identical with a clause in the Bengal Act IV of 1865, which was passed to check inoculation in Calcutta and its suburbs.

JOHN STRACHEY.

SIMLA,
The 25th June 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th July 1868, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one month:—

No. 17 OF 1868.

A Bill to exempt certain Instruments from the Indian Registration Act, 1866.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exempt expressly from compulsory registration under the Indian Registration Act, 1866, certain documents heretofore or hereafter executed by or in favour of Government; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Scheduled documents exempted from Act XX of 1866.

1. Nothing contained in the said Act shall be deemed to require, or to have at any time required, the registration of any of the documents comprised in the Schedule hereto annexed.

But all such documents shall, for the purposes of sections forty-eight and forty-nine of the same Act, be deemed to have been and to be registered in accordance with its provisions.

This Act to be read with Act XX of 1866.

2. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of Act No. XX of 1866.

SCHEDULE.

Documents issued, received, or attested by any officer engaged in making a settlement or revision of settlement, of land revenue, and which form part of the records of such settlement.

Documents issued, received, or attested by any officer engaged on behalf of Government in making or revising the survey of any land, and which form part of the record of such survey.

Documents which, under any law for the time being in force, are filed annually by patwáris or other officers charged with the preparation of village records.

Sanads and other documents purporting to be grants or assignments by Government of land or of any interest in land, in reward for special services.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By the Indian Registration Act, instruments purporting to create, declare, limit, or extinguish any title or interest to or in immoveable property of the value of one hundred rupees or upwards, which have been executed subsequently to the 1st January 1865—the date on which Act No. XVI of 1864 came into operation—must be registered to attain legal validity as documents of title.

The question has been raised as to whether settlement and survey records come within that class of instruments the registration of which is by law made compulsory, and as some diversity of opinion exists on the subject, and very extensive settlement operations are now in progress in the North-Western Provinces and other parts of the Empire, it is desirable that all doubt as to the

liability of these documents to the provisions of the Registration Act should be removed by legislative enactment.

The enforced registration of these records is considered inexpedient, because the objects of registration are already fully attained through the manner in which such records are prepared, and the character of the agency employed in their preparation, whilst they are no less accessible to persons seeking information as to their contents than the records of the registration office, and secondly, because the conditions attaching to the process of registration would necessarily be productive of great trouble and inconvenience to the numerous parties to the settlement record, besides entailing unnecessary expense.

The exemption of sanads, conferring on individuals grants of land, with retrospective effect, is also necessary to give a sound title to the holders. A very large number of such sanads have issued since the 1st January 1865, and, owing to doubts as to the requirements of the law in respect to them, have never been registered. Their registration now is impracticable, and as in these cases no less than in those of the settlement and survey records, the objects of a distinct registration are otherwise secured, it is proposed to add this class of documents to the schedule of the Bill.

F. R. COCKERELL.

SIMLA,
The 6th July 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd July 1868:—

No. 18 OF 1868.

A Bill to enable Municipalities to provide for Lock-Hospitals.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable all Municipalities in British India to provide out of the municipal funds for the maintenance of Lock-Hospitals and generally for the prevention of contagious venereal disease; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to Municipal Committees to devote funds to maintaining Lock-Hospitals, &c.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act of the Governor General of India in Council, of the Governor of Madras in Council, of the Governor of Bombay in Council, of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council, or in any other law for the time being in force,

it shall be lawful for every Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, or other Body of persons duly appointed to conduct the affairs of a municipality in British India to pay out of the funds at their disposal,

towards the maintenance of the hospital provided under section twelve of Act No. XIV of 1868 *(for the prevention of certain contagious diseases)* within the limits of the place for which they are so appointed,

and towards defraying the cost of the medical treatment, lodging, clothing and food of the women detained in such hospital, and of the allowance provided under section nineteen of the same Act for the subsistence of prostitutes residing within the limits aforesaid,

such part as may from time to time be agreed on by and between the Corporation, Committee or Body and the Local Government of the total cost of the said maintenance, treatment, lodging, clothing, food and allowance as annually estimated by such Government.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to enable Municipalities to contribute towards the expenses attending the introduction of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act. Those expenses are so considerable that the Government of India may be unable, unless aided out of local resources, to introduce the Act into many places where its provisions are urgently required. The Bill is merely an enabling measure, and the amount of the contribution will from time to time be determined by agreement between the Local Government and the Municipality concerned.

H. S. MAINE.

SIMLA,
The 8th July 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Simla, the 23rd July 1868.

No. 3093.

Mr. W. E. Ward, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Bengalee, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

No. 3097.

The services of Apothecary F. J. Grose, M.R.C.S., in temporary medical charge of the Civil Station of Mohumdee, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 24th July 1868.

No. 3122.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. James Vans Agnew to resign the Civil Service from the 27th of February last.

No. 3126.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. James Combe to resign the Civil Service from the 12th August 1868.

Judicial.

The 23rd July 1868.

No. 1256.

In exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 3 of Act No. XV of 1868 *(to provide for the collection of fees by means of stamps in the High Courts and the Courts of Small Causes at the Presidency Towns)*, the Governor General in Council hereby notifies that all fees for the time being chargeable in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and its offices shall be collected by stamps from the first day of August 1868.

Police.

The 22nd July 1868.

No. 452.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. E. Moffatt, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police for Lieutenant C. T. Lane, during the absence on privilege leave of Major A. H. Millett, Inspector General of Police.

The 24th July 1868.

No. 456.

Mr. G. D. Anderson, Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, in British Burmah, has obtained the usual preparatory leave to proceed to Calcutta to appear before a Medical Board with the view of proceeding to England on medical certificate.

No. 457.

Leave of absence for two years on medical certificate has been granted to Mr. G. D. Anderson, Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, in British Burmah, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Ecclesiastical.

The 24th July 1868.

No. 411.

The leave of absence for twelve months on medical certificate granted by the Secretary of State to the Revd. J. Sharkey, Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, and notified on the 3rd of December 1867 and the 15th of April last, is commuted to a furlough for that period, in extension of the furlough for 18 months granted to him on the 9th of March 1866.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Judicial.

Simla, the 23rd July 1868.

No. 203.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act X of 1865 *(The Indian Succession Act)* to the territories of Mysore.

Under Section 332, His Excellency in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the Act all Native Christians in the Mysore territories.

No. 204.

Under Section 332 of Act X of 1865 *(The Indian Succession Act)*, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt all Native Christians in the Province of Coorg from the provisions of the Act retrospectively from the date on which it received the assent of the Governor General.

No. 206.

In continuation of Notification, in the Home Department, No. 4094, dated 1st November 1865, Mr. C. R. Coles, Political Assistant, Bundlecund, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate described in Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of the territory assigned to the British Government by the States of Punnah, Kotee, and Beronda, for occupation by the Allahabad and Jubbulpoor Railway.

No. 209.

In modification of paragraph 2 of Notification, dated 18th May 1865, No. 193, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe that appeals under Section 2, Act XVI, 1865, shall be presented in the Appellate Court within the periods specified below, unless the appellant shall show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Appellate Court for not having presented the appeal within the prescribed period, that is to say within thirty days if the appeal lie to the Deputy Commissioner, six weeks, if the appeal lie to Court of the Commissioner, and ninety days, if the appeal lie to the Court of the Financial Commissioner.

Revenue.

The 22nd July 1868.

No. 226.

The services of Mr. A. M. Russell, of the Central Provinces Commission, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

Military.

The 23rd July 1868.

No. 156.

APPOINTMENT.—The Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant M. W. Gataker, attached to the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, to be a Wing Subaltern in the Meywar Bheel Corps, vice Lieutenant H. Shoubridge, who has resigned that appointment.

General.

The 21st July 1868.

No. 1228 A.

LEAVE.—Captain H. E. Mottet, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Commission, has been granted preparatory leave for eight days, with effect from 1st instant.

The 23rd July 1868.

No. 1236.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant

Colonel J. C. Brooke, Officiating Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh, to act as Political Agent in Marwar, during the absence on leave of Captain E. C. Impey, or until further orders.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1238.

LEAVE.—Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Officiating Foreign Secretary, is granted leave of absence to Europe for fifteen months on medical certificate, with the usual preparatory leave, from the date on which he may make over charge of his office to Mr. Seton-Karr.

H. LEPORE WYNNE,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Telegraph.

The 21st July 1868.

No. 615 A.

LEAVE.—Mr. G. A. Goslin, Assistant Superintendent, Bengal Division, Telegraph Department, has obtained one month's privilege leave.

The 24th July 1868.

No. 620.

Lieutenant B. Lovett, R.E., of the Persian Telegraph Department, has passed with credit in the Persian language according to the second standard as laid in General Order No. 734, dated 9th September 1864.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th July 1868.

No. 1237.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Exchange Department, Calcutta, is permitted to rejoin his substantive appointment of Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle.

Mr. F. Greenway, Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate for Mr. L. Berkeley, Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Exchange Department, Calcutta, but will retain charge of the Issue Department.

Mr. J. Bridgnell is appointed to officiate for Mr. Greenway as Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, but is placed in charge of the Exchange Department.

The 22nd July 1868.

No. 1251.

Colonel A. C. Pears, Post Master General of Madras, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st August next, or such date as he may make over charge of his office.

Mr. C. W. Hutchinson, Chief Inspector of Post Offices in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Post Master General of Madras during the absence of Colonel Pears on privilege leave.

The 23rd July 1868.

No. 1319.

Colonel W. R. Dickinson, R.E., Acting Mint Master, Bombay, to officiate as Commissioner of Paper Currency in that Presidency.

No. 1336.

The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in June 1868 is published for general information :—

	Calcutta.			Madras.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month valued in Rupees	Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
In June 1868 ..	1,022	9,34,817	4,43,990	1	31,986	.....	.....	11,57,774	46,98,596

The 24th July 1868.

No. 1338.

In continuation of Notification No. 440, dated the 12th June 1868, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of May last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

	May 1866.	May 1867.	May 1868.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Government of India	2,09,77,296	1,48,63,347	97,99,263
Bengal	1,10,09,596	1,34,97,363	1,71,99,692
British Burmah	32,83,364	23,59,871	36,40,501
North-Western Provinces	1,84,14,760	1,57,42,691	1,81,23,536
Oudh	36,03,634	32,87,454	34,78,289
Punjab	85,27,147	85,14,332	95,63,992
Bombay	3,84,56,072	2,71,71,417	2,54,33,881
Central Provinces	34,49,570	37,60,603	42,21,214
Madras	2,62,57,994	2,68,02,321	2,35,12,736
	13,39,79,433	11,59,99,399	11,49,73,104
Berars	4,R37,766	*	*
TOTAL ...	13,81,47,199		

* The Cash Balance of the Berars is omitted, their revenues and charges being excluded from those of the Government of India from April 1867.

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th July 1868.

No. 705 *of* 1868.—The services of Lieutenant W. S. Lillingston, of the 7th Hussars, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The 21st July 1868.

No. 706 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed :—

No. 418, *dated 25th June* 1868.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned Officer :—

Lieutenant Archibald Cuthbert Bigg Wither, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department...	For 20 months.

No. 707 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed :—

No. 430, *dated 30th June* 1868.—Granting leave of absence to sea and the colonies on medical certificate to the undermentioned Officer :—

Major Edward Humphrey Woodcock, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry ...	For 12 months.

No. 708 *of* 1868.—Major C. L. Brown, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who was appointed by Government General Order No. 297 of the 21st March 1868, to officiate as 2nd Examiner, Pay Department, in room of Major A. E. Osborn on leave, is permitted at his own request to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Pay Master, Presidency Circle, and Lieutenant

H. H. P. Cowper, of the General List, Cavalry, Assistant Pay Master, will officiate as 2nd Examiner, Pay Department, in room of Major Brown, until further orders.

No. 709 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty-six years' service are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the dates specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Thomas Hardy Chamberlain	8th July 1868.
Major John Edward Cracroft...	10th July 1868.
„ Edmund Tyrwhitt ...	
„ Bempde Henry Baugh	
„ Henry Boileau Adolphus Poulton	
Major Edmund Smyth ...	
Major Lestock Boileau Jones...	16th July 1868.

No. 710 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Thomas Reid Davidson	15th July 1868.
Lieutenant Hamilton Chapman	

No. 711 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer of the Medical Department having completed twelve years' service is promoted to the rank of Surgeon, from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 1060 of the 23rd December 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Assistant Surgeon James Fownes Norton Wise, M.D.	16th July 1868.

No. 712 *of* 1868.—Bissessur Ram, late of the Singbhoom Police, is allowed, in consideration of his having served in the late Ramghur Light Infantry for a period of twenty years prior to his transfer to the Police, a military pension of Rs. 8-8 per mensem, being that of a Sepoy of a local Corps, with effect from the date on which he may have been discharged from the Police. The pension is to be disbursed through the Presidency Pay Office.

No. 713 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned men, declared unfit for further service by Annual Invaliding Committees, are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Rank.	Names.	In what Rank pensioned.	Circle of Payment.
	21st Hussars.		
3rd Class Native Doctor ...	Puriag Ram	3rd Class Native Doctor ...	Sirhind.
	Governor General's Body Guard.		
Grass-cutter ...	Chubboo	Grass-cutter ...	Presidency.
	8th Bengal Cavalry.		
Sowar ...	Lutchmun Sing	Sowar ...	Sirhind.
	16th Bengal Cavalry.		
Ressaldar ..	Azeemoodeen Khan	Ressaldar ...	Sirhind.
Naib Ressaldar ..	Attaoollah Khan	Naib Ressaldar ...	Ditto
Sowar ...	Meer Mahomed Hussen	Sowar ...	Allahabad.
	19th Bengal Cavalry.		
Sowar ..	Ameer Ali Khan	Sowar ...	Sirhind.
	6th Bengal Light Infantry.		
Havildar ..	Foorsut Sookul ...	Naick ...	Allahabad.
Sepoy ..	Shaick Brahim	Sepoy ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Peer Bux	Ditto ...	Ditto

Rank.	Names.	In what Rank pensioned.	Circle of Payment.
	19th (Punjab) Native Infantry.		
Havildar ...	Kunhyah	Havildar ...	Sirhind.
Ditto ...	Nutha Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto
2nd Bugle Major ...	Gowrah	2nd Bugle Major ...	Ditto
Bugler ...	Gunesha	Bugler ...	Ditto
Sepoy ...	Ramdeen Misser	Sepoy ...	Presidency.
Ditto ...	Thakoor Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Jhoomuk Lall	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ..	Imambucus Khan	Ditto ...	Allahabad.
Ditto ...	Buldeo	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Hera Sing	Ditto ...	Sirhind.
Ditto ...	Jhoomuk Ram	Ditto ...	Presidency.
	22nd Punjab Native Infantry.		
Havildar ...	Boor Sing	Havildar ...	Sirhind.
Sepoy ...	Shadee Khan	Sepoy ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Gunga Sing	Ditto ...	Allahabad.
Ditto ...	Ameera	Ditto ...	Sirhind.
Ditto ...	Dusundee	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Pertab Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto
	25th Punjab Native Infantry.		
Subadar ...	Soodh Sing	Subadar ...	Sirhind.
Jemadar ...	Shaick Kurreem Bux	Jemadar ...	Allahabad.
Havildar ...	Mehtab Sing	Havildar ...	Sirhind.
Ditto ...	Bhag Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Esur Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Jowahir Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Chogut Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Kour Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Kooshial Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Wulleyah	Ditto ..	Trans-Ravee.
Ditto ...	Boodh Sing	Naick ...	Sirhind.
Naick ...	Choor Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto
	42nd Assam Light Infantry.		
Havildar ...	Jootun Sing	Naick ...	Presidency.
Naick ...	Kuddum Tewary	Ditto ...	Ditto
Sepoy ...	Sheik Roheim Ally	Sepoy ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Gowree Ram	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Dookhee Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Bukut Bally Khan	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Jankee Ram	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Juggessur Singh	Ditto ..	Ditto
Ditto ...	Holee Ram	Ditto ...	Allahabad.
Ditto ...	Sheik Rajbally	Ditto ...	Presidency.
Ditto ...	Rajputtee Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Neehora Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ..	Ramdour Misser	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Dulbeer Ram	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Mahadeo Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Doma Ram	Ditto ...	Ditto
Jemadar ...	Singbeer Thappa	Jemadar ...	Ditto
	Hoshungabad District.		
3rd Class Native Doctor ...	Saley Mahomed Khan	3rd Class Native Doctor ...	Allahabad.

No. 714 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what Rank promoted.	From what Date.	In whose Room.
5th Bengal Cavalry.	Ressaidar Mahomed Uslam Khan ...	Ressaldar ...	1st May 1868 ...	Ghouse Mahomed Khan, invalided.
	Naib Ressaldars Juggut Sing (Wordie Major), Meer Hydayut Alee	Ressaidar ...	Ditto ...	Mahomed Uslam Khan, promoted, Juggut Sing, Wordie Major.
	Kote Duffadar Wulleedad Khan ...	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Juggut Sing and Meer Hydayut Alee, promoted.
17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment Native Infantry.	Jemadar Dulel Sing	Subadar ...	20th May 1868 ...	Jan Ally Khan, deceased.
	Havildar Jehangeer Khan ...	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Dulel Sing, promoted.
28th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.	Jemadar Allum Shah	Subadar ...	1st May 1868 ...	Sowdagur Singh, invalided.
	Havildar Ghoolam Hoosein ...	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Allum Shah, promoted.
37th (The Meerut) Regiment Native Infantry.	Jemadar Dhunnee Ram ...	Subadar ...	Ditto ...	Doorga Persaud, invalided.
	Havildar Fatihyab Khan ...	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Dhunnee Ram, promoted.
1st Goorkha Regiment Light Infantry.	Jemadar Bhowan Sing Newar ...	Subadar ...	14th March 1868...	Dhunbeer Kuthait, deceased.
	Havildar Sewram Damai ...	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Bhowan Sing Newar, promoted.

No. 715 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Major Henry Albany Wyndham Waterfield, of the Bengal Staff Corps ... Captain Halford Fellowes, Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major on the Establishment ... Captain Augustus Arthur Currie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers) .. ... Lieutenant Stephen Hotham, of the General List, Infantry	18 or 20 months, under the Regulations of 1854.
Conductor John Williams, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, attached to the Gun Carriage Agency, Futtehghur	For 12 months.

No. 716 *of* 1868.—The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 380, dated 9th December 1867, is published for general information :—

Para. 3.—Lieutenant Colonel C. D. Newmarch, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, served under Her Majesty's Government in Ireland from 11th September 1866 to 16th May 1867. He has been permitted to count half of this period as service for the retiring pension.

The 22nd July 1868.

No. 717 *of* 1868.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction revised scales of working pay for the Native troops in the three Presidencies.

2. Working pay will be allowed when troops are employed in Military or Public works, other than those connected with their own lines or parades in Cantonment, or the improvement or protection of their position or camp on service.

3. The following daily rates will be allowed in future :—

Sappers and Miners.

Subadars ...	...	8 annas.
Jemadars ...	...	6 „
Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File ...	1st Class ...	4 „
	2nd „ ...	3 „
	3rd „ ...	2 „

The classification prescribed in Government General Order No. 212, dated 3rd March 1854, and No. 1234, dated 2nd October 1857, will continue to be carefully observed.

Other Native Troops.

Subadars ...	... 8 annas.
Jemadars ...	... 6 „
Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File ...	... 2 „

4. The working day will be reckoned at eight hours, and no working pay will be granted for less than two hours' labour. For broken periods, the proportions of working pay will be—

For 2 hours ...	... ¼ day.
From 2 to 4 hours ...	... ½ „
„ 4 „ 6 „ ...	... ¾ „
„ 6 „ 8 „ ...	... full „

and for longer periods in the same proportion.

5. Working parties employed in water will be allowed at the rate of a day and a quarter's pay for one day's work.

6. European Officers of Native Regiments, except the Sappers and Miners, under the grade of substantive Field Officer, if placed in charge of, or supervising the work on, which their men are employed, and for which they are considered responsible, will receive working pay at the following rates:—

Captains ...	... Rs. 3 per diem.
Subalterns ...	... „ 2 „

If merely in command of their detachments or working parties, they will be entitled to no additional allowance.

The 23rd July 1868.

No. 718 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Assistant Surgeon Francis Parsons, of the Medical Department, officiating in medical charge, 38th (The Agra) Regiment Native Infantry, and Civil, Nagode ...	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 719 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information that, in future, Officers will be charged for the feed of their horses while on foreign service, at a uniform rate of eight annas per diem whenever forage is supplied by the Commissariat, or from the public stores.

No. 720 *of* 1868.—The following extracts from the *London Gazettes* of the 19th and 23rd June 1868, page 3432 and pages 3527, 3528, 3529, and 3530 respectively, are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated 19th June 1868, *page* 3432.

BREVET.

Lieutenant Colonel T. F. Wilson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army, dated 20th June 1868.

"London Gazette," dated 23rd June 1868, *page* 3527.

INDIA OFFICE,
The 20th June 1868.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions and alterations of rank amongst the Officers of Her Majesty's Military Forces and in the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officer having completed the prescribed period of service to be Colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 31st January 1859:—

Lieutenant Colonel John Gustavus Halliday, Madras Infantry, dated 2nd October 1867.

Major Osborn Wilkinson, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Captain (local Major) John Gray, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to be Major, in succession to Major General R. Stewart, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 31st October 1867.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel John Crosbie Graves, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 27th November 1867.

Lieutenant Colonel John Gordon, Bengal Infantry. Dated 9th December 1867.

Lieutenant Colonel William Thomas Williams, Madras Infantry. Dated 18th December 1867.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major George Noble Cave. Dated 10th December 1867.

Major John Dawson. Dated 10th December 1867.

Major Charles Francis Grant Lamb. Dated 11th December 1867.

Major Frederick Alexander. Dated 11th December 1867,

Major John Seymour Dunbar. Dated 11th December 1867.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Thomas Wright. Dated 8th January 1868.

Major George Alexander Black. Dated 8th January 1868.

Major Edmund Henry Cullen Wintle. Dated 8th January 1868.

"London Gazette," dated 23rd June 1868, *page* 3528.

Major George Byres Mainwaring. Dated 8th January 1868.

Major Edward Norman Perkins. Dated 8th January 1868.

To be Majors.

Captain Edgar Gibson Clark. Dated 20th November 1867.

Captain John Hayes Grant. Dated 10th December 1867.

Captain Charles Frederick Packe. Dated 10th December 1867.

Captain Clements Robert Shaw. Dated 10th December 1867.

Captain Joseph Ford Sherer. Dated 10th December 1867.

Captain Frederick Murray Hay Forbes. Dated 10th December 1867.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Peter Stark Lumsden. Dated 10th December 1867.

Captain Henry Richard Bradford. Dated 10th December 1867.

Captain Arthur Hill Millett. Dated 11th December 1867.

Captain Henry Brougham Chalmers. Dated 11th December 1867.

Captain William Frederick Leicester. Dated 11th December 1867.

Captain George Wheeler. Dated 11th December 1867.

Captain Richard Edward Oakes. Dated 11th December 1867.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Charles Henry Brownlow, C.B. Dated 20th December 1867.

Captain John Grant Sombre Matheson. Dated 20th December 1867.

Captain Alfred Tulloch. Dated 11th January 1868.

" Charles Shaw, " 11th " "

" Joseph Reay, " 11th " "

" Robert Durie Griffin. Dated 11th January 1868.

Captain Charles Vernon Jenkins. Dated 20th January 1868.

Captain James Andrews Mouat Briggs. Dated 20th January 1868.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant John Liston. Dated 7th December 1867.

Lieutenant Alfred FitzHugh. Dated 7th December 1867.

Lieutenant Robert Horace Hudleston. Dated 7th December 1867.

Lieutenant Russell Morland Skinner. Dated 7th December 1867.

Lieutenant Frederick Peire Williams Freeman. Dated 7th December 1867.

Lieutenant William Vesy Fitzgerald Jacob. Dated 8th December 1867.

Lieutenant Robert Wheeler. Dated 8th December 1867.

Lieutenant Albert Abercromby Dick. Dated 20th December 1867.

Lieutenant Henry Morton. Dated 20th December 1867.

Lieutenant Arthur Robert Chapman. Dated 4th January 1868.

Lieutenant Edward Christopher Codrington. Dated 4th January 1868.

Lieutenant William Snow. Dated 20th January 1868.

Lieutenant Trewren Hatton Scott. Dated 20th January 1868.

BENGAL ARMY.

Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Herbert Edward Stacey Abbott, to be Colonel, vice Godby, deceased. Dated 9th December 1867.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Charles Jackson, from late 39th Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Cripps (Staff Corps), removed from list of Lieutenant Colonels. Dated 25th August 1867.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Charles Need, from late 6th European Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Ryan (Staff Corps), removed from list of Lieutenant Colonels. Dated 22nd October 1867.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) John Ward, from late 4th European Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Mills (Staff Corps), removed from list of Lieutenant Colonel. Dated 9th December 1867.

Late 37th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Frederick Augustus Buckley, to be Captain in succession to Tytler, promoted. Dated 13th November 1866.

This cancels the promotion of Captain Buckley as announced in the *Gazette* of 6th September 1867.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Lieutenant Francis Munro Newbery, to be Captain, vice Wilson, late 42nd Native Infantry, deceased. Dated 1st July 1867.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeons Major.

Surgeon Robert Kemp Buckell. Dated 20th November 1867.

Surgeon John Charles Collins, M.D. Dated 22nd December 1867.

To be Surgeons.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Walter Bellew. Dated 14th November 1867.

Assistant Surgeon David Boyes Smith, M.D. Dated 28th November 1867.

Assistant Surgeon Edward John Gayer. Dated 2nd January 1868.

Assistant Surgeon James Howard Thornton, M.B. Dated 9th January 1868.

"London Gazette," dated 23rd June 1868, page 3529.

MADRAS ARMY.

Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel (Major General) Richard Shubrick, to be Colonel. Dated 2nd December 1867.

"London Gazette" dated 23rd June 1868, page 3530.

Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the undermentioned Officer to resign his Commission :—

Lieutenant Thomas Truman Oliphant, Bengal Staff Corps.

No. 721 *of* 1868.—ERRATUM.—In Government General Order No. 524 of the 28th May 1868, making certain promotions in the 1st Sikh Infantry, for "Jemadar Sub Singh," read "Jemadar Lab Singh."

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

The 24th July 1868.

No. 722 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain C. Van R. Conway-Gordon, of Her Majesty's 79th (Cameron) Highlanders, 1st Wing Subaltern, 1st Sikh Infantry	29th Jan. 1867.

Lieutenant Edward Molloy, of the General List, Infantry, 1st Wing Subaltern, 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion) ...	15th May 1868.

No. 723 *of* 1868.—In continuation of Government General Order No. 684, dated 14th July 1868, the following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 215. *London*, 25*th June* 1868.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—Your letter dated the 23rd March 1868, No. 123, recommends that officers who may be at home on furlough or on leave on sick certificate may be allowed the full benefit of any extended leave, with retention of staff appointment, which can be granted them under the provisions of the contemplated new furlough rules.

2. With the view of carrying out this proposal, those officers, who are now on furlough on private affairs with retention of appointment, will be in all cases informed, on being granted an extension of the six months given them in India, that they can retain their appointments for the full period to which they may be entitled under the proposed new rules. As regards those on leave on sick certificate, it will rest with the various Governments to keep open their appointments for the full period to be allowed under those rules.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Simla, the 20*th July* 1868.

No. 190.

Wamun Balkrishna, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 191.

Baboos Nobin Chunder Doss and Nilmoney Seal are permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in Central India as Accountants of the 4th Grade, with effect from the 1st March 1867.

No. 192.

Captain J. Hills, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Rajpootana to Oudh.

No. 193.

Mr. F. Moore, 1st Grade Accountant and Officiating Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from 20th February 1868.

No. 194.

The Governor General in Council having sanctioned the appointment of Assistant Controllers to the Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department, the following appointments and postings are notified:—

Assistant Controllers, 1st Grade.

Mr. B. R Landale, to Bengal.
Mr. D. C. Gordon, Officiating Deputy Controller, to North-Western Provinces.
Mr. W. G. Bayly, B.A., to Punjab.

The 23*rd July* 1868.

No. 195.

Mr. H. Dangerfield, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad, has passed the colloquial examination prescribed in Public Works Standing Order No. 22 of 1867.

No. 196.

Mr. E. L. Gilbert, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, in Central India, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Standing Order No. 22 of 1867.

No. 197.

Mr. N. Nordenstedt is appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, and posted to British Burmah.

No. 198.

Private A. McDermott, Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, British Burmah, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

The 24*th July* 1868.

No. 199.

The transfer of Mr. R. B. Wrenn, Supervisor, 1st Grade, to British Burmah, is cancelled.

No. 200.

Mr. R. B. Wrenn, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Oudh, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for four months from the date on which he avails himself of it.

No. 201.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments to fill existing vacancies:—

Major W. S. Oliphant, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, British Burmah, and Major W. S. Trevor, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, Bengal, to officiate as Superintending Engineers of the 1st Class, with effect from the 10th March and 9th April 1868 respectively.

Lieutenant Colonel F. Alexander, S.C., Officiating Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, Central India, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from 27th April 1868.

Railway.

The 21th July 1868.

No. 14 R.

ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 3 R., dated 23rd January 1868, omit the words "*with the Departmental Standing of Accountant, 1st Grade.*"

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st May 1868.

The Viceroy and Members of the Government of India having left the Presidency for Simla, it is hereby notified that on and after the 16th May and until further notice, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

All communications other than remittances intended for the Gazette should be addressed to the Superintendent, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 1, Hastings Street.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Calcutta, the 7th July 1868.

The undermentioned students have passed the examination for a License in Civil Engineering :—

1st Class.

Jogendronáth Mukhopádhyáy — Presidency College.

2nd Class.

Kántichandra Bandyopádhyáy ... Presidency College.

The following amended regulations for Honors in Natural and Physical Science have been sanctioned by the Senate, and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council :—

Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences.
Mill's Logic, Bks. III. and IV.

And in one of the following Sciences. A general acquaintance with the subjects enumerated in brackets, treated as subordinate to the chief subject, and as far as they are necessary, to the comprehension of the latter, is also expected.—

a. Zoology—

[Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæontology, and Physical Geography.]

Botany—

[Botanic Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæobotany, and Physical Geography.]

c. Geology—

[Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Palæontology.]

d. Mineralogy—

[Chemistry, Optics, Crystallography, Petrology, Mineral Technology.]

e. Physics, viz., Heat, Electricity, Magnetism.

[Chemistry.]

J. SUTCLIFFE, M.A.,
Registrar.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Doon, the 17th July 1868.

No. 37.

The following promotions are made with effect from 1st instant :—

Mr. H. Beverley, Civil Assistant, 3rd Grade, to be Civil Assistant, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. Low, Sub-Assistant, 1st Grade, to be Civil Assistant, 4th Grade.

Mr. C. Wood, Sub-Assistant, 1st Grade, to be Civil Assistant, 4th Grade.

Mr. E. N. Wyatt, Sub-Assistant, 4th Grade, to be Sub-Assistant, 3rd Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut. Col.*
Surv. G. T.

REVENUE SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th July 1868.

No. 21.

On the 6th instant, Mr. E. C. Barrett, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor of the 2nd Grade, attached to the 4th Division, Central Provinces, passed the colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language contemplated in the rules of the Department for admission to the Senior Branch.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Depy. Surveyor Genl., Upper Circle.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th July 1868.

The following amounts in Circle Notes are available at this Office :—

Allahabad ..	...	Rs. 19,85,080
Lahore ...	...	„ 9,78,410

R. A. STERNDALE,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees.	Certificates issued for Rupees.	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay, Rupees.	Assayed, Rupees.	Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees.
July 13th, 1868	.....	38,943	12,248	2,57,939	45,61,717
„ 14th, „	.....	.....	12,248	2,58,164	45,61,717
„ 15th, „	2,930	315	14,819	2,58,658	45,61,717
„ 16th, „	.....	2,380	12,499	2,61,121	45,61,717
„ 17th, „	.....	9,340	3,456	70,355	45,61,717
„ 18th, „	.....	.....	3,142	70,516	45,61,717

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 20th July 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004*A*, *dated Simla*, 30*th July* 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official* [illegible]*tte* of the Presidency or place where or within which [illegible]ote is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of Ind*[illegible]

Lost.

[illegible] by Post from Soorie, Beerbhoom, to [illegible] second halves of the following Cur- [illegible] intimation of [illegible]ss given to the Cur- [illegible]

[illegible] for Rs. 100.
[illegible]10 „ 100.

O. T. CUTTER.

Second halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A40—33149 for Rs. 50.
„ A38—90758 „ 100.

GOPAL CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE.

In transit from Kussowlie to Delhi the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. 16809 for Rs. 100.

KIRPADYAL & Co.

Second halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A18—29769 for Rs. 10.
„ A39—01488 „ 100.

R. N. YOUNG.

First half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A—74159 for Rs. 50.

CHOTAY LALL SHAW & Co.

Second halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A13—83292 for Rs. 100.
„ A33—92597 „ 20.
„ A39—02514 „ 100.

G. F. KELLNER & Co.

The following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A41—90382 for Rs. 10.

F. P. CAREY.

In transit between Banda and Cawnpore the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A33—97960 for Rs. 20.

THAKOOR DASS.

First half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A18—35426 for Rs. 10.

F. E. WIGGENS.

Right half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Lahore:—

No. A46—55047 for Rs. 500.

JUSSA MULL & LUKHA MULL.

Second half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A31—57044 for Rs. 10.

BYKOONTNATH MOOKERJEE.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office:—

No. A31—38267 for Rs. 10.
„ A18—83686 „ 10.

BUSTUB CHUND SINGH.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A55—87150 for Rs. 50.

KHETTER MOHUN MOOKERJEE.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A58—81268 for Rs. 100.

DEFAHURY BUGUT MOKEA, JOGNUR SING.

In transit by Post halves of the following Currency Notes:—

No. A10—10092 for Rs. 20.
„ A42—23628 „ 10.
„ A42—23629 „ 10.
„ A42—23630 „ 10.

P. S. D'ROZARIO & CO.

Left half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A34—75573 for Rs. 20.

J. PARSICK.

Second half of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. A22—07189 for Rs. 10.
„ A44—62842 „ 20.

T. BECK.

First half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A34—85347 for Rs. 20.

F. R. MICHELL.

Second halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A18—37083 for Rs. 10.
„ A26—01618 „ 20.
„ A23—72419 „ 50.
„ A30—74873 „ 100.

T. F. HARKNESS.

Lost or Stolen.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office:—

No. A41—72044.

RAMESHUR LAHORY.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A46—54746 for Rs. 500.

GUNESHEE LALL.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A31—54115 for Rs. 10.
„ A34—69559 „ 20.
„ A34—69560 „ 20.

BARHAM, HILL & CO.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A61—37145 for Rs. 1,000.
„ 37447 „ 1,000.

RAM DOSS & KISSEN DOSS.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A45—35074 for Rs. 20.
„ A45—08544 „ 20.
„ A49—03461 „ 10.

J. G. HILL.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A46—70275 for Rs. 500.
„ A46—70826 „ 500.
„ A46—66268 „ 500.
„ A58—76918 „ 100.
„ A55—90270 „ 50.

DOURGA CHORONE ROQUITTE & CO.

Stolen.

The following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle:—

No. A26—24582 for Rs. 20.

J. W. BUCKNER.

Wrongly Joined.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A27—29756 } One Note for Rs. 20.
„ A27—29755 }

GOOROODASS CHUCKERBUTTY.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Notes, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

1st half No. A34—05945 2nd „ A34—10826	One Note for Rs. 20.	
1st half No. A21—20997 2nd „ A21—20998	„	„ 10.
1st half No. A31—40716 2nd „ A31—40719	„	„ 10.

PRAWNKISSEN LAW & Co.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

On the 5th July 1866, by the capsizing of a boat near Howrah the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes, viz.:—

One 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 4346 of 41896 of 1854-55, dated the 30th June 1854, for Rs. 500, standing in the name of Baboo Prawnkisto Chatterjee.

Two 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes numbered 265607 of 1854-55 and 31629 of 1854-55 respectively, dated 30th June 1854, for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500, standing in the name of Baboo Shib Chunder Chatterjee.

One 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 21592 of 1854-55, dated 30th June 1854, for Rs. 1,000, standing in the name of Sreemutty Gourmoney Dabee.

Payment of interest on and transfer of the above papers have been stopped at the Bank of Bengal, and the loss has already been advertized in the *Calcutta Gazette* and *Exchange Gazette* in July 1866.

BANNERJEE & BOSE.

The Government Promissory Note No. 9182 of 14120 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, dated the 1st May 1832, for Sicca Rs. 2,000, last endorsed to Sreemutty Brahmo Moyee Dossee and Joge Mayah Dossee (Administratrixes to the estate of Kristo Mohun Singh, deceased), by whom it was never endorsed to any one. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and an application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note.

KHETTER MOHUN SINGH.

Lost or Stolen.

A Government Promissory Note No. 26907 of 1835-36, 4 per cent. Loan, for Rs. 700, standing in my name and bearing my blank endorsement.

HARUMBO CHUNDER DUTT.

DESCRIPTIVE Roll of a man of the 16th Brigade R.A., who absented himself from the Battery at Barrackpore on the 13th July 1868, and is still absent.

BARRACKPORE, 15*th July* 1868.

Rank		Driver.
Name		Thos. Quinns.
Height ...	Feet ...	5
	Inches ...	5½
Trade		Laborer.
Born ...	Parish ...	Unknown.
	County ...	Unknown.
Complexion		Fresh.
Eyes		.....
Hair		Dark brown.
Age ...	Years ...	25
	Months ...	.....
REMARKS		Is supposed to have left this station in a suit of white regimental clothing. He is a stout built young man.

F. W. SWINHOE, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 16*th Brigade R.A.*

S. A. BAZALGETTE,
Adjt., 16*th Brigade R.A.*

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th July 1868.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5 PER CENT.		5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR					TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.		P. W. of 1854-55.	of 1856-57.		2 years. Repayable Jan. 1869.	3 years. Repayable Jan. 1870.	5 years. Repayable June 1872.	10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 30th June 1868 ...	53,100	39,466	2,346	20,86,400	37,37,700	1,47,28,100	1,16,40,600	47,50,100	17,500	47,15,800	5,99,59,300	4,30,52,000	1,50,000	15,67,000	26,72,000	34,74,000	40,63,000	15,67,08,412
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th July 1868 .	...	...	...	...	8,000	49,200	43,000	9,600	...	3,500	13,500	1,30,500	...	...	...	...	...	2,57,300
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th July 1868 ..	...	...	...	...	...	68,100	12,700	10,0[illegible]	...	...	...	1,54,500	...	...	...	...	...	2,45,300
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th July 1868 ...	...	...	...	16,426	23,700	2,900	73,100	33,800	...	6,500	32,800	94,700	..	4,00,600	51,000	...	...	7,34,926
TOTAL ..	53,100	39,466	2,346	21,02,826	37,69,400	1,48,48,300	1,17,69,400	48,03,500	17,500	47,25,800	6,00,05,600	4,34,81,700	1,50,000	19,67,000	27,23,000	34,74,000	40,63,000	15,79,45,938
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	...	...	...	...	39,200	22,000	...	...	...	2,23,500	3,48,600	...	1,75,000	...	10,000	...	8,18,300
Balance on 15th July 1868 ...	53,100	39,466	2,346	21,02,826	37,69,400	1,48,09,100	1,17,47,400	48,03,500	17,500	47,25,800	5,97,82,100	4,30,83,100	1,50,000	17,92,000	27,23,000	34,64,000	40,63,000	15,71,27,638

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th May 1868, enfaced from India 383 lakhs, re-transferred from London 110 lakhs.
" 16th May 1868 " 1st June " " " " 4 " " " " 6 "
" 2nd June " " 15th " " " " " 14 " " " " 24 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " " " " 6 " " " " 16 "
" 1st July " " 15th July " " " " 12 " " " " 8 "

419 lakhs — 164 lakhs.
164 "

Balance against India 255 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
The 16th July 1868.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Notice

Is hereby given that, in conformity with Section XXXIII of the Charter Act IV of 1862, the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 3rd August at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th July 1868.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and the Seebsangor Tea Company, Limited. } Notice is hereby given that Saturday the twenty-fifth day of July next has been appointed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear for the purpose of passing the accounts of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, and making such other order as to the closing of the liquidation of the said Company as may be necessary.

BARROW, SEN, & WATSON, *Solicitors.* R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

New Number.

Public Works Classified List.

Price Rs. 2; Packing Charges and Postage, 4 annas.

[Should Postage Stamps be remitted, one anna additional in the Rupee must be sent to cover discount on sale of Stamps.]

CLASSIFIED LIST
AND
DISTRIBUTION RETURN
OF THE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Corrected up to 1st April 1868.

CALCUTTA
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
4, HASTINGS STREET.
1868.

THE BUDGET.

Price One Rupee; Postage, &c., 2 As. extra.

Published by Authority.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
1868-69.
BY
THE RIGHT HONORABLE W. N. MASSEY.

CALCUTTA
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
4, HASTINGS STREET.
1868.

Just Published—Price Rs. 7.

A COLLECTION
OF
STATUTES RELATING TO INDIA,
PASSED BETWEEN THE
YEARS 1855 AND 1867
(BOTH INCLUSIVE),
BEING A
SUPPLEMENT
TO
'THE LAW RELATING TO INDIA AND THE E. I. COMPANY'
(FIFTH EDITION).
EDITED,
WITH AN INDEX TO THE STATUTES RELATING TO INDIA NOT EXPRESSLY REPEALED.
BY WHITLEY STOKES, ESQ.,
OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
4, HASTINGS STREET.
1868.

NEW NUMBER OF ARMY LIST,

CORRECTED UP TO JULY 1, 1868.

Price Rs. 5; Packing Charges and Postage, 8 As. extra

[Should Postage Stamps be remitted, one anna additional in the Rupee must be sent to cover discount on sale of Stamps.]

By Authority of Government.

THE
OFFICIAL
QUARTERLY ARMY LIST
OF
H. M.'s FORCES IN BENGAL,
TO WHICH IS ADDED
A NON-OFFICIAL SUPPLEMENT,
CONTAINING
THE LATEST CORRECTED CIVIL LIST,
&c., &c., &c.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
4, HASTINGS STREET.
1868.

Price Five Rupees.

FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for the year 1866-67, and ESTIMATE of REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, and CASH BALANCES for 1867-68, with a comparison of the two years.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
4, HASTINGS STREET.
1868

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

No. 27 of 1868.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1868.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTE ON EDUCATION FOR 1865-66 PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay,—No. 412, dated 13th July 1868.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1, dated the 14th January last, and to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of memoranda by Mr. Monteath, Mr. Sutcliffe, Mr. Croft, the Revd. K. M. Bannerjea, and by the Sub-Committee of the Syndicate of the Madras University, on the subject of Sir Alexander Grant's remarks on "the Note on Education for 1865-66," published by the Government of India.

2. I am also to observe that Mr. Monteath's Note dealt with the actual facts before him at the time he wrote, and that in the opinion of the Governor General in Council it gave full credit to Bombay for the educational progress it had achieved both absolutely and relatively to other parts of India.

Memorandum by A. M. MONTEATH, Esq.,—dated 10th June 1868.

In his letter to the Bombay Government of the 9th December last, Sir Alexander Grant offers remarks on the "*Note on the state of Education in India in* 1865-66," and my present object is to bring these remarks under a brief review.

2. I quite agree in the remarks made by Sir A. Grant (paragraph 2) regarding the desirability of classifying schools under definite standards. In most of the Provinces of India, however, the data for such classification are wanting, and all that could be done in a first compilation like my Note of 1865-66 was to group the schools together in a general way. I prefaced the section relating to schools with remarks (paragraphs 79 to 83) on the subject of classification, pointing out the absence of really full and accurate data, and giving an explanation of the general principles that had been followed. I think that Sir A. Grant must have omitted to notice these paragraphs.

3. In his 3rd paragraph, Sir A. Grant complains of the order* in which the several Provinces of India have been enumerated in my Note, observing that "this order probably corresponds with the order of precedence which the different Educational Departments hold in Mr. Monteath's mind, according to his knowledge of them and interest in them respectively." The complaint is perhaps hardly deserving of notice, but I may remark that the assumption on which it is founded is entirely wrong, for the order adopted by me was not stated to be, and certainly was not in point of fact, based on considerations of relative importance.

* Bengal. N. W. Provinces. Punjab. Madras. | Bombay. Oudh. Central Provinces. Mysore.

4. The next seventeen paragraphs of Sir A. Grant's letter (paragraphs 4—20) refer to the three Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the standards of which were made the subject of a brief comparison in a letter from the Registrar of the Calcutta University quoted in my Note. Sir A. Grant disputes the correctness of the comparison, and gives much valuable information respecting the Bombay University. His conclusions regarding the relative value of the standards of the different Universities, have been so ably handled in the documents marginally noted, that it would be superfluous in me to add any comments of my own on the subject.

Memorandum by J. Sutcliffe, Esq., Registrar, Calcutta University, dated 4th February 1868.
Memorandum by A. W. Croft, Esq., Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, dated 29th January 1868.
Remarks by the Revd. K. M. Bannerjea, Member of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, dated——February 1868.
Report of a Sub-Committee appointed by the Madras Syndicate to consider Sir A. Grant's letter, published in the *Athenæum* and *Daily News* of 25th May 1868.

5. In paragraph 21, Sir A. Grant finds fault with the meagreness of the account given of Bombay Educational Operations in the "brief outline" of educational operations in India, contained in Section I. of my Note, and in paragraph 22 he proceeds to indicate the points which *he* regards as the "salient characteristics of educational operations in Bombay." The points into which Sir A. Grant would have had me enter in the "brief outline" appertain, in many particulars, rather to the more detailed account given in the subsequent sections of the Note, and I proceed to show that in every case the information and opinions offered by Sir A. Grant are either wrong, or were given in as great or more detail in my Note.

(a.) Sir A. Grant brings to notice that "Bombay is the Presidency in which more, proportionately, has been done for education by direct Government agency, and less by private exertion and liberality than in the other Presidencies and Provinces." It is quite true that Bombay has been behindhand in the matter of education by missionary and other private bodies, and this fact was prominently noticed in paragraph 374 of my Note, where I quoted the remarks of Mr. Howard (late Director of Public Instruction in Bombay) on the subject. Sir A. Grant says that this result is chiefly "owing to the numerical weakness of missionary bodies in the west of India." To this reason I would add that the Bombay grant-in-aid system was not for a long period of years calculated to encourage private educational operations.

(b.) Sir A. Grant points out that "Bombay is the Presidency in which organization of the Educational Department, though begun late, has been most carried out, as evidenced by the introduction of regular standards of examination, under which all pupils, both in Governmental and aided Institutions, are tested and returned; also by the application of the same scale of standards to the classification of schools, &c."

I deny altogether the accuracy of Sir A. Grant's remarks, which are calculated, in my opinion, to give an entirely erroneous view of the state at which the organization of the Department had arrived in 1865-66. The eulogistic description of that organization given in Sir A. Grant's present letter is strangely inconsistent with the great want of standards so prominently noticed in the very report (for 1865-66) to which my Note referred. In paragraphs 43,

44, and 45 of Sir A. Grant's report for 1865-66, it was stated that standards had been laid down for entrance into High Schools, but that "our organization has hitherto stopped at this point:" and a general indication was given of the further standards which it would be necessary to lay down, but which had not then been prepared, much less brought into operation. Now I need hardly remark that an organization in contemplation was a very different thing from an organization in operation, and I submit that I could not truthfully have given expression in my Note of 1865-66 to the high eulogy of Bombay educational organization which Sir A. Grant thinks ought to have been accorded. Whatever credit was due to Bombay in 1865-66 in this respect, I gave to it in paragraph 83 of my Note, where, when commenting on the great want of some accurate system of classification, I observed that "attempts are, however, being made in some parts of the country, especially perhaps in Bombay, to draw a clear line of distinction between the different grades of schools, and to make the education in one grade commence where the education of the next lower grade of schools ends."

(c.) Sir A. Grant says that "Bombay is distinguished for its Vernacular schools," adding his belief that "our Vernacular schools excel those of the same class elsewhere in India." On the subject of Bombay Vernacular schools, I gave (paragraph 188) a long extract from the very interesting memorandum which Mr. Howard submitted to Government before retiring from the Directorship; and I maintain that in doing so, I acted more properly than if I had ventured on a vague belief, such as that put forward by Sir A. Grant, as to the superiority of Bombay Vernacular schools over Vernacular schools in any other part of India. I am quite aware that Sir A. Grant's predecessor gave expression to this or a similar belief in respect of the Vernacular schools in Bombay, and in a Note which I wrote in 1862, I noticed the circumstance, believing then that there was real foundation for the alleged superiority; but in his report for 1863-64, the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, referring to this opinion, specially pointed out that many of the Vernacular schools in Bengal would "probably bear favorable comparison with the best Vernacular schools in any part of India." Under these circumstances, I certainly cannot endorse Sir A. Grant's belief in the superiority of his Vernacular schools: some of them are doubtless very good schools, but so far as comparison is concerned, the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal is of just as great weight as that of Sir A. Grant. And I may note that Sir A. Grant's idea that the point could easily have been settled by a reference to the standards of the schools is wrong; for, as shown in my Note, mere standards up to which schools educate are of but little use without a return showing the standards actually reached by the various pupils; and for this there were no data, not even in respect of the Bombay schools.

(d.) Sir A. Grant thinks that I ought to have said, that the great question of how to get at the masses of the people, *i. e.*, the agricultural population, had been solved in Bombay (*par excellence*) by the introduction of the local cess. I have no reason to believe that the local cess schools in Bombay get at the great masses of the agricultural population any more than the similar schools in the Upper Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, and I demur altogether to the title of Bombay to claim credit for any such special success in this respect as Sir A. Grant would wish me to have accorded to that Presidency. Success has, I doubt not, attended the measure, but quite as great success has attended it in other Provinces.

(e.) Sir A. Grant brings to notice that "Bombay is the Presidency in which the bold experiment has been introduced of assigning grants to private institutions on the system of payment for results." I gave full information on this subject in Section XII. of my Note (Grants-in-aid), pointing out (paragraph 364) that "the principle of the Bombay rules is that of payment by results," and giving the rules *in extenso* in the Appendix. Sir A. Grant must have omitted to read this section of the Note, or he could not have complained of any omission on my part to give full information respecting the experiment made in Bombay. I may observe too that, as shown in Section XII. of my Note, Bombay is not the only Province where the experiment has been made, as

the Education Department of the Central Provinces has introduced a similar measure.

(f.) Sir A. Grant brings to notice that "the Book Department in Bombay stands distinguished from that in all other Presidencies by the greater amount of its sales." Full information respecting the sales of books effected in each Presidency and Province was given in my Note under the appropriate section (Book Departments), and I cannot see that anything more was required. It would have been quite foreign to the purpose of the "brief outline" of operations given in Section I. to enter into every detail in which one Presidency or Province excelled another.

(g.) Sir A. Grant complains that the operations of the "Fund for the Encouragement of Literature" have not been noticed among the "salient characteristics of educational operations in Bombay." I extract on the margin Sir A. Grant's own report of the operations of this Fund for the year 1865-66, and I certainly cannot regard the subject as one which ought to have been specially noticed as a "salient point" in a "brief outline of the main features of educational operations in the different Provinces in India." It must be remembered that the expenditure of a small sum of money yearly for the encouragement of literature, is by no means peculiar to Bombay as seems to be supposed by Sir A. Grant.

"The separation of the Encouragement Fund (Rs. 15,000 per annum) from the general accounts of the Book Depôt, which was ordered by Government in 1864, gives great clearness to our operations of the Encouragement Fund; Rs. 150 per mensem (Rs. 1,800 per annum) are now paid to the Dastur Hoshangü Jamaspji for certain work prescribed to him, on the recommendation of Dr. Haug, in editing of Zend and Pehlvi texts. The remainder is available for the patronage of literature of all kinds. The chief works patronized during the year have been two Marathi text-books on Chemistry and Materia Medica, a school book on the Sanscrit roots of Marathi words, a book on Metres, and a small Marathi Grammar: the copyright of these books has been purchased for the Department. A few copies of some story books, plays, and translations from the Sanscrit have been bought. Several works in different languages submitted for patronage have been rejected by this Office, some were indelicate in subject of treatment, others were insipid stories or plays, one was an elaborate but useless commentary on a Marathi Poem, some were unscholar-like editions of Sanscrit works, some were mere Vernacular keys to the English school books. *On the whole, the year under record* has been barren of creditable Vernacular productions."

6. I have now noticed in detail every one of Sir A. Grant's "salient points," showing that his remarks are either erroneous, or were substantially embodied in my Note under the appropriate sections. If every Province had put forward an equal number of similar "salient points" (and this certainly could have been done) as demanding special notice in a "brief outline of educational operations in the different Provinces of India," I feel sure that this portion of my Note would have required a different title.

7. In paragraph 25 Sir A. Grant offers what he calls some "Notes on the Note," and I proceed to refer to them in detail.

(a.) Sir A. Grant thinks that "a discriminating return of the various castes under instruction in India would be most interesting." Unquestionably it would, but he forgets that a compiler of a Note has to deal not with imaginary statistics, but with those actually available. Even the Bombay report does not make an attempt at showing the different castes of Hindoos under instruction. I am myself disposed to think that there are more important statistics wanting than those showing the various castes under instruction. There is a very general feeling that the multiplication of requirements in respect of statistics tends to retard more important work, and I would therefore confine attention for the present to what is most urgently necessary. I may mention here that Sir A. Grant explained the delay in the submission of his report for 1865-66 by the "elaborate character of the tables required by the Government of India." That report with the annexed statistics reached the Government of India nearly a year after the close of the period to which it referred, and I certainly think that if any greater details were to cause a proportionate increase of the delay, the result would be far from satisfactory.

(b.) Sir A. Grant notices the want of standards to define the true position in the educational scale of "Zillah Schools," "Tehsilee Schools," and "Hulkabundee Schools." The want was specially noticed by me in paragraphs 79 to 83 of my Note, from which I quote here the following extract:—

"Too much importance must not, however, be attached to the classification of schools; for, apart from mere errors of classification, it is obvious that any

classification, based on the standards up to which the various kinds of schools profess to educate, must be, more or less, liable to mislead. An Anglo-Vernacular School, for instance, may have a few advanced pupils preparing for the University Entrance Standard, entitling it to be ranked as a Higher Class School; but the great bulk of its pupils may be under education of a very much lower kind, and a considerable number may be under tuition of the most elementary character. Yet all these pupils will be shown as belonging to a Higher Class School. Attempts are, however, being made in some parts of the country (especially perhaps in Bombay) to draw a clear line of distinction between the different grades of schools, and to make the education in one grade commence where the education of the next lower grade of schools ends, and it will perhaps be time enough when some progress has been made in this respect to consider the propriety of altering the Statistical Forms."

It is very easy for Sir A. Grant to point out defects (specially when they were prominently noticed by me), but it is a very different thing, and necessarily a work of time, to supply them.

(c.) Sir A. Grant suggests a comparison between the Godavery District rate system, where it is found "impossible to get qualified men to act as Commissioners for the assessment of the rate and the management of the schools," and the Bombay Local Cess System, "which works with ease and efficiency." The primary object of my Note was to give such an account of the different systems as might lead to such comparisons; but if the Madras Government considers it necessary to compare its system with those of other Provinces, the comparison ought clearly to be made, not merely with the Bombay system (as contemplated by Sir A. Grant), but with the local cess systems of the Upper Provinces of Bengal, which have undergone successfully the test of a much longer period than the Bombay system.

(d.) The suggested comparison between the Imperial assignment in each Province to (1), Local Funds (2), Presidential Revenues (3), Population, and (4), Pupils under instruction, would be interesting; but I am afraid that the results would be regarded as more or less unsatisfactory, for such items as the Opium Revenue of Lower Bengal, as well as the pupils of indigenous schools in the North-Western Provinces, would certainly be regarded by Sir A. Grant as interfering with the proper representation of results.

(e.) I entirely disagree with Sir A. Grant's opinion that it is objectionable to show in educational returns the amount expended from private sources. The Government regulates its grants-in-aid in most Provinces by the amount so expended, and it is most fitting and proper that the aggregate expenditure under this head should be recorded. Bombay happens to be behind-hand (as admitted by Sir A. Grant in paragraph 22, Section *a*) in this respect but it is quite proper that other Provinces, where private expenditure on education is large, should get the credit resulting therefrom.

(f.) The "boarding-houses" in connection with colleges and schools in Bombay were not made the subject of special remark in my Note, from the very simple fact that they were not so much as mentioned in Sir A. Grant's own report.

(g.) The remarks made by Sir A. Grant under this head on the want of precision in the classification of schools, have already been noticed under head *(b.)* above.

(h.) There is no mistake in the classification as supposed by Sir A. Grant. The fees levied in the Punjab Zillah Schools were certainly low, but attention was directed to the subject in paragraph 98 of my Note.

(i.) Sir A. Grant comments on the fact that he had not received up to the date of his letter (9th December 1867) the much required sanction of the Government of India for the re-organization of 19 Middle Class Schools as feeders to the High Schools. The statement may be true; but I am informed that the sanction of the Government of India was conveyed to the Bombay Government, by Home Department communication No. 714, dated 29th May 1867, *i. e.*, six months before the time when Sir A. Grant states that he had not received it.

(j.) Sir A. Grant objects to the following paragraph of my Note, viz.:—

"It may be noted further as a fact unexplained in the Director's report that the tables of receipts and charges under the head of Middle Class Schools showed for 1865-66 a net excess of receipts over charges, amounting to no less than Rs. 48,864, being more than 20 per cent. of the whole charges."

It rests with Sir A. Grant to explain these figures which were taken from his own tables.

(k.) Sir A. Grant is quite wrong in assuming that Bombay Middle Class *English* Schools were compared with Middle Class *Vernacular* Schools in Bengal. The comparison was made with the cost of middle class education in India generally. The average cost was about Rs. 8 per head per annum (for all Provinces other than Bombay), whereas in Bombay it was Rs. 13. In noticing the high rate in Bombay I observed that "it is probably explainable both by the relatively high rates of pay obtaining in Bombay, and by an unusual amount of extraordinary expenditure in the way of constructing school buildings."

(l.) The account given (paragraph 158 of my Note) of the system of employing certificated Gurus, is sufficient for the purpose for which it was intended. Any one who wants to know the precise standards of qualification by which the Gurus are required to pass, can obtain them by reference to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

(m.) Sir A. Grant says that he cannot understand what is meant by the "middle classes" in a Native village. I cannot do better than refer to the extract* from the Inspector's report quoted in that portion of my Note where the term is used, as it sufficiently shows what was intended. In the Bengal villages are to be found, not merely cultivators of the soil, but Zemindars, Bunneahs, the Kayusth class, Jotdars, &c. Sir A. Grant's difficulty appears to arise from an idea that a Bengal village is composed entirely of the actual cultivators of the soil.

* "I tried to point out in my last annual report, as well as on other occasions, that the Patshallas are not and cannot be schools for the masses *exclusively*. I showed in that report that they are primarily preparatory schools for the children of the higher and middle ranks; and, at the same time being extremely cheap, are attended largely by children of the lower orders."

(n.) Sir A. Grant here attacks the Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces for descending to enter in his returns indigenous schools which are inspected by his Department and encouraged by prizes, rewards, &c. Perhaps in no other Province in India is more done for the education of the masses of the people than in the North-Western Provinces, not merely by the establishment of local cess schools, but by inspecting and encouraging the numerous indigenous schools. It will be long before Government or local cess schools can be so multiplied as to supersede these indigenous schools, and meantime the Government of the North-Western Provinces rightly does what it can to improve the latter, and to obtain and record such statistics respecting them as are available.

There are many interested in education who think that the Government does not take sufficient statistical note of the indigenous schools of the country, but there are few, I feel sure, who will join in Sir A. Grant's sneer at the efforts made in this direction in the North-Western Provinces.

(o.) Sir A. Grant has not explained the expenditure of local cess funds (paid by the agricultural population) on objects other than that of the instruction of the agricultural population; but I believe that he has since admitted the propriety of confining the expenditure under this head more strictly to its legitimate object.

(p.) I need not comment on the remark here made with reference to the action of the Government of India in regard to the proposals for increased expenditure on higher class education in Bombay.

Memorandum by J. SUTCLIFFE, Esq., Registrar, Calcutta University, on Sir A. GRANT's letter No. 2552 of 9th December 1867,—dated 4th February 1867.

When Mr. Monteath referred to me last year upon the question of standards in the three Indian Universities, I replied in the sense attributed to me in

paragraph 4 of Sir A. Grant's letter No. 2552 of 9th December. Before doing so, I carefully compared the standards as given in their respective calendars, and I also consulted the question papers which have been set by the examiners of each Presidency. In the remarks I now offer, I shall confine myself entirely to a comparison of the standards of examination at Calcutta and Bombay.

Sir A. Grant, on a comparison of the standards for matriculation at the two Universities, concludes that to pass the examination at Bombay requires about one year's more preparation than is required at Calcutta. His reasons for coming to this conclusion are,—(1), that the tests of the Bombay examination in *Languages* are more difficult; (2), that more *History* and *Arithmetic* are required; (3), that one additional subject *(Elementary Natural Philosophy)* is exacted at Bombay.

The standard of the Entrance Examination at each University is, I think, mainly determined by the knowledge of *English* and *Elementary Mathematics* that is required for a candidate to pass; and if the tests applied at Bombay in these subjects were really more difficult than those prevailing in Calcutta, I should readily concur in Sir A. Grant's conclusion. It does not, however, follow that because at Bombay the examination in *English* is conducted in the manner described in paragraph 6, it is necessarily more difficult. An oral examination here is impracticable, owing to the impossibility of conducting it with any degree of uniformity at a series of stations reaching from Calcutta to Peshawur. A *vivâ voce* examination is certainly useful in enabling an examiner to decide more readily upon the merits of doubtful candidates, but it can hardly be considered a good substitute for a carefully prepared paper of questions. The practice of not prescribing *books* at Bombay probably makes the examiners very cautious in selecting only passages for explanation which are of very moderate difficulty. At any rate, such would appear to be the case in the papers which are published in the calendar, and I am decidedly of opinion that no successful entrance candidate here would be rejected on the written test which prevails at Bombay. In *Arithmetic*, *Algebra*, *Geometry*, notwithstanding the slight differences in the prescribed standards, I find that the questions are as nearly as possible of the same degree of difficulty. The same remark applies to the examination in *History* and *Geography*. *Elementary Natural Philosophy* does not enter into the Matriculation standard of this University, and its retention at Bombay I consider to be of very doubtful expediency. The preparation of candidates in this branch must be a severe tax on the memory; for, although in the questions given in the calendar of 1867-68, the mechanical powers are reduced to simple Arithmetic, I find in the same paper explanations of phenomena called for, which are far beyond the capacities of Matriculation candidates on this side of India. I can only conclude that some *Elementary Manual* is prescribed for Bombay schools, and adopted by the University examiners, which contains concise answers to such questions, and that these are committed to memory by the candidates, and reproduced in the examination hall. A subject of this kind so treated cannot be considered as really forming any part of the standard.

Sir A. Grant proceeds, in paragraph 10, to compare the Calcutta and Bombay standards for the First Examination in Arts. He admits that the Calcutta Mathematical standard is higher by the addition of *Statics* and *Euclid XI. Prop.* 1—21., and he might also have said that it contains twice as much *Algebra* as that of Bombay. The standard in *Algebra* at Bombay is indeed very little higher than that for Matriculation. Notwithstanding this very marked difference in the Mathematical standards, Sir A. Grant proceeds to say that the excess of the Calcutta standard over that at Bombay "is balanced by the addition of an extra subject at Bombay, *either* Butler's Sermons, Analytical Geometry, *or* Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity." I state most decidedly that the extra subject at Bombay does not restore the equilibrium of the two standards. Any *one* of these extra subjects may perhaps be allowed to be set against the additional *Euclid* and *Algebra* required at Calcutta; but there still remains one subject (the *most difficult* in the whole examination), *Statics*, for which there is no counterpoise in the Bombay standard. In comparing the

standards in *History*, Sir A. Grant seems to lay considerable stress on the fact that text-books are not prescribed at Bombay. It is probably none the less certain that at all the affiliated colleges, the same text-books are used, and that Dr. Smith's "Student's Greece" is the text-book for the History of Greece. The University examiners are also most probably appointed from the staffs of the different colleges, and it is hardly likely that they will discard text-books known to be in common use amongst the students they are to examine. It comes to the same thing then whether text-books be appointed by the University, or by the heads of the affiliated colleges. They exist and are recognised, and it is quite right they should be adopted in the case of all mere pass examinations. I cannot agree with Sir A. Grant in considering the course of *History* at Bombay either as encouraging a better form of study, or as being more difficult. The *History of England*, which the Calcutta University prescribes, presents a subject complete in itself; and it can hardly be maintained that a knowledge of English History is not as useful to a Native student as a knowledge of the History of Greece down to 431 B. C. Sir A. Grant would seem to entertain a poor opinion of "The Student's Hume" as a text-book. Will he kindlp favour us with a list of the text-books in use at the Bombay colleges by students who are preparing for the University Pass Examinations? I shall offer no remarks upon the comparison instituted between the course of *Logic* prescribed at Bombay and the course of Philosophy at Calcutta, as I am permitted by Mr. A. W. Croft, a Professor of the Presidency College, and one of the University examiners in Philosophy at the late examinations, to make use of a Minute he has drawn up on a comparison of the standard in Philosophy at both Universities in all their examinations. Accepting the declaration of Sir A. Grant in paragraph 19, that the Calcutta University has developed a higher Mathematical and Physical standard, the question of a preponderance of historical and philosophical development at Bombay, I leave to be determined after a careful consideration of Mr. Croft's Minute.

At paragraph 13, Sir A. Grant remarks that the difference, if any, between the B. A. Degree standards of the two Universities must consist rather in the particular standards adopted for each subject, than in the range of subject viewed numerically. I have no objection to accept this statement of the case, but I cannot accept the explanations which follow. Sir A. Grant may be correct in saying that the History standard at Bombay produces a more scientific knowledge than can be derived from Schmitz's Greece and Rome, and Macfarlane's British India; but this would appear to imply that a knowledge of the facts contained in these books is all that is acquired by, and expected of, successful B. A. candidates in the Calcutta University. In the first place, with respect to Indian History, the British period is only one out of the three prescribed. The text-book studied for the other two being that of Elphinstone—a work which, however its merits as a whole may be criticised, is generally allowed to be the most satisfactory account of the Mahomedan dynasties;—and though Macfarlane is the book placed in the hands of students, the meagre accounts therein contained are illustrated and explained in lecture by reference to the more copious Histories of Mill, Duff, Malcolm, and others. Secondly, it is well known that, at the Presidency College at least, Schmitz's books have been entirely discarded in favour of the far more scientific treatises of Liddell and Smith, which are recommended by Cambridge tutors to candidates for classical honors at that University. And here, again, the lectures are invariably supplemented by notes and explanations derived from the more modern and philosophical views of Momrusen, Merivale, and Grote.

I still claim a general superiority for the four years' course at Calcutta over the three years' course at Bombay; and, in support of this claim, I would refer to the examination papers of each University for the Degree of B. A., as given in their respective calendars. I did not intend to express to Mr. Monteath any opinion on the standard for Honors and the Degree of M. A. at the two Universities, nor do I think it necessary to do so now. Sir A. Grant admits that the Calcutta standard is higher in Mathematics, and the claim he puts forward for pre-eminence at Bombay in History and Philosophy, is fully discussed in the Minute by Mr. Croft, which I enclose.

Memorandum by A. W. CROFT, Esq., Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, on Sir A. GRANT's letter No. 2552 of 9th December 1867,—dated 29th January 1868.

The deductions which Sir A. Grant draws from a comparison of the standards at the several examinations in Calcutta and in Bombay in the subject of Philosophy, seem to me to be wholly unfounded. Following Sir A. Grant's plan, I will consider in their order the three examinations in this subject:—

I.—First Examination in Arts.

At Calcutta an elementary knowledge of *Mental* and *Moral Science*, as contained in the two treatises of Abercrombie, is required; at Bombay, a knowledge of *Logic*. On this Sir A. Grant remarks (No. 10. d.)—"That the subject of *Logic* in an ordinary compendium, with easy questions in logical analysis, is probably as hard and more improving than those very *feminine* treatises on Psychology and Morals by Dr. Abercrombie."

I agree with Sir A. Grant in thinking Logic a more 'improving' subject than Mental and Moral Science for this examination. The doctrines of the former are definite, and, with few exceptions, which would not form part of an elementary knowledge, universally received. Both the latter subjects are beset with conflicting questions at the very outset. In lieu of a simple explanation of the terms and processes involved in reasoning, joined to an analysis of formulæ of almost algebraical simplicity, the student of Mental Science not only finds himself in a new intellectual region, but has to balance himself, if not to decide, between two contradictory systems, which imply radically different views of the most fundamental questions. The result too commonly is that the beginner, who requires for this purpose powers of judgment and of criticism impossible at his age, either rejects with a contemptuous indifference which they do not deserve those systems which are opposed to his text-books, or rushes into Materialism and Utilitarianism from the mere love of novelty. For this reason I should be glad to see Logic substituted for Mental and Moral Science in the First Arts Examination. A further advantage would be that the familiarity with Psychological terms and questions, which Logic pre-supposes, would be a valuable aid to the future study of Mental and Moral Science for the B. A. Degree.

So far, therefore, I concur in Sir A. Grant's remarks. But if the question be of the relative *difficulty* of the two standards at Calcutta and at Bombay, I strongly dissent from his views. It is just because I consider Mental and Moral Science too hard for the immature intellects of First Arts Students that I would recommend the substitution of Logic in its place. The comprehension of definitions and the analysis of formulæ are quite within the grasp of those who are familiar with Euclid and Grammar. But it requires a far higher mental exertion to criticise rival systems; and I maintain that such an exercise should not be expected until students have become, in some degree, familiar with the subject-matter of the criticism, and this familiarity Logic helps to give. Logic is a more improving study for First Arts Students, precisely because it is easier.

II.—The B. A. Examination.

The text-books at Calcutta are—

Payne's Mental Philosophy.
Wayland's Moral Philosophy.
Whately's Logic.

At Bombay—

Whately's Logic	...	...	*Logic.*
Thomson's Laws of Thought	...	...	*Logic.*
Mill's Logic, Books I., II.	...	...	*Logic.*
Butler's Analogy, Part I.	...	...	*Natural Theology.*
Butler's Sermons ...	...	...	*Moral Science.*

In this examination *Logic*, as might be expected from its introduction into the First Arts course, is more completely treated at Bombay than at Calcutta: books representing three different systems are introduced by the former University, and thereby the critical powers of the students are developed. But this superiority is more apparent than real. Although Whately's Logic is the only

text-book adopted by the Calcutta University, yet, full as that work is of unsound and inaccurate doctrine, it is not to be expected that either teacher or examiner should be contented with the one-sided and imperfect knowledge which this treatise gives. Even in those colleges where, through deficiency in the instructive staff, no separate lectures are given in this subject, the students know well that, in order to attain distinction, it is necessary to supplement Whately's errors and omissions by a knowledge of more recognised authorities.

And here a word may be said about the text-books used in the Calcutta University, which Sir A. Grant stigmatises in one instance as 'feminine.' It is to be deplored that the present text-books in Mental and Moral Science are as bad as they can possibly be. Not only are they utterly wanting in the critical spirit, and far in arrear of the present state of knowledge, but they possess the still graver fault of being distinctly sectarian in tone and treatment, basing a science which should be the common property of the human race upon a particular set of religious convictions. This, however, is only an accident of the system; and the objection will disappear as soon as better text-books are introduced into the course—a change which cannot be too urgently advocated. In one point of view, indeed, there is an advantage even in the inferiority of the text-books, since the examination and exposure of their imperfections encourage improving discussion in the class-room, and foster the growth of the critical spirit. But this result could manifestly be better attained by the use of improved text-books.

In *Moral Science* Wayland's Moral Philosophy at Calcutta is balanced against Butler's Sermons at Bombay. And on this point the Calcutta system seems to me to be far superior. In Calcutta a knowledge of the whole body of Moral Science is required from candidates, the prescribed text-book being (as above explained) imperfect, but covering the whole range of the subject, and its imperfections being easily capable of correction in the lecture-room. The Bombay system is defective in several points,—

First.—The test-book in use there is not, as at Calcutta, an exposition and criticism of the views of all those who have created Moral Science, but the particular system of one of them. It follows, therefore, that while in Calcutta the critical spirit is fostered by the comparison of different systems, the dogmatic spirit is encouraged by the exclusive study of a single system in Bombay. And it must be remembered that, doubtful as the principles of Moral Science are, the absence of criticism in this, as in Mental Science, is a fatal error. Within the 150 years that have elapsed since Butler preached, Moral Science has not stood still; and the error of one who, at the present day, should neglect Utilitarianism in Moral, and the Physiological method in Mental Science is comparable to that of teaching the Ptolemaic system of Astronomy, or the emission,—theory of Light.

Secondly.—The form into which the work is thrown detracts from its usefulness. It is composed of a number of sermons, each treating of a special subject, and hence it necessarily leaves out a body of doctrines, which are essential to the true comprehension of the science. It may be doubted whether more than four sermons (I., II., III., VIII.) have made any really valuable contribution to Moral Science, and how small a part of the science is contained in an examination of 'the Social Nature of Man,' 'the Supremacy of Conscience,' and 'Resentment,' those who have studied the subject best know.

Thirdly.—The system of Butler being, so far as it goes, complete in itself, and implying no relation to previous or subsequent thinkers, does not require a knowledge of the History of Moral Science; but the Calcutta system renders this knowledge essential. For these reasons, the practice of this University, viz., reserving Butler's Sermons for the honor course as one out of several works on Moral Science, seems to me to be far preferable.

The remaining subjects of examination are *Mental Science* at Calcutta, and *Butler's Analogy*, Part I. (*i. e.*, Natural Theology), at Bombay. It is almost absurd to compare these two subjects as instruments of intellectual discipline. Mental Science is by far the most difficult subject which can be taken up in this department. Not only does it necessitate a comparison of conflicting theories at the outset, but it requires the most careful analysis in the verification of each fact. Honor students who take up both subjects spend six months upon Mental Science for every one which they devote to Natural Theology. The experience of every teacher and of every student will confirm this statement.

Again, the Calcutta course covers the whole of its subject; but, at Bombay, only a small part of Natural Theology is demanded. The 'Argument from Analogy' is but one out of many; and it may be added that one has seldom heard of a sceptic who has been convinced by it, or of a thinker who has acknowledged its logical soundness. Hence Butler's Analogy, since it involves no comparison of different arguments, is far inferior as an exercise of the judgment to the study of Mental Science.

On the whole, therefore, it would be just to transfer to the Calcutta standard the 'decided superiority' which Sir A. Grant attributes, with so little reason, to Bombay. The apparent superiority of the latter in Logic almost disappears in practice, while the wide subjects of Mental and Moral Science are beyond comparison better instruments of intellectual training than the fragmentary knowledge which is given in Butler's Analogy and Sermons.

III.—Examination for Honors in Arts.

It is on the subject of this examination that Sir A. Grant's conclusions are most conspicuously fallacious. He bases his remarks on the fact that History and Philosophy, which are the subjects of distinct examinations in Calcutta, are united in the Bombay course. Hence he concludes that "the student who obtains his M. A. in History, or in Mental and Moral Philosophy, at Calcutta, obtains it on twice as easy terms as would be allowed him in Bombay." Without discussing the wisdom of bringing into one examination, for which a single year's reading is supposed to be sufficient, two subjects of such wide generality as History and Philosophy, it is only necessary to compare the two standards of Philosophy, in order to see how far short of Calcutta the Bombay University falls.

At *Calcutta* there are *four* fixed subjects,—

1.—Mental Science.
2.—Moral Science.
3.—Logic.
4.—Natural Theology, and one optional subject, viz.,
5.—History of Philosophy, or Evidences of Christianity.

At *Bombay* there is *one* fixed subject—

1.—Logic, and one optional subject, viz.,
2.—History of Philosophy, or Evidences of Christianity.

Now, to say that Calcutta prescribes three more subjects than Bombay is not to exhaust the whole extent of the difference. The real significance of the comparison lies in the additional subjects which the Calcutta University requires. These are,—*Mental Science*, *Moral Science*, and Natural Theology, that is to say, that those sciences whose principles are the subjects of the keenest controversy, whose deductions require the most careful system of verification, and whose study consequently affords the finest intellectual discipline, are precisely those which the University of Bombay excludes from its course. I trust that Bombay is the only University in the world in which Philosophy suffers such a pernicious mutilation.

It is no answer to my objection to say that this defect is supplied, at least in part, by the introduction of the History of Philosophy. The History of Philosophy is distinct from the Science of Mind, inasmuch as it is a history of the methods and principles which different thinkers have applied to the Science of Mind. It does not enter in any detail into the doctrines which have been derived from such principles, and which form the body of Mental Science. Still the History of Philosophy is a most valuable study, only it must not be supposed to include and to supersede the Science of Mind. So far, therefore, as the University of Bombay demands a knowledge of the History of Philosophy, it is fulfilling the conditions which justify its existence.

But what is the fact? That University unhappily does not insist upon even such a fragmentary knowledge of Mental Science as the History of Philosophy can give. It allows the substitution of the Evidences of Christianity—a subject utterly worthless in point of mental training as being an attempt to prove a foregone conclusion, which many may and do object to receive. The result of such a course of study is to promote the growth of dogmatism, and to stifle that spirit of free and critical inquiry for which the Calcutta course is so admirable a training.

It follows that the only important subject of the Bombay system is Logic, while (not to speak of Natural Theology) Calcutta adds Mental and Moral Science, subjects, each of which, when scientifically treated require at least as much attention as Logic does. My own experience has shown me that Mental Science demands as much study as the other two together. I am, therefore, fully justified in saying that the Calcutta course of Philosophy is at least three times as hard as that of Bombay.

I need not dwell on the relative difficulty of the standards of *History* in the two Universities; but the superiority of Calcutta seems to be almost equally conspicuous. As far as a knowledge of facts, viz., of battles, laws, literature, and manners is concerned, the standard is the same. But it cannot be denied that History becomes a more valuable, because a more critical training, when studied in connection with the growth of constitutional principles, the history of civilization, and the canons of historical criticism, all which subjects are prescribed by the University of Calcutta, and by her only.

To sum up my remarks, I would therefore urge—

(1.)—That the subject of Logic prescribed by the University of Bombay in the First Arts Examination is an easier, and, therefore, a better course than the corresponding subjects of Mental and Moral Science required in Calcutta.

(2.)—That the subjects of Philosophy required for the B. A. Examination at Bombay are one-sided and fragmentary, and do not furnish that intellectual discipline which is the most valuable result of the Calcutta course.

(3.)—That the standard of examination for honors (or for the M. A. Degree) in Calcutta is immeasurably superior to that of Bombay, both in the quantity of knowledge required and in the intellectual training which attends its study. In Bombay an undue preponderance is given to Logic, while the principles of that far more difficult science upon which Logic depends are utterly ignored. The result is that a student may obtain the highest honors in Philosophy, who is nevertheless ignorant of all that is elsewhere commonly understood by the term. To expose such an anomaly is to condemn the system that supports it.

Remarks by the Revd. K. M. BANNERJEA, Member of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, on the Sanscrit Standards of the Universities of Calcutta and Bombay, with reference to Sir A. GRANT's letter No. 2552 of 9th December 1867.

Sir A. Grant says (paragraph 17) "the list of Sanscrit books in the Calcutta standard (as an alternative for English) appears long, but several of them are taken up at Bombay in the lower examination. Competent authorities inform me that the standard for M. A. at Bombay, which has to be taken up *plus* English, is, on the whole, more difficult than the Sanscrit standard at Calcutta, which is taken up separately."

Comparing the text-books of the two Universities for the current academical year (1867-68), I find thirteen books in the honor examination list of the Calcutta University, and four in that of Bombay. Two of the Calcutta honor books *only* (the Uttararámacharita and the Sacuntalá) are found in the Bombay lower examination list of the same year, viz., the Uttararámacharita in the B. A., and Sacuntalá in the First Arts. And those two are among the easiest in the list, they would certainly be so in the Western Presidency, since we find from a note at the head of the Bombay list that *the Prakrit passages are not examined in* there. When the Calcutta list has nine books in excess of the Bombay list, it must be somewhat bold to claim for Bombay a harder honor-test in Sanscrit than Calcutta. Of the thirteen Calcutta books, the Kiratarjuniya and Naishadha may be estimated as more than equal to the portions of the Rig Veda and Vedant Sutra, with the Sarirakabhashya in the Bombay list for 1867. The other two of the Bombay list are not more difficult than the Vircharita and the Kadambari of Calcutta. Our list, therefore, has nine books clearly in excess, which, taken together, are certainly not inferior to the whole four books in the Bombay list. Notwithstanding the allegation of "competent authorities" in Bombay, I must therefore adhere to the opinion that the Calcutta honor standard in Sanscrit is *twice* as high as the Bombay standard in that language. Bombay, however, is entitled to the credit of adding an English standard to the Sanscrit; but it must be remembered that the Sanscrit honor standard

of Calcutta includes an English essay of sufficient difficulty to become the work of one whole day, and that the four books of the Bombay honor standard in English are much lower than the six honor books in English of Calcutta, and not higher than the four books of our First Arts of the same academical year. Our honor student of this year in Sanscrit has already, at the B. A. Examination, passed a harder test in English than the Bombay honor standard in the same language; and if he succeed in the Sanscrit honor, he will also have passed a standard in this latter language *twice* as high as that of the sister Presidency.

Of the B. A. tests in Sanscrit for the current academical year of the two Universities, the Calcutta standard is decidedly higher than the Bombay one. It will not, I suppose, be considered unfair to hold the Uttararamacharita and Dasakumaracharita of Bombay to be in the aggregate equal to the Bhattikavya and Kavyaprakasa of Calcutta, and all scholars will allow that the Sisupalabadha of Calcutta is infinitely harder than the Ritusanhara of Bombay.

Of the First Arts tests for the same year, a comparison can scarcely be instituted with any fairness, because the new rule for excluding vernaculars from that examination, although already enforced in Calcutta, was apparently not so enforced at Bombay, where "persons who matriculated before the close of 1863 might be examined (in the First Arts until 1870, and the B. A. until 1871) in Portuguese, Marathi, Gujrati, Canarese, Hindustani or Sindhi.

Report of a Sub-Committee appointed by the Madras Syndicate to consider SIR A. GRANT'S *letter to the Government of Bombay, No.* 2552, *dated the* 9*th December* 1867, *published in the* ATHENÆUM *and* DAILY NEWS *of* 25*th May* 1868.

In a letter to the Government of Bombay, Sir A. Grant institutes an elaborate, and in some respects, exhaustive, comparison of the different standards adopted in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay for the University Examinations of those Presidencies. But it appears to us that there is a fundamental error underlying this comparison, which vitiates the whole argument.

2. It will, we think, be allowed by all that the difficulty of passing any examination depends on three main considerations,—1*st*, the subjects in which the candidate is examined; 2*nd*, the nature of the papers set in these subjects; and 3*rd*, the minimum proportion of marks which the candidate is obliged to obtain in order to pass. Sir A. Grant's fundamental error, as it seems to us, is that he deals with the first only of these considerations; whereas the other two are equally important, or rather have more influence than the first, in determining the real difficulty of the examination. Arguing that one examination is more difficult than another, simply because the list of subjects in which the candidates are tested is longer, is much the same as declaring that one book must be more difficult than another, because it is bigger, without taking into consideration the subject or character of the composition.

3. But there are one or two other points which it will be well to consider before proceeding to compare the Madras and Bombay examinations. Sir A. Grant claims credit for his own University, as compared with that of Madras, on the following grounds:—*first*, that all examinations are held in the Presidency town; *second*, that a classical language is required both for the F. A. and B. A. Examinations; *third*, that a strict oral examination is exacted at all stages of the University course; and *fourth*, that in the Matriculation Examination, no text-books are selected in language, the papers bearing on the language generally.

4. He allows, with regard to the first point, that Bombay is, from its limited area, in a more favorable position than either Calcutta or Madras, and this no doubt is so; but we submit that it is open to doubt whether the Bombay practice is, as regards the earlier examinations, more beneficial than that of the sister Universities. Two issues then may be taken on this question. Is the practice desirable? and if so, is it, in the case of Madras, feasible? One great object, it appears to us, of our Indian Universities, is to stimulate education throughout the length and breadth of the land, and therefore any practice

which directly tends to diminish the number of candidates must be regarded with suspicion. No one can doubt that bringing the University Examinations to their very doors induces a large number of students in the Mofussil to present themselves for examination, who would never dream of doing so if they were obliged to take a long and expensive journey to the Presidency town. But even granting that some advantages may be derived from centralizing the examination, would not the difficulties in our case be so great as almost to amount to an impossibility? Take the case of the students at Vizagapatam or Berhampore in the north, of Mangalore in the west, and Tinnevelly in the south. We venture to say that not one in ten of students otherwise able to pass the examination would be induced to risk the loss of time and money and bear the fatigue inseparable from the long journey to the Presidency and back, and this, too, with the prospect of having to repeat the journey the next year for a higher examination if successful, or for the same examination if the candidate failed to pass. In fact, the difficulties are so great that the influence of the University Examinations over Mofussil schools, which has already produced such satisfactory results, would be seriously impaired.

5. Another consideration too may be mentioned in passing. Supposing that the Mofussil student did come up to Madras in large numbers, how could the Matriculation Examination be conducted? Last year we had upwards of a thousand candidates examined, and when we consider the rapid increase in numbers of the last few years, what crowds may not be anticipated some ten years hence? It would be difficult in the extreme to find buildings capable of containing the examinees, or proper superintendence to secure the integrity of the examination.

6. The next point, a classical language being compulsory at the F. A. and B. A. Examinations, is one of considerable importance, and is at this moment engaging the anxious attention of the Madras Senate. Admitting, however, the propriety of substituting the classical languages for the vernaculars, it may be urged in behalf of Madras that if she is later than Bombay in adopting the change, it is because she is differently circumstanced in this respect. In Madras the change, if made, will involve a sacrifice. The principal vernaculars of Bombay—Guzarathi and Marathi—are, we are informed, poor languages, utterly devoid of anything that can, even by courtesy, be called a literature; whereas the great merits of the Tamil language and literature are allowed even by those who are most anxious for the introduction of Latin and Sanscrit. Something too may be advanced in favour of Telugu, and even of Canarese and Malayalam, so that it is incumbent on us to proceed with great deliberation in following the example set by the other Indian Universities in this respect.

7. We may also observe here that after all, these claims to superiority rest only on a question of time. One might read Sir A. Grant's letter and remain under the impression that the Bombay University had always required all candidates to repair to the Presidency, and in the higher examination to take up a classical language; whereas the fact is that the examination held last November was the first in which the former point was insisted upon, and even now candidates may obtain degrees in Arts, who take up Guzarathi, Marathi, or Portuguese. We believe that we are right in stating that a large proportion of those who passed the recent B. A. Examination did in fact present themselves for examination in these vernaculars, and that this privilege will be granted for a year or two more to those who matriculated before a certain date.

8. We now proceed to the third point. No one, we suppose, will deny that an oral examination, if skilfully conducted, is a very valuable test; but then everything depends on the mode in which it is managed. We confine our *vivâ voce* examination to the B. A. Degree, which is indeed a necessity in our case, as the requisite machinery for a strict oral examination at the various Mofussil stations is not available; but admitting the value of the thing, if well done, it may, we think, pertinently be asked what strictness is possible when there is such a large number of candidates as presented themselves even at the last examination in Bombay? Sir A. Grant does not tell us, and the Bombay calendar is equally silent, how many days are devoted to this branch of the examination; but to do it thoroughly (and if imperfectly done, it is useless) in

the case of 500 candidates, the number recently examined at Bombay, would require a great number of days, and would, therefore, make the detention of the Mofussil candidates a still greater burden to them. If, on the other hand, the number of days is reduced to very small limits, a large number of examiners must be employed, and this would at once introduce an element of uncertainty and inequality, as it is impossible to suppose that so many examiners would ask questions of the same difficulty, or adopt the same standard in estimating the value of the answers.

9. As to the fourth point, it may perhaps appear at first sight that the Bombay rule is superior to our own, but we may remark here that it has always been the practice in this University to set a good many questions in each paper bearing upon the language generally (in a recent instance almost undue stress was laid on this point), so that our examination is not after all so very different from that of Bombay as Sir A. Grant states it to be. Besides it may be urged, as far as the question of mere difficulty is concerned, that the absence of text-books *need* not make the examination any harder; for if so, why are books named for the F. A. and B. A. Examinations? Surely it will not be contended that these examinations are easier than that for Matriculation. It is possible to ask as many and as difficult general questions when there are text-books as when there are none; and such questions as require thought, appreciation of an author, and examination of arguments in contradistinction to memory and practice in reading English, can only be set when text-books are given.

10. But returning to the comparison of standards adopted in the Universities of Madras and Bombay, let us first consider the third criterion. What is the minimum proportion of marks to be obtained by a candidate to entitle him to pass? On this point the Madras calendar is explicit; it lays down the rule that the candidate must obtain one-third of the marks allotted to English, one-fourth in each of the other subjects, and one-third on the whole. Definite rules are also given as to the length and difficulty of the papers, so that it is possible to estimate with great exactness the amount of proficiency required by the University. But on this point Sir A. Grant is silent, and we can hardly forbear drawing the inference that he has nothing to say on this head likely to establish the superiority of his own University.

11. Passing on to the first and second criteria of difficulty, and confining our attention for the present to the Matriculation Examination, we find ample reason for denying the alleged superiority of Bombay. Thus in English, at Madras there are two or three-hour papers, at Bombay there is but one. Bombay requires a certain amount of grammar, idiom, and structure *plus* ability to give the meaning of a passage or passages which the candidate has not seen before. Madras requires a more thorough knowledge of grammar, idiom, and structure *plus* ability to give the meaning of difficult passages which the candidate has seen before. Take for instance the papers of 1865. In the Bombay paper, the first question is undeniably more difficult than any similar question in the Madras paper; but the other questions are as undeniably fewer in number and less searching in character.

12. Next with regard to Arithmetic, Sir A. Grant states that Madras excludes Reduction, Practice, and Simple and Compound Interest. A glance at the Madras question papers will show that this is not the case. The Madras calendar places Proportion amongst its requirements, and where Arithmetic is rationally taught, Proportion includes more than it seems to do at Bombay. On comparing the papers for past years, we find it difficult to say that the examination at either University is more difficult than at the other. The Madras questions are certainly neater than those at Bombay.

13. In History, Sir A. Grant is of opinion that "Elementary History, including Greece, Rome, England, and India," must necessarily be more difficult than "the leading facts of the histories of England and India." This is a mere assumption. The question pertinent to the issue is, which University requires more study? It is obvious that an examination in "the leading facts" of the history of one country *may* require more study that one in "the Elementary History" of the whole world. When we compare the question papers,

it is clear that Bombay requires a mere smattering of knowledge, as easily acquired as forgotten. A single three-hour paper at Bombay disposes of History and Geography. At Madras there is one three-hour paper in English History, another two-hour paper in Indian History, and a third two-hour paper in Indian History, and a third two-hour paper in Geography. Thus three hours are devoted at one place to testing the same description of knowledge, which it requires seven hours to elicit at the other! It is in the face of this fact that Sir A. Grant claims the superiority for Bombay.

14. In Euclid, Bombay requires one book more than Madras, but Sir A. Grant is wrong in implying that deductions are not set at Madras. The fact is that deductions are set, and that they are so difficult as to demand a much closer study of the principles of Geometry than is required for the Bombay papers, though they include an extra book. We must, indeed, here admit that in the scheme of study for Matriculation, the calendar does not mention deductions, but an examination in Euclid without deductions could hardly be contemplated by any University, and a single glance at the examination papers contained, it must be recollected, in the very same volume which lays down the rules, would have sufficed to show Sir A. Grant how thoroughly this branch of the subject has been handled at Madras.

15. With regard to Elementary Natural Philosophy, the University of Bombay certainly requires what is not required either at Calcutta or Madras. The question whether the study of Natural Philosophy should begin before or after Matriculation, is one on which opinions will be divided; and our own view is that the study of this subject is better deferred to a later period of the student's course; but we are here concerned only with the additional difficulty imported into the examination by the introduction of this subject, and this, if we may judge from the questions set, does not appear to be very great. All that is contemplated appears to be that the student should be acquainted with a few bare facts, easily learnt by heart, and we cannot believe that to acquire this knowledge demands much time or attention, or is likely to prove of much benefit to the learner.

16. As for the other subjects in which Sir A. Grant seems to think that the two examinations are on a level, the only thing that be done is to sit down and work out a few papers set in each. One of our number has done so in Algebra, and has no hesitation in saying that Madras requires more skill and practice than Bombay.

17. On the whole, therefore, we are convinced that our examination, far from requiring a year's less study than the corresponding one at Bombay, as Sir A. Grant declares, demands in fact from candidates a much more thorough acquaintance with the subjects, and that if the Bombay scheme covers a larger area, it only seeks to make up by diffusion for what it wants in depth.

18. No fair comparison can be instituted with regard to the First Examination in Arts, as the period of the under-graduate's course at which it falls differs in the two Universities; but a comparison of the calendars will certainly produce the impression that in the most important subjects, it is not easier to pass at Madras than at Bombay. Sir A. Grant's assertion that the Madras test "is scarcely, if at all, higher than the Bombay Matriculation Standard," will at once be seen to be without foundation.

19. Thus in Mathematics, although Trigonometry is introduced, it is certainly easier to pass at Bombay than at Madras. Consider the papers set in Bombay in 1865 and 1866; in the former at least 30 marks out of 42 allowed for Euclid are given for book-work, and in the latter at least 42 out of 58. And what is the nature of the deductions? Those set in the more recent paper are such as would have been worked in any class where Euclid is taught on a reasonable system, and are therefore little more than so much book-work. The questions on Trigonometry are of the very simplest description, and do not require any deep knowledge of the subject: a few weeks' study of the smallest manual on this subject would be sufficient to carry a student triumphantly through the paper. Besides, as 58 marks out of 100 are given to Euclid alone, a man might pass fairly without any Trigonometry at all. At Madras, on the

other hand, at the recent examination, it was only just possible for a man to pass who did all the book-work with perfect accuracy, the general tone of the paper being such that to obtain high marks in it would be impossible for any one not largely gifted with mathematical ability.

20. Much stress cannot, of course, be laid upon an individual instances; but it may be here remarked that a Bombay under-graduate, precluded from presenting himself for the F. A. Examination at Bombay, by the rule that requires all candidates to be students at a recognized institution, came up to the last examination at Madras, and, though so distinguished for his Mathematics in Bombay as to hold the appointment of Mathematical Tutor at a High School and Provincial College, only just succeeded in satisfying our examiner in that subject, and acquitted himself so indifferently on the whole that he stood very near the bottom of the second class.

21. As to the B. A. Degree, Sir A. Grant disposes of the question in the most summary manner, saying that the Madras standard is of a lower calibre altogether. This is not quite so clear however. Suppose a Bombay candidate selects for his optional subjects History, Political Economy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, and the Madras candidate selects Natural Philosophy, the comparison stands thus,—

Madras.—English, Latin, Sanscrit, or Vernacular, Algebra, Euclid, Conic Sections, Statics, Trigonometry, Hydrostatics, Dynamics, Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, History of England, Selected portion of History, *e. g.*, 1868, and Guizot's History of Civilization.

Bombay.—English, Latin, or Sanscrit, Algebra, Euclid, Conic Sections, Mechanics, (1), Trigonometry, Hydrostatics, Dynamics, Arithmetic, Political Economy, England in 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries; (2), India from invasion of Baber to death of Aurungzebe, (3), and History of Mahrattas.

22. The first sight of this table makes one wonder how it could possibly be asserted that the Madras standard is of a lower calibre altogether, and reference to the calendars to see how the standard is carried out by examiners, makes the assertion appear still more extraordinary. As to the standard itself, the points to be noticed are,—(1) at Madras a choice is allowed between a classical and vernacular language, while at Bombay a classical language is obligatory. This choice does not make the examinee's work much easier; indeed, the term vernacular being almost a misnomer, it is abundantly clear, looking at the papers set, that the Tamil or Telugu candidate has quite as much to do for his degree as the Bombay candidate in Latin or Sanscrit.—(*Vide* Bombay Calendar, 1866-67.) (2.) The mathematical subjects run nearly *pari passu*, though the Madras requirements in several subjects are slightly higher, and notably the only equivalent for Astronomy in the Madras scheme is Arithmetic in that of Bombay. (3.) Moral Philosophy at Madras pairs off with Political Economy at Bombay, and no great advantage can be claimed on either side. (4.) The whole of English History at Madras against the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries at Bombay. It may be urged that the selection of these centuries only is intended to make the examination more searching; but, looking again at the papers, the examiners do not seem to have taken much advantage of this. As to the other historical subjects, supposing the Bombay candidate to have taken up Indian History, the comparison is simply ridiculous. (See particularly Indian History questions, Bombay Calendar for 1866-67.)

23. Again, in another very important point Bombay is inferior to Madras. While the text-books in English selected at the two Universities seem much on a par, and the questions upon them agree pretty well as to difficulty, it must be observed that at Madras there are three papers against two at Bombay; the third Madras paper being upon English generally, with special reference to the history of the language. To this paper there is no parallel in the Bombay scheme, either in kind or in difficulty.

24. Where then, he may ask, is the alleged superiority? The advocates of Bombay can hardly take refuge in the classical language. In the first place

our East Indian and European candidates frequently select Latin, and so place themselves on an equality with Bombay in this respect, and as to the Hindus, certainly our Tamil, Telugu, or Malayalam is at least as difficult as the Sanscrit standard at Bombay. Besides this, there is yet another consideration deserving of passing notice, and that is that at Bombay there are three optional subjects, while at Madras there is only one. This enables the Bombay candidate to consult his own inclinations and capabilities more than the Madras man has a chance of doing, and thus the examination is to a certain extent made easier to him.

25. As to the Degree of M. A., while Sir A. Grant has to admit the superiority of the Madras test, we must on our part admit the justness of his taunt that, whatever the merits of the standard may be, no one has yet come forward for the examination. It is, however, some consolation to know that, in all human probability, this reproach will be removed from us in the course of next year.

E. B. POWELL,
A. R. SYMONDS,
EDMUND THOMPSON.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY MEASURES ADOPTED AT JEDDA.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—(Sanitary), No. 19, dated 4th June 1868.

I forward herewith, for the information of your Excellency in Council, copy of a letter from the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated the 13th April 1868, with a report addressed by Dr. Dickson to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, relative to the sanitary measures which have been adopted at Jedda.

From E. HAMMOND, Esq., Under Secy. of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Under Secretary of State for India,—dated 13th April 1868.

With reference to Mr. Egerton's letter of the 16th ultimo, I am directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, enclosing a report drawn up by Dr. Dickson relative to the sanitary measures adopted at Jedda.

From the Hon'ble H. ELLIOT, to Lord STANLEY,—No. 27, dated 29th March 1868.

I have the honor to inclose the copy of a letter from Dr. Dickson, reporting on sanitary measures which have been adopted at Jedda.

From Dr. E. D. DICKSON, to the Hon'ble H. ELLIOT,—No. 15, dated 27th March 1868.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the Board of Health has received a letter from Dr. Bimsenstein, Inspector of the Hedjaz Commission, dated Jedda, February 27th, announcing the safe arrival there of all the members of the Commission, and the nomination of Sanitary Agents, Méposés Sanitaires, and Health Guards at the several ports along the coast of Hedjaz and Yemen, and that all vessels touching at those ports are required to show a bill of health under penalty of the fine as established by the Ottoman Sanitary Regulations.

He describes, moreover, the manner in which the caravan of pilgrims will be superintended by medical officers on their return from Mecca, and then proceeds to say that, thanks to Nooree Effendee, the Governor of Jedda, the hygienic condition of that town has greatly improved since his last visit there, so that he hardly recognised the place again. The sea-board of Jedda is now lined by a well-built quay; the swamps which formerly surrounded the town have been filled up; the streets and bazaars within the city have been widened, made straight and covered over with planks to keep off the rays of the sun; a degree of cleanliness, utter

unknown in other eastern towns, pervades the whole place, and an abundant stream supplies Jedda with fresh water. Nooree Effendee has effected this by repairing the water-conduits of "Tirash Yoosoof," which had been destroyed by the tank proprietors, as stated in the report of the Commission of 1866, and the water is now gratuitously distributed to the town by means of fourteen fountains.

Dr. Bimsenstein further stated that the health officers are well seconded in their work by the local authorities and by the people in general, who begin now to appreciate the advantages derived from their presence. Few pilgrims had gone there this year, viz.:—

From Suez	3,456
„ India	3,093
Total arrivals by sea ...	6,549

The Board of Health now proposes to add to the improvements a lazaretto established on the Island of *Camaran* for ships and pilgrims that have to be put in quarantine in consequence of their being contaminated with cholera.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

STATE OF TRADE WITH LADAKH.

Memorandum by Dr. H. Cayley, No. 4, dated Le, 2nd June 1868.

Continuation of Weekly Narrative.

As the Kullu and Rampore routes are still closed, and no news has come from Yarkand, trade is at present very limited in extent. The annexed tables show the exports from and imports into Ladakh during the past six months. The few articles by the Yarkand and Rampore routes came just as I left in November last. Merchandise to the value of nearly Rs. 18,000 has entered Ladakh from Cashmir and other parts of the Maharajah's territories, chiefly for exportation to Yarkand and Chantang. During the same period, the exports were of the value of Rs. 56,000. A small proportion has started for Kullu and Rampore, and the rest has gone to Cashmir and Yarkand. A large amount of Lhassa Brick Tea has been taken to Cashmir, and two merchants with tea, spices, cloth and skins started about one month ago for Yarkand.

2. The traders now in Le all speak of the fairness with which they are treated by the new Wazir, and say that they are subjected to none of the annoyances and unauthorised exactions formerly complained of.

Exports from Ladakh during six months ending May 31st, 1868.

Articles.	Quantity in "Kacha" Maunds by				Total.	Rate in Ladakh.	Value.
	Kullu.	Rampore.	Cashmir.	Yarkand.			
	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	Rs.	Rs. A.
Tea ...	.....	....	*262 4	7 0	269 4	64 per md.	17,222 0
Pushm, white ...	.....	1 0	487 17	.....	488 17	20 „	9,768 0
Ditto, black ...	.	9 0	80 14	.....	80 14	15 „	1,205 0
Bhung ...	8 31	145 20	314 30	.....	469 1	15 „	7,035 0
Phulla, (soda earth) ...	. ..	.....	44 7	.....	44 7	8 annas.	22 0
Opium ...	.....	.....	3 10	.....	3 10	96 Rs.	312 0
Soap ...	.....	.....	† 0 20	... .	0 20	16 „	8 0
China rhubarb ...	.....	.....	0 5	.	0 5	8 per seer.	40 0
Piece goods, cotton ..	.....	.....	† 4 25	168 0	172 25	70 per md.	12,084 0
Treacle ...	.....	.....	† 1 0	.	1 0	12 „	12 0
Spices ...	.....	....	† 7 37	217 0	224 37	16 „	3,598 0
Goat skins ...	.....	... .	.....	154 0	154 0	25 „	3,850 0
Felts ..	. .	55 No.	275 No.	.....	330 No.	2 each.	660 0
Carpets ...	... ..	1 „	11 „	.....	12 „	10 „	120 0
Chowris ..	.. ..	.....	62 „	.....	62 „	1 „	62 0
Tunkas (Chantang felts)	. ..	.....	2 „	.....	2 „	8 „	16 0
Silk handkerchiefs ..	. . .	.....	46 „	.....	46 „	4 ans. each.	11 8
Mushru, silk cloth ...	.....	.....	1 piece.	.....	1 piece.	4 Rs. each.	4 0
Silver ingots ...	.....	.....	2 No.	... ..	2 No.	166 „	332 0
Musk bags .		.....	4 „	.	4 „	8 „	32 0
Bulti chuddars ...	2 pairs.	.. ...	.....	..	2 pairs.	16 per pair.	32 0
Total ...	8 31	146 20	1,206 9	546 0	1,907 15	....	56,425 8

* Brick Tea from Lhassa.
† Exported to Skardo.

(Sd.) H. CAYLEY,
On Special duty, Ladakh.

Imports into Ladakh during six months ending May 31st, 1868.

Articles.	Quantity in "Kacha" Maunds (16 Seers) by								Total.		Rate at Lé.	Value.	
	Kullu.		Rampore.		Cashmir.		Yarkand.						
			M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	Rs.	Rs.	A.
Buzzazi (cotton goods) ...	.....		5	20	0	20	7	0	13	0	70 per md.	910	0
Spices ...	.....		.....		1	12	.....		1	12	16 „	21	0
Saffron ...	.....		.....		15	18	.....		15	18	640 „	9,890	0
Thread ...	.....		.....		0	1	.....		0	1	4 per seer.	4	0
Pushm ...	.....		.....		.....		7	0	7	0	20 per md.	140	0
Bhung ...	.....		.....		.....		30	0	30	0	15 „	450	0
Tobacco ...	.....		.....		55	35	.....		55	35	8 „	447	0
Rice ...	.....		.....		12	20	.....		12	20	2 „	25	0
Haberdashery ...	.....		.....		2	0	.....		2	0	60 „	120	0
Copper vessels ...	.....		.....		3	21	.....		3	21	32 „	113	0
Horse shoes ...	.....		.....		0	6	.....		0	6	.....	1	8
Silver (rupees Indian) ...	.....		.....		3	5	.....		3	5	1,280 „	4,000	0
Honey ...	.....		.....		50	0	.....		50	0	10 „	500	0
China rhubarb ...	.....		.....		.....		0	5	0	5	8 per seer.	40	0
Red dye, (majeet) ...	.....		.....		20	0	.....		20	0	8 per md.	160	0
Snuff ...	.....		.....		1 bottle.		.....		1 bottle.		.....	3	0
Pen cases ...	.....		.....		4 No.		.....		4 No.		2 each.	8	0
Chiken work ...	.....		.....		2 pieces.		.....		2 pieces.		8 „	16	0
Paper ...	.....		.....		119 quires.		.....		119 quires.		1 „	119	0
Caps ...	.....		.....		8 No.		.....		8 No.		.....	2	0
Shoes ...	.....		.....		236 pairs.		.....		236 pairs.		1 per pair.	236	0
Stockings ...	.....		.....		51 „		.....		51 „		8 a. per p.	25	8
Otter skins ...	.....		.....		9 No.		.....		9 No.		4 Rs. each.	36	0
Guns and pistols ...	.....		.....		6 „		.....		6 „		.....	50	0
Tulwars ...	.....		.....		2 „		.....		2 „		8 each.	16	0
Cashmir puttús ...	.....		.....		12 pieces.		.....		12 pieces.		8 „	96	0
Ditto pushmina chuddars	.....		.....		7 pairs.		.....		7 pairs.		75 per p.	525	0
Bulti chuddars ...	.....		.....		51 „		.....		51 „		16 „	916	0
Ditto puggree, &c. ...	.....		.....		22 No.		.....		22 No.		.....	107	0
					M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.			
Total ...	.....		5	20	164	18	44	5	214	3	.....	18,937	0

(Sd.) H. CAYLEY,
On Special duty, Ladakh.

Printed and Published for the Government of India *at the* Government Branch Press, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, DATED 30TH JULY 1868.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in directing the publication of the following despatches from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, communicating to the Government of India and to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and to His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., the expression of Her Majesty's most gracious acknowledgment of the services rendered by the Commander and the [illegible] pring

discipline exhibited by the troops when in the field have contributed to the attainment of a success of no ordinary character.

3. It is with especial gratification that I find myself charged with the duty of conveying through your Excellency Her Majesty's thanks to the gallant Army of India, and I am commanded to desire that those thanks may be communicated in the most public manner to the entire service.

4. I have separately addressed the Governments of Madras and Bombay on the share which the Armies of those Presidencies have borne in the campaign; and I take occasion to request your Excellency to express to the Commander-in-Chief in India and to the Army of Bengal the high sense entertained by Her Majesty of the very efficient manner in which the Bengal Contingent was equipped and despatched to the Red Sea.

5. I take this opportunity of forwarding to your Excellency a copy of a letter, dated the 1st instant, which, in accordance with the commands of Her Majesty, I have addressed to Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier on the termination of the operations of the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

From the Right Hon'ble Sir STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, Fort St. George,—(Military), No. 70, dated 3rd July 1868.

I transmit for the information of your Lordship's Government a copy of a despatch,* which, in accordance with the commands of Her Majesty, I have this day addressed to the Governor General in Co[illegible] conveying to the Government and the Army of India the thanks of Her M[illegible] the service rendered by them in the conduct of the operations in Abyssin[illegible] nation of which in the most satisfactory manner has been recently [illegible] Maj[illegible]rnment.

*No. 233.

2. In doing so, I take the opportunity of tendering to your Excellency the cordial thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the exertions on the part of the Government of Bombay which have so largely contributed to this important result.

3. The energetic and able measures taken by you on the receipt of the instructions which I had the honor to communicate to you in my several telegraphic messages of the 1st, 13th, and 14th of August last, and in my secret despatch of the 16th of the same month, rendered it possible for the Expeditionary Force to take the field in sufficient time to accomplish the object of the campaign within the season during which active military operations could be carried on in Abyssinia.

4. I notice that, in your Excellency's telegraphic message of the 29th July, you stated, in answer to a question which I had addressed to you, that "the operations ought to commence by January in order to be finished in one season," and that you "could have the force ready in time, provided only that you could obtain animals, which should be collected immediately."

5. The authority to collect transport animals was conveyed to you by my telegraphic message of the 1st August, and the result was that Sir Robert Napier was enabled to land at Zoulla and to assume the command of the Expeditionary Force on the 3rd of January.

6. The precision with which the plans laid for the conduct of the Expedition were carried into execution has been throughout one of its most remarkable charac-

4. Her Majesty has observed with special pleasure the care which has been taken to provide for the wants of the sick and wounded; and, while rejoicing to learn that, under the blessing of God, the losses sustained in the campaign have been but trifling, desires me to convey to your Excellency Her thanks for this foresight, and at the same time to express Her gratification at hearing of the satisfactory progress of the wounded towards recovery.

5. Throughout the campaign, your Excellency has been well and ably supported by the divisional and other officers under your command, to whom, as well as to the officers employed in the Political Department, I am commanded to express Her Majesty's warmest acknowledgments.

6. Her Majesty desires me to convey to the troops, both European and Native, Her hearty thanks for the zeal, good humour, patience, and fortitude with which they have supported the severe labours and privations of the campaign; for the admirable discipline which has distinguished the entire force; and for the gallantry displayed by those who took part in the final struggle.

7. It is with peculiar gratification that I find myself charged with the duty of conveying these acknowledgments to the Native portion of the Army. They have taken a worthy place by the side of their English fellow soldiers in an operation on which the attention of Europe has been fixed, and have given the world a striking proof of the extent to which India contributes to the power of the British Empire.

No. 31 of 1868.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th July 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVIII OF 1868.

An Act for investing the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills with the powers of a Court of Small Causes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills appointed under the provisions of Madras Act No. I of 1868 *(for the appointment of a Commissioner for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice and for the superintendence and collection of the revenues on the Neilgherry Hills)* should be invested with the powers of a Court of Small Causes constituted under the provisions of Act No. XI of 1865 *(to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature)*; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Power to invest Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Neilgherry Hills with Small Cause jurisdiction.

1. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may, by notification in the local official Gazette, authorize the said Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner to exercise jointly or separately within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the said Commissioner the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes constituted under the provisions of the said Act No. XI of 1865; but subject to the rules hereinafter referred to.

Power to make rules.

2. The said Governor in Council may frame rules providing for the distribution of business between the said Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner in their capacity of Judges of a Court of Small Causes, and generally for defining their duties and relative positions when acting in such capacity, and may also from time to time alter and add to the rules so made: Provided that such rules, alterations and additions are consistent with the provisions of this Act.

Opinion of Commissioner to prevail in case of difference.

3. Whenever there is a difference of opinion between the said Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner sitting together as aforesaid upon any question of fact, law or practice, or upon any usage having the force of law, the opinion of the Commissioner shall prevail.

Pending suits.

4. Suits and proceedings pending before the Civil Judge at Ootacamund, in his capacity of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, when this Act comes into operation, shall be heard and determined by the said Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner in accordance with the rules to be made under section 2.

Commencement of Act.

5. This Act shall come into operation on such day as the said Governor in Council shall notify in the said Gazette.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd July 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIX OF 1868.

THE OUDH RENT ACT.

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An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Rent in Oudh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to rent in Oudh and to other matters connected therewith; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and extent of Act.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Oudh Rent Act," and shall extend only to Oudh.

Repeal of laws, &c.

2. All laws, orders having the force of law and rules in force in Oudh, inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act, are repealed.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Oudh."

"Oudh" means the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh at the time of the passing of this Act:

"Court."

"Court" means any judicial officer presiding in a Court of revenue for the disposal of matters under this Act:

"Suit."

"Suit" means a suit under this Act:

"Assistant Commissioner."

"Assistant Commissioner" includes an Extra Assistant Commissioner:

"Land."

"Land" applies only to land assessed to the land-revenue, and includes land whereof the revenue has been assigned by Government: it also includes the ungathered produce of land, whether spontaneous or otherwise, and whether growing in earth or water:

"Revenue." "Revenue" means the money payable to the Government on account of land:

"Rent." "Rent" means the money or the portion of the produce of land, payable on account of the use or occupation of land, or on account of the use of water for irrigation:

"Proprietor." "Proprietor" does not include an under-proprietor. Where there are two private rights of property, one superior and the other subordinate, in the same land, "proprietor" means the holder of the superior right only:

"Proprietary right." "Proprietary right" means a proprietor's right in land:

"Under-proprietor." "Under-proprietor" means any person possessing a heritable and transferable right of property in land for which he is liable to pay rent:

"Under-proprietary right." "Under-proprietary right" means an under-proprietor's right in land:

"Tenant." "Tenant" means any person, not being an under-proprietor, who is liable to pay rent:

"Landlord." "Landlord" means any person to whom an under-proprietor or tenant is liable to pay rent:

"Representative." "Representative" means an heir or any other person taking by operation of law or by will a beneficial interest in the property of a deceased person. It includes the guardian of a minor and the legal curator of a lunatic or idiot: and

"Lumberdár." "Lumberdár" means any person who has executed an engagement for the payment of the revenue to Government, or for the payment to a landlord of the rent due from under-proprietors holding a sub-settlement.

Saving of written agreements. 4. Nothing in sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 28 shall affect the terms of any agreement in writing heretofore or hereafter entered into respecting the subject-matter of the said sections respectively.

Index not to have force of law. Nothing in the Index to this Act shall be deemed to have the force of law.

CHAPTER II.

OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LANDLORDS, UNDER-PROPRIETORS AND TENANTS.

Right of Occupancy.

Tenants having a right of occupancy. 5. Tenants who have lost all proprietary right, whether superior or subordinate, in the lands which they hold or cultivate, shall, so long as they pay the rent payable for the same according to the provisions of this Act, have a right of occupancy under the following rule:—

Rule.

Every such tenant, who, within thirty years next before the thirteenth day of February 1856, has been, either by himself, or by himself and some other person from whom he has inherited, in possession as proprietor in a village or estate, shall be deemed to possess a heritable but not a transferable right of occupancy in the land which he cultivated or held in such village or estate on the twenty-fourth day of August 1866: Provided that such land has not come into his occupation, or the occupation of the person from whom he has inherited, for the first time since the said thirteenth day of February 1856: Provided also that no such tenant shall have a right of occupancy in any village or estate in which he or any co-sharer with him possesses any under-proprietary right.

Nothing contained in the former part of this section shall affect the terms of any agreement in writing hereafter entered into between a landlord and tenant.

Loss of right of occupancy. 6. If a tenant having a right of occupancy be ejected, in accordance with the provisions of section 41, from the land in which he possesses such right, he shall thereupon lose his right of occupancy in such land.

Tenants' Right to Leases.

Tenant's right to a lease. 7. Every tenant is entitled to receive from his landlord a lease executed by him and containing the following particulars:—

The quantity of land; and, where the fields comprised in the lease have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field:

The term for which the lease is granted:

The amount of rent payable:

The instalments in which and the times at which the same is to be paid:

Any special conditions of the lease:

And, if the rent is payable in kind, the proportion of produce to be delivered, and the time, manner and place of delivery.

Lease to which tenant having right of occupancy is entitled. 8. Tenants having a right of occupancy are entitled to receive leases at rates of rent determined in accordance with the provisions contained in sections 32, 33 and 34.

Lease to which tenant not having right of occupancy is entitled. 9. Tenants not having a right of occupancy are entitled to leases only on such terms as may be agreed on between them and the landlord.

Landlords' Right to Counterparts.

Landlord entitled to counterpart. 10. Every landlord who grants a lease is entitled to receive from the tenant a counterpart executed by him.

Cancelment of Leases.

Cancelment of lease. 11. When any landlord or any tenant not having a right of occupancy fails to perform or observe any of the stipulations contained in the lease, such lease shall be liable to be cancelled by a decree.

If after such decree, the ejectment of the tenant is postponed in accordance with the provisions of section 38, he shall be liable, so long as he remains in occupation of the land comprised in the lease, to pay the rent reserved thereby.

Arrears of Revenue or Rent.

What to be deemed an arrear of revenue or rent.

12. Any instalment of revenue or rent which is not paid on or before the day when the same becomes due, whether under a written agreement or according to law or local usage, shall be deemed to be for the purposes of this Act an arrear of revenue or rent as the case may be.

Provided that, unless the proprietor and under-proprietor shall have otherwise agreed in writing, the rent payable to the former by the latter shall be held to become due one month before the date fixed for the payment of the revenue on account of the village in which the land in respect of which such rent is payable is situate, and to be payable in the same number of instalments as the said revenue; and the amount of each instalment of such rent shall bear the same proportion to the whole of such rent payable for the year as the amount of each instalment of such revenue bears to the whole of such revenue payable for the year.

Receipts.

Receipts for rent.

13. Receipts for rent and acknowledgments of the tender of rent shall specify the year or years on account of which it has been paid or tendered; and any refusal to make such specification shall be held to be a withholding of a receipt or acknowledgment.

If such receipt or acknowledgment is withheld from any under-proprietor or tenant without sufficient cause, he may recover compensation from the landlord not exceeding the amount so paid or tendered.

Deposit of Revenue or Rent in Court without Suit.

Power to pay into Court, without suit brought, amount of revenue or rent due.

14. If any co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant having a right of occupancy, or holding under an unexpired lease or under an agreement or decree shall, at the place where the revenue or rent of the land held or cultivated by him is usually payable, tender to the person authorized to receive the same payment of the full amount of such revenue or rent due in respect of such land, and if such amount is not accepted, and a receipt in full forthwith granted, it shall be lawful for the co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant, without any suit having been instituted against him, to deposit such amount in Court to the credit of the person authorized to receive it.

Such deposit shall, so far as regards the co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant and all persons claiming through or under him, operate as a payment then made to the lumberdár or landlord of the amount so deposited.

Procedure on making and withdrawing such payment.

15. The Court shall receive such deposit on the written application of the co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant or his recognized agent: the application shall bear a stamp of eight annas; and on such co-sharer, under-proprietor, tenant or agent, making a declaration in the form set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, the Court shall give him a receipt for the deposit.

Such declaration shall be verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of plaints in the Code of Civil Procedure, and the provisions of section 24 of the said Code shall apply to the person making the verification.

Upon receiving the money so deposited, the Court shall issue to the person to whose credit it has been deposited a notice in the form set forth in Schedule B hereto annexed.

Service of notice.

Such notice shall be served by the proper officer without the payment of any fee upon the person to whom it is addressed or upon his recognized agent.

In the absence of any such agent, it may be served by putting up a copy of the same at the Court-house, and another copy at the ordinary place of residence within the jurisdiction of the Court of such person, or if there be no such place, at the place where the revenue or rent is usually paid to the lumberdár or landlord, as the case may be, for the land in respect of which the money has been deposited.

If the person on whom such notice is served or his recognized agent appears and applies that the money in deposit be paid to him, it shall immediately be paid accordingly.

Limitation of suits for balance of revenue or rent.

16. Whenever a deposit has been made under the provisions of this Act, no suit shall be brought against the depositor or his representative on account of any revenue or rent which accrued due in respect of the land last hereinbefore mentioned prior to the date of the deposit, unless such suit is instituted within six months from the date of the service of the notice mentioned in section 15.

Compensation for non-acceptance of revenue or rent.

17. If, at the time of passing the decision in any such suit, the Court is satisfied that the full amount of revenue or rent due at the time of the deposit was tendered to, and was not accepted by, the lumberdár or landlord or his recognized agent, as the case may be, or that a receipt or acknowledgment was withheld for such amount without sufficient cause, the Court may award to such depositor compensation from the lumberdár or landlord, not exceeding the amount so paid or tendered.

If the Court be satisfied that the amount of the deposit was less than the amount of revenue or rent due, the Court shall pay the amount of the deposit to the lumberdár or landlord, and shall make a decree for the balance due by the depositor.

Illegal Enforcement of Payment of Rent.

Compensation to under-proprietor or tenant for illegal enforcement of payment.

18. If payment of rent or of any sum in excess of the rent legally claimable is illegally enforced, and any under-proprietor or tenant institutes a suit to recover compensation for such enforcement, the Court may award to him compensation not exceed-

ing the sum of Rupees two hundred, in addition to any amount for which it makes a decree in respect of such payment.

An award of compensation under the former part of this section shall not bar any prosecution to which the person enforcing such payment may be liable under any law for the time being in force.

Abatement of Rent.

Suits for abatement of rent by under-proprietor or tenant.

19. No suit for an abatement of rent shall be brought by any under-proprietor or tenant, except on the ground that the area of the land has been diminished by diluvion, or on some ground specified in any lease, agreement or decree under which he holds:

Provided that, if the under-proprietor hold a sub-settlement in a revenue-paying estate, no such abatement shall be allowed to the under-proprietor unless a remission of revenue has been allowed on the same ground and by competent authority in the same estate.

Remission of Rent.

When Court may allow remission from rent.

20. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 19, 35 and 36, the Court, in making a decree for an arrear of rent, may allow such remission from the rent payable by any under-proprietor or tenant as appears equitable, if the area of the land in his occupation has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise, or if the produce of such land has been diminished by drought or hail, or other calamity beyond his control, to such an extent that the full amount of rent payable by him cannot, in the opinion of the Court, be equitably decreed:

Provided that, if the under-proprietor hold a sub-settlement, or if the tenant hold a lease for a term of not less than five years or have a right of occupancy in a revenue-paying estate, no such remission shall be allowed to him unless a remission of revenue shall have been allowed on the same ground and by competent authority in the same estate.

Relinquishment of Land.

Relinquishment of land by tenant.

21. Every tenant shall continue liable for the rent of the land in his holding, unless on or before the fifteenth day of May in any year he gives notice to the landlord or his recognized agent of his desire to relinquish such land, and relinquishes it accordingly, or unless it has been let to any other person by such landlord or agent.

If the landlord or his recognized agent refuse to receive such notice, the tenant may apply to the tahsildár or proper officer, and written notice of such desire shall thereupon be served on such landlord or agent, and the tenant shall pay the costs of service.

The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the landlord or agent. But if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or, if he does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at the *chaupál* or other conspicuous place in the village wherein the land is situate.

Compensation for Tenants' Improvements.

Tenants' right to compensation for improvements.

22. If any tenant, or the person from whom he has inherited, make any such improvements on the land in his occupation as are hereinafter mentioned, the rent payable by him or his representative shall not be enhanced, nor shall he or his representative be ejected from the same land unless and until he or his representative, as the case may be, has received compensation for the outlay, in money or labour, or both, expended in making such improvements, by him, or the person from whom he has inherited, or whom he represents, within thirty years next before the date of such enhancement or ejectment.

"Improvements" defined.

23. The word "improvements," as used in section 22, means works by which the annual letting value of the land has been, and, at the time of demanding compensation continues to be, increased, and comprises—

1*st*.—The construction of works for the storage of water, for the supply of water for agricultural purposes, for drainage, and for protection against floods; the construction of wells; the reclaiming and clearing of waste lands and jungles; and other works of a like nature;

2*nd*.—The renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works, or such alterations therein or additions thereto, as are not required for maintaining the same, and which increase durably their value.

Compensation how made.

24. Such compensation may, at the option of the landlord or his representative, be made—

(1.)—By payment in money;

(2.)—By the grant of a beneficial lease of the land by the landlord or his representative to the tenant or his representative; or

(3.)—Partly by payment in money and partly by the grant of such lease as aforesaid.

Provision for difference as to amount or value of compensation.

25. In case of difference as to the amount or value of the compensation tendered, either party may present an application to the Court, on a paper bearing a stamp of eight annas, stating the matter in dispute and requesting a determination thereof.

On receiving such application the Court shall cause notice thereof to be served on the other party, and, after taking such evidence as the parties or either of them may adduce, and after such further enquiry (if any) as it may deem necessary, determine (as the case may be) the amount of the payment or the terms of the lease or both.

In determining such amount, the Court shall take into account any assistance given by the landlord, either directly in money, material or labour at the time of making such improvements, or indirectly by subsequently allowing the tenant to hold at a rate of rent more favourable than the rate at which he otherwise would have held.

The proceedings on any such application shall be deemed to be a suit for the purposes of chapter

six (as to reference to arbitration) of the Code of Civil Procedure, and of section nine of Act No. XXIII of 1861, (*to amend Act VIII of* 1859.

Tender of lease for twenty years to bar right to compensation for improvements.

26. If in any case a landlord tenders to a tenant a lease of the land in his occupation, for a term of not less than twenty years from the date of the tender, at the annual rent then paid by the tenant, or at such other annual rent as may be agreed upon, such tender, if accepted by the tenant, shall bar any claim by him or his representative in respect of improvements previously made on such land by the tenant or the person from whom he has inherited.

Survey and Measurement.

Landlord's right to enter and measure land.

27. Every landlord, his agents and surveyors, may at all reasonable times enter upon any land comprised in his estate for the purpose of surveying and measuring the same.

CHAPTER III.

COMMUTATION AND PAYMENT OF RENT IN KIND.

Commutation of rents in kind.

28. In any district in which a settlement of revenue is in progress, it shall be in the discretion of any officer employed in making or revising such settlement, in any case in which the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy is paid in kind, or by the estimated value of a portion of the crop, to commute, on the application either of the landlord or the tenant, such rent into a rent in money.

The amount of rent thus fixed shall be binding upon the parties concerned.

All decisions already passed by any such officer, commuting rents in kind or by valuation to rents in money, shall, subject to the same appeal as is given by this Act in respect of decisions passed in suits, be binding on the parties concerned.

Chief Commissioner may extend section 28, and declare officers to hear and decide cases thereunder.

29. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh may extend the provisions of section 28 to any district or portion of a district in which a settlement of revenue is not in progress;

and may declare what officers are empowered to hear and decide cases under this section;

and may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, make rules for the guidance of officers acting under this section and section 28, and from time to time, with the like sanction, alter and add to the rules so made:

Provided that such rules, alterations and additions are consistent with this Act.

Division or appraisement of produce taken for rent.

30. Wherever rent is taken by division of the produce in kind, or by estimate or appraisement of the standing crop or other procedure of a similar nature requiring the presence both of the tenant and landlord either personally or by a recognized agent, if either party neglect to be present at the proper period, or if a dispute arise between the parties regarding such division, estimate, or appraisement, either party may present an application to the Court on a paper bearing a stamp of eight annas, requesting that a proper officer be deputed to make the division, estimate, or appraisement.

Procedure in case of dispute.

31. On receiving such application, the Court shall issue a written notice to the other party to attend on the date and at the place specified in the notice, and shall depute an officer before whom the division, estimate or appraisement shall be made.

The award of such officer in respect of such division, estimate or appraisement shall be final, unless within one month from the date thereof, either party institutes a suit to set it aside.

CHAPTER IV.

ENHANCEMENT AND FIXING RATES OF RENT.

A.—Tenants with Right of Occupancy.

Enhancement of rent of tenant with right of occupancy.

32. No tenant having a right of occupancy in any land shall, in case of dispute as to the rent to be paid in respect of such land, be liable to an enhancement of the rent except in pursuance of a decree made under this Act, on some one of the following grounds (that is to say):

1st Ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is below the rate of rent usually paid by the same class of tenants having a right of occupancy for land of a similar description, and with similar advantages, situate in the same village.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall enhance his rent to such amount as the plaintiff demands, not exceeding such rate.

2nd Ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is more than 12½ per cent. below the rate of rent usually paid by tenants of the same class not having a right of occupancy for land of a similar description, and with similar advantages, situate in the same village.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall enhance his rent to such amount as the plaintiff demands, not exceeding such rate less 12½ per cent.

3rd Ground.—That the quantity of land held by him exceeds the quantity for which he has previously paid rent.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall decree rent for the land in excess at rates to be fixed by the first or the second of the Rules contained in this section, as the case may be.

Nothing contained in the previous part of this section shall affect the terms of any agreement in writing hereafter entered into between a landlord and tenant.

Term for re-enhancement, after decision fixing rent under section 32.

33. After a decision has been passed in accordance with section 32, no suit shall lie for re-enhancement of such rent until the expiration of five years from the date of such decision, except on the said third ground, or,

in the case referred to in section 34, until by re-assessment, within the said term of five years, the revenue of such land has been increased.

Enhancement on re-assessment of revenue.

34. On such re-assessment, if the rent of such tenant cannot be enhanced under section 32, by reason of the absence of the grounds therein mentioned, the landlord may institute a suit to enhance the rent to a sum not exceeding double the average amount of the revenue imposed at such re-assessment upon land of a similar description and with similar advantages, held by tenants of the same class in the same village.

B.—Tenants not having Right of Occupancy.

Court not to enquire into propriety of rate of rent payable by tenant not having right of occupancy.

35. The Court shall in no case enquire into the propriety of the rate of rent payable by a tenant not having a right of occupancy.

The rent payable by such tenant for any land in his occupation shall be such amount as may be agreed upon between him and the landlord; or, if no such agreement has been made, such amount as was payable for the land in the last preceding year.

Suits in which there is evidence in writing of agreement to alter rent.

36. If in any suit between a landlord and a tenant not having a right of occupancy, the amount of rent payable by such tenant shall be disputed, he shall not be held liable to pay rent other than that payable by him for the last preceding year, unless the Court is satisfied by evidence in writing that the parties have agreed that the rent so payable shall be altered.

CHAPTER V.

EJECTMENT.

General Provisions.

Grounds on which tenant may contest liability to ejectment.

37. A tenant may contest his liability to be ejected from the land which he holds on any of the following grounds:—

First.—That he holds a lease or an agreement, or a decree of Court, under the terms of which he is not liable to such ejectment:

Second.—That he has a right of occupancy in the land:

Third.—And if he be a tenant not having a right of occupancy, that notice of ejectment has not been served upon him in manner provided by section 43.

Time of ejectment of tenant.

38. No tenant, except a sub-lessor, shall in any case, whether in execution of a decree or otherwise, be ejected from the land in his occupancy, except between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of June in any year after the passing of this Act; unless while his rent is in arrear, he has failed to cultivate the land in his possession in accordance with the terms on which he holds it.

Time of ejectment of sub-lessor.

39. A sub-lessor liable to be ejected under the provisions of this Act may be ejected at any time during his tenancy.

Ejectment for arrears of rent.

40. Any tenant, other than a sub-lessor, from whom an arrear of rent remains due on the fifteenth day of May in any year after the passing of this Act, and any sub-lessor from whom an arrear of rent remains due at any time during his tenancy may, subject to the provisions of sections 38, 39 and 41, be ejected from the land in respect of which the arrear is due

Tenant with Right of Occupancy.

Ejectment of tenant having a right of occupancy.

41. No tenant having a right of occupancy, or holding under an unexpired lease, or special agreement, or decree of Court, shall be ejected otherwise than in execution of a decree for ejectment.

Provided that if the tenant have a right of occupancy in the land from which the landlord desires to eject him, the decree shall not be made unless at the date of the decree a decree against such tenant for an arrear of rent in respect of such land has remained unsatisfied for fifteen days or upwards.

Tenant without Right of Occupancy.

Ejectment of tenant not having a right of occupancy.

42. A tenant not having a right of occupancy and not holding under an unexpired lease or an agreement or a decree of Court, may be ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act; *first*, in execution of a decree for arrears of rent or for ejectment; or *second*, by notice given by his landlord in the manner described in section 43.

Notice.

Notice of ejectment of tenant not having right of occupancy.

43. The notice mentioned in section 42 shall be written in Hindí and in Urdu: it shall specify the land from which the tenant is to be ejected; and it shall inform him that if he means to dispute the ejectment, he must institute a suit for that purpose on or before the fifteenth day of May next after the service of the notice, or vacate the land on or before that date.

Service of Notice.

On the application of the landlord to the Tahsíldár, or officer authorized to serve such notices, the notice shall be served by such officer on or before the fifteenth day of April in each year, and the landlord shall pay the costs of service.

The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the tenant. But if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or, if he does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at the village *chaupál* or other conspicuous place in the village wherein the land is situate.

Cessation of Tenancy.

If notice is not contested, tenancy to be held to cease.

44. If the tenant on whom such notice of ejectment has been served, fails to institute a suit to contest his liability to be ejected on or before the fifteenth day of May next after the

service, his tenancy of the land in respect of which the notice has been served shall be held to cease on that date, unless, after the service, the landlord has expressly authorized him to continue to occupy the land.

Assistance to eject.

When assistance to eject may be given by Court.

45. If no such suit be brought, and the landlord require the assistance of the Court to eject any person whose tenancy is alleged to have ceased under the provisions of section 44, he may apply for such assistance, and if the Court is satisfied that notice of ejectment was duly served on such person, it shall give such assistance accordingly:

Provided that nothing done by the Court under the previous part of this section shall affect the right of any tenant to institute a suit against his landlord on account of illegal ejectment and to recover compensation for the same.

Growing Crops.

Compensation to ejected tenant for growing crops.

46. Any tenant ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of any growing crops or other ungathered products of the earth belonging to such tenant, and being on the land at the time of his ejectment:

Provided that if the land shall have been sown or planted by the tenant after the service on him of the notice mentioned in section 42, he shall not be so entitled unless, after such service, the landlord has expressly authorized him to continue to occupy the land.

CHAPTER VI.

DISTRESS FOR ARREARS OF RENT.

Recovery of arrears of rent by distress.

47. When an arrear of rent is due from any tenant, the landlord may distrain the produce of the land in respect of which the arrear is due, subject to the rules contained in the following sections:

Proviso as to tenant who have given security for payment of rent.

Provided that when a tenant has given security for the payment of his rent, the produce of the land in respect of which such rent is payable, shall not be liable to distress so long as the security is in force.

No distress in certain cases.

48. Distress shall not be made for any arrear which has been due for a longer period than one year; nor for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable in the last preceding year for the land in respect of which the arrear is due, unless the tenant has agreed in writing to pay such excess, or unless he has been declared to be liable for the same by a decree of Court.

Power of distress by whom exercisable.

49. The power of distress, vested by section 47 in landlords, may be exercised by managers under the Court of Wards, managing agents and tahsildárs of estates held under khám management, and other persons lawfully entrusted with the charge of land, and also by the agents employed by landlords or any such persons as aforesaid in the collection of rent if expressly authorized by power of attorney to distrain:

Liability of principal of agent.

Provided that, if any such agent, purporting to act in the exercise of the said power, commits an act, which, under the provisions of this chapter, is illegal, the person employing such agent shall be liable, as well as the agent, to be sued for compensation for any injury caused by such act.

Distress by servants.

50. Any person empowered to distrain property under section 47 or 49, may employ a servant or other person to make the distress; but in every such case he shall give to such servant or person a written authority for the same, and the distress shall be made in the name and on the responsibility of the person giving such authority.

Crops liable to distress.

51. Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth, and crops or other products when reaped or gathered and deposited in any threshing-floor or place for treading out grain or the like, whether in the field or within a homestead, may be distrained by persons invested with powers of distress under this Act.

But no such crops or products, other than the produce of the land in respect of which an arrear of rent is due, or of land held under the same agreement, as the land in respect of which the arrear is due; and no grain or other produce after it has been stored by the cultivator, and no other property whatsoever, shall be liable to distress under this Act.

Demand of arrear before or at time of distress.

52. Before or at the time when any distress is made under this Act, the distrainer shall cause the defaulter to be served with a written demand for the amount of the arrear, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the demand is made.

The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally on the defaulter, but if he cannot be found, they shall be affixed at his usual place of residence, and shall thereupon be deemed to be duly served upon him.

Value of distress.

53. Unless the amount of the demand is immediately paid or tendered, the distrainer may distrain property as aforesaid of value as nearly as may be equal to the amount of the arrear with the costs of the distress; and shall prepare a list or description of the said property, and deliver a copy of the same to the owner, or if he be absent, affix it at his usual place of residence.

Service of list of property to be distrained.

Reaping and storing standing crops when distrained.

54. Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth may, notwithstanding the distress, be reaped or gathered by the tenant, and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose.

If the tenant neglect to do so, the distrainer may cause the said crops or products to be reaped

or gathered, and, in such case, shall store the same either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

In either case, the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of some proper person appointed by the distrainer for the purpose.

If the crops or products do not, from their nature, admit of being stored, the distress shall be made (if at all) at least twenty days before the time when the crops or products or any part thereof would ordinarily be fit for cutting or gathering.

Application by distrainer in case of resistance.

55. If a distrainer is opposed, or apprehends resistance, and desires to obtain the assistance of a public officer, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may, if it think necessary, depute an officer to assist the distrainer in making the distress.

Withdrawal of distress on tender of arrear and costs.

56. If at any time after property has been distrained as aforesaid, and before the sale thereof as hereinafter provided, the owner tenders payment of the arrear demanded and of the costs of the distress, the distrainer shall receive the same, and give a receipt therefor, and shall forthwith withdraw the distress.

Application for sale.

57. Within five days from the time of storing any distrained crops or products, or if such crops or products do not, from their nature, admit of being stored, within five days from the time of making the distress, the distrainer shall apply for sale of the same to the proper officer authorized to sell property in satisfaction of decrees of the Court within whose jurisdiction the distrained property is situate.

Form of application.

58. The application shall be in writing: it shall contain a list or description of the property distrained, and it shall state the name of the defaulter, his place of residence, the amount due, and the place in which the distrained property is deposited.

Together with the application, the distrainer shall deliver to the proper officer the sum payable for the service of a notice upon the defaulter as hereinafter provided.

Procedure on receipt of application.

59. Immediately on receipt of the application, the proper officer shall send a copy of it to the Court, and shall serve a notice in the form contained in Schedule C hereto annexed or to the like effect on the person whose property has been distrained, requiring him either to pay the amount demanded, or within fifteen days from the receipt of the notice, to institute a suit to contest the demand.

The officer shall at the same time send to the Court, for the purpose of being put up at the Court-house, a proclamation fixing a day for the sale of the distrained property, not less than twenty days from the date of the proclamation: and shall deliver a copy of the proclamation to the peon charged with the service of the notice, to be put up by him in the place where the distrained property is deposited.

The proclamation shall contain a description of the property, and shall specify the demand for which it is sold and the place where the sale is to be held.

Suspension of sale on institution of suit.

60. If a suit is instituted in pursuance of the aforesaid notice, the Court shall send to the proper officer, or, if so requested by the owner of the distrained property, shall deliver to him, a certificate of the institution of the suit.

On such certificate being received by, or presented to, the proper officer, he shall suspend proceedings in regard to the sale:

Provided that if, in his opinion the property distrained is such that delay will cause damage thereto, he may direct its immediate sale.

Suit to contest distrainer's demand.

61. Any person whose property has been distrained as aforesaid, may institute a suit to contest the distrainer's demand at any time before the expiration of the fifteen days mentioned in section 59.

When such suit is instituted, the Court shall proceed in the manner prescribed in section 60.

If application for the sale of the property is afterwards made to the proper officer, he shall send a copy of the application to the Court, and suspend further proceedings pending the decision of the case.

Withdrawal of distress on execution of bond.

62. The person whose property has been distrained may, at the time of instituting any such suit as aforesaid, or at any subsequent period, execute a bond with one or more surety or sureties, for an amount not less than double the value of the property so distrained, binding himself to pay whatever sum may be adjudged to be due from him with costs of suit.

When such bond is executed, the Court shall give to the owner of the property a certificate to that effect, or, if he so requests, shall serve the distrainer with notice of the same.

Upon such certificate being presented to the distrainer by the owner of the property, or served on him by order of the Court, the property shall be released from distress.

Proceeding with sale, if, on expiration of time fixed, no suit is instituted.

63. On the expiration of the period fixed in the proclamation of sale, if the institution of a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer has not been certified to the proper officer in the manner hereinbefore provided, he shall, unless the said demand, with such costs of the distress as are allowed by him, be discharged in full, proceed, with the sanction of the Court, to sell the property, or such part thereof as may be necessary.

Place and manner of sale.

64. The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is deposited, or at the nearest ganj, bázár or other place of public resort, if the proper officer thinks that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

The property shall be sold by public auction in one or more lots as the officer holding the sale thinks advisable; and if the demand, with the costs of distress and sale, be satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distress shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

Postponement of sale where fair price is not offered.

65. If on the property being put up for sale, a price which the officer holding the sale shall think fair be not offered, and if the owner of the property or his recognized agent apply to have the sale postponed until the next day or (if a market be held at the place of sale) until the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until such day, and shall be then completed at whatever price may be offered.

Payment of purchase money.

66. The price of every lot shall be paid in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks fit; and in default of such payment, the property shall be put up again and resold.

When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate stating the property purchased by him and the price paid therefor.

Proceeds of sale.

67. The officer holding the sale shall deduct from the proceeds one anna for every rupee and fraction of a rupee, on account of the expenses attending the sale.

He shall then pay to the distrainer the expenses incurred by him on account of the distress and of the issue of the notice and proclamation of sale prescribed in section 59, to such amount as, after examination of the statement of expenses furnished by the distrainer, the officer thinks proper to allow.

The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, and the surplus (if any) shall be delivered to the person whose property has been sold.

Officers holding sales not to purchase.

68. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, such officers, are forbidden to purchase, either directly or indirectly, property sold by such officers.

Illegal acts of distrainer to be reported.

69. The officer mentioned in section 57 shall bring to the notice of the Court any illegal act which shall come to his knowledge as having been committed by any person in making a distress under this Act.

If in any case, on proceeding to hold a sale under this Act, such officer finds that the owner has not received due notice of the distress and intended sale, he shall postpone the sale and report the case to the Court, and the Court shall direct the issue of another notice and proclamation of sale under section 59, or make such other order as it thinks proper.

Recovery of expenses if no sale takes place.

70. When such officer has gone to any place for the purpose of holding a sale, and no sale takes place, either for the reason stated in section 69, or because the distrainer's demand has been previously satisfied, the said charge on account of expenses attending the sale shall be leviable by the officer, and shall be calculated on the value of the distrained property, as estimated by him, unless the distrainer's demand has been satisfied before the day fixed for the sale, and notice of such satisfaction has been given by him to the officer.

If the distrainer's demand be not satisfied until the day fixed for the sale, the charge shall be paid by the owner of the property, and may be recovered by sale of such portion thereof as may be necessary.

In every other case the charge shall be paid by the distrainer, and may be recovered under the warrant of the Court by attachment and sale of his property:

Provided that in no case shall an amount exceeding ten rupees be recoverable under this section.

Second proclamation of sale when arrears are adjudged to be due.

71. When a suit has been instituted to contest a distrainer's demand, and the property has not been released on security, if the demand or any portion of it shall be adjudged to be due, the Court shall issue an order to the proper officer authorizing the sale of the property.

On the application of the distrainer (which shall be made within five days from the receipt of such order by such officer), such officer shall publish a second proclamation in the manner prescribed in section 59, fixing another day for the sale of the distrained property, not less than five nor more than ten days from the date of the proclamation; and, unless the amount adjudged to be due with costs of distress be paid immediaely, shall proceed to sell the property in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Distrainer to prove the arrear in suits to contest his demand.

72. In all suits instituted to contest a distrainer's demand the defendant must prove the arrear in the same manner as if he had himself brought a suit for the amount under the foregoing provisions of this Act.

If the demand or any part thereof is found to be due, the Court shall make a decree for the amount in favour of the distrainer.

Such amount may be recovered by sale of the distrained property as provided in section 71, and if the distress has not been withdrawn, and if any balance remain due, after such sale, by execution of the decree against the person and any other property of the defaulter, or if the distrained property have been released on security, by execution of the decree against the person and property of the defaulter, and, if his surety has been made a party to the suit, against the person and property of such surety.

Compensation for vexatious distress.

73. If the distress is adjudged to be vexatious or groundless, the Court, besides directing the release of the distrained property, may award such compensation to the plaintiff as it thinks fit, not exceeding twice the value of the property distrained.

Suit by third party claiming property distrained.

74. If any person claims, as his own, property which has been distrained for arrears of rent alleged to be due from any other person, the claimant may institute a suit against the distrainer and such other person to try the right to the property, in the same manner and under the same rules as to the time of instituting the suit and as to the consequent postponement of sale, as a person whose property has been distrained for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from him, may institute a suit to contest the demand.

Release on giving security.

75. When any such suit is instituted, the property may be released upon security for its value being given to the satisfaction of the Court.

Order if claim dismissed.

If the claim is dismissed, the Court shall make an order in favour of the distrainer for the sale of the property or the recovery of its value, as the case may be.

Compensation for distress of stranger's property.

If the claim is upheld, the Court shall order the release of the distrained property, and may award such compensation as it thinks fit, not exceeding twice the value of the property distrained.

Landlord's prior claim to distrainable produce in possession of defaulting tenant.

76. No claim to any produce of land liable to distress under this Act, and found at the time of the distress in the possession of a defaulting tenant, whether such claim be in respect of a previous sale, mortgage, or otherwise, shall bar the landlord's prior claim, nor shall any attachment in execution of a decree of any civil Court prevail against such claim.

Stranger claiming to be landlord and to have right of distress to be made a party.

77. Whenever property has been distrained for an arrear of rent, and a suit has been instituted to contest the demand, and the right to distrain for such arrear is claimed by or on behalf of any person other than the distrainer, on the ground of such other person being actually and in good faith in the receipt and enjoyment of the rent of the land, such other person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him before and up to the commencement of the suit, shall be enquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of such inquiry:

Provided that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of any person having a title to the rent of the land, to establish such title in a Court of competent jurisdiction, by suit instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Suit for illegal distress.

78. Any person whose property has been distrained for the recovery of a demand not justly due, or of a demand due or alleged to be due from some other person, and who is prevented by any sufficient cause from bringing a suit to contest the demand or try the right to the property, as the case may be, within the period allowed by sections 59 and 74, and whose property is in consequence brought to sale, may institute a suit to recover compensation for any injury which he has sustained from the distress or sale.

Suit for illegal act of distrainer.

79. If any person empowered to distrain property, or employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, distrains or sells any property for the recovery of an arrear of rent alleged to be due otherwise than according to the provisions of this Act,

or if any distrained property is lost, damaged or destroyed, by reason of the distrainer not having taken proper precaution for the due keeping and preservation thereof,

or if the distress is not immediately withdrawn when any provision of this Act requires such withdrawal,

the owner of the property may institute a suit to recover compensation for any injury which he has thereby sustained.

Suit for distress or sale falsely purporting to be under this Act.

80. If any person not empowered by this Act to distrain or sell, nor duly authorized for that purpose by a person so empowered, purports to distrain or sell any property under this Act, the owner of such property may institute a suit to recover compensation from the person so distraining or selling for any injury which the plaintiff has sustained from the distress or sale.

Such suit shall not affect the defendant's liability to be prosecuted under any law for the time being in force.

Procedure in case of resistance to distress.

81. If any person resists a distress of property duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely removes any distrained property, the Court, upon complaint being made within ten days from the date of such resistance or removal, shall cause the person accused to be arrested and brought before the Court with all convenient speed, and the Court shall proceed forthwith to try the case.

If the case cannot be at once heard and determined, the Court may, if it think fit, require the party arrested to give security for his person, whenever the same may be required, and, in default of such security, may commit him to the civil jail until the case is tried.

Punishment of offender

82. If such resistance or removal of property be proved, the Court may order the offender to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, together with all costs and expenses incurred in the case or in making the distress, and, in default of payment, may order him to be imprisoned in the civil jail until payment is made: Provided that no such imprisonment shall continue for more than six months.

CHAPTER VII.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS.

Suits cognizable.

Suits cognizable under this Act.

83. The Courts of Revenue in Oudh shall take cognizance of the following descriptions of suits, and such suits shall be heard and determined in the said Courts in the manner provided in this Act, and not otherwise:—

A.—Suits by a Landlord.

(1).—For the delivery by a tenant of the counterpart of a lease under section 9;

(2).—For arrears of rent;

(3).—For the enhancement of the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy;

(4).—For the ejectment of a tenant or for cancelling any lease on account of the non-payment of arrears of rent, or on account of a breach of the conditions of such lease;

(5).—Suits by landlords against patwáris or agents employed by landlords in the management of land or the collection of revenue or rent, or against the sureties of such patwáris or agents for money received or accounts kept by such patwáris or agents in the course of such employment, or for papers in their possession, or for the rendering and settlement of accounts.

B.—Suits by an Under-proprietor or a Tenant.

(6).—For establishing a right of occupancy;

(7).—For the delivery by a landlord of a lease;

(8).—For contesting a notice of ejectment;

(9).—For compensation—

on account of illegal enforcement of payment of rent, or of any sum in excess of rent due,

or on account of the refusal of receipts or acknowledgments for rent paid or tendered,

or on account of illegal ejectment,

or on account of the value of standing crops under section 46;

(10).—For the recovery of the occupancy of any land from which an under-proprietor or tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord;

(11).—For contesting the exercise of the power of distraint conferred on landlords and others by this Act, or any acts purporting to be done in exercise of the said power, or for compensation for illegal distraint;

(12).—For abatement of rent in accordance with the provisions of section 19;

(13).—For the recovery of compensation for improvements in accordance with the provisions of section 22.

C.—Suits regarding the Division or Appraisement of Produce.

(14).—Suits under section 31, regarding the division, estimate, or appraisement of the produce of land.

D.—Suits by, and against, Lumberdárs, Co-sharers and Muáfídárs.

(15).—Suits by a sharer against a lumberdár or co-sharer for share of the profits of an estate, or any part thereof, or for the rendering and settlement of accounts in respect of such profits;

(16).—Suits by a lumberdár or pattídár who is entitled to collect the rents of the pattí, for arrears of revenue or rent payable through him by the co-sharers whom he represents, and by a lumberdár for village-expenses and other dues for which the co-sharers may be responsible to him, or against a joint lumberdár for compensation for revenue or rent paid by such lumberdár on account of such joint lumberdár;

(17).—Suits by co-sharers against lumberdárs, or by proprietors or lessees against muáfídárs or assignees of revenue, for compensation on account of exaction in excess of revenue or rent, or on account of the refusal of receipts or acknowledgments for revenue or rent paid or tendered;

(18).—Suits by muáfídárs or assignees of revenue for arrears of revenue.

Grades of Courts.

Grades of Courts for the purposes of this Act.

84. For the purposes of this Act, the Courts of Revenue shall consist of six grades of Courts, namely—

(1).—The Court of the Assistant Collector of the second class;

(2).—The Court of the Assistant Collector of the first class;

(3).—The Court of the Deputy Collector;

(4).—The Court of the Collector;

(5).—The Court of the Commissioner;

(6).—The Court of the Financial Commissioner.

Chief Commissioner may declare grade of Tahsíldár or Assistant Commissioner.

85. Subject to any orders that may from time to time be issued by the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh shall have power to declare to which of the first three grades any Assistant Commissioner shall belong, and to invest any Tahsíldár with the powers of any of the same grades.

Deputy Commissioner to have Collector's powers.

86. The Deputy Commissioner shall exercise the powers of a Collector under this Act.

Settlement officers may be invested with powers of Collector, &c., under this Act.

87. Subject to any orders in this behalf that may from time to time be made by the Governor General of India in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh may invest any officer employed in making or revising settlements of revenue with all or any of the powers of a Collector, or Deputy Collector, or Assistant Collector, under this Act.

Jurisdiction of Assistant Collector of the second class.

88. The Court of the Assistant Collector of the second class shall have power to try and determine suits of the descriptions mentioned in clauses 1, 2, 7, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of section 83, of which the subject-matter does not exceed one hundred rupees in value or amount.

Jurisdiction of Assistant Collector of the first class.

89. The Court of the Assistant Collector of the first class shall have power to try and determine suits of the descriptions referred to in the last preceding section of which the subject-matter does not exceed five hundred rupees in value or amount.

Jurisdiction of Deputy Collector.

90. The Court of the Deputy Collector shall have power to try and determine suits of every description of which the subject-matter does not exceed five thousand rupees in value or amount.

Jurisdiction of Collector.

91. The Court of the Collector shall have power to try and determine suits of every description and of any amount, and to hear appeals from the decisions in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act) from the orders of the Assistant Collectors, and, in suits under clauses 2, 5, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 of section 83, from such decisions and orders of the Deputy Collectors.

Whenever the state of the public business requires it, the Chief Commissioner may invest any Deputy Collector with the powers of a Collector for the trial and determination of suits and appeals under this Act, other than appeals from the decisions of such Deputy Collector, and may, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, invest any Collector with all or any of the powers of a Commissioner under this Act.

Jurisdiction of Commissioner.

92. The Court of the Commissioner shall have power to hear and determine appeals from decisions in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure) from the orders of the Collectors and Deputy Collectors, except as otherwise provided in sections 91, 95 and 102.

Jurisdiction of Financial Commissioner.

93. The Court of the Financial Commissioner shall have power to hear and determine appeals from the decisions in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure) from the orders, of the Commissioners, and also special appeals, as provided in the said Code, from the decisions passed in regular appeal by the Collectors and by the Commissioners.

Appeals.

Time for presenting appeals.

94. The memorandum of appeal prepared in the form and containing the particulars mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be presented to the Court empowered to hear the appeal within the period hereinafter specified, unless the appellant shall show sufficient cause, to the satisfaction of such Court, for not having presented the memorandum within such period; that is to say, thirty days if the appeal lie to the Collector, six weeks if the appeal lie to the Commissioner, and ninety days if the appeal lie to the Financial Commissioner.

The period shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the day on which the decision or order appealed against was passed, and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree or order from which the appeal is made.

Applications for the admission of special appeals shall be presented in the Court of the Financial Commissioner within the period hereinbefore fixed for the presentation of a memorandum of appeal.

No appeal, except in certain cases, from Collector's decree for money below one hundred rupees.

95. In suits under clauses 2, 5, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 of section 83, and in appeals from decisions in such suits tried and decided by a Commissioner or Collector, if the amount sued for does not exceed one hundred rupees, the judgment shall be final, except as hereinafter provided, unless in any such suit a question of right to enhance or otherwise vary the rent of a tenant, or any question relating to a title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, has been determined by the judgment.

In such case the judgment shall be open to appeal in the manner provided in this Act.

Distribution of Business.

Deputy Commissioner may distribute business in subordinate Courts.

96. The Deputy Commissioner may direct the business in the Courts subordinate to him, whether or not they hold their sittings in the same place, to be distributed among such Courts in such way as he shall think fit.

Transfer of Suits and Appeals.

Transfer of suits from subordinate Courts to Commissioner's or Collector's Court.

97. The Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any suit instituted in any Court subordinate to him, and try such suit himself, or refer it for trial to any other such Court competent to try the same.

Withdrawal or reference of appeals.

The Commissioner may also withdraw any appeal instituted in the Court of any Collector subordinate to him, and try the appeal himself, or refer it for trial to the Court of any other Collector in his division.

Financial Commissioner may transfer suits and appeals from one subordinate Court to another.

98. The Financial Commissioner may order that any suit or appeal which shall be instituted in or presented to any Court subordinate to him, shall be transferred to any other such Court competent to try or hear the subject-matter of the same.

Miscellaneous.

General subordination of Courts.

99. In the performance of their duties under this Act, the Collectors shall be subject to the direction and control of the Commissioners and of the Financial Commissioner; and the Deputy Collectors and Assistant Collectors shall be subject to the direction and control of the Deputy Commissioners to whom they are respectively subordinate:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall empower the Financial Commissioner or any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner to interfere in any way not authorized by this Act with any decision or order in a suit.

Suits by or against managing agents or tahsildárs of khám estates.

100. All suits, which, under the provisions of this Act, may be brought by or against landlords, may be brought by or against managing agents or tahsildárs of estates held under khám management, whether such estates are the property of Government or not.

Sharer to exercise certain powers only through manager or lumberdár.

101. No sharer in a joint estate, under-proprietary or other tenure in which a division of land has not been made among the sharers shall exercise any of the powers conferred by this Act in regard to the recovery of arrears of rent, enhancement of rent, ejectment of tenants or distress, otherwise than through a manager authorized to collect the rents on behalf of all the sharers.

In pattídárí estates or tenures such powers shall be exercised only through a lumberdár or through the pattídár who is entitled to collect the rents of the pattí.

Recovery of land of which applicant has been illegally dispossessed.

102. If any landlord, under-proprietor, or tenant has, without his consent, been dispossessed of any land otherwise than by due course of law, such landlord, under-proprietor or tenant, or any person claiming through him, shall be entitled to recover possession thereof notwithstanding any other title has been set up, provided that he makes application to the Court to recover possession of the land within three months from the time of the dispossession.

But nothing in this section shall bar the person from whom possession has been so recovered, or any other person, from instituting a suit to establish his title to such land and to recover possession thereof.

The application mentioned in the first clause of this section shall be heard by the Collector or Deputy Collector only, and no appeal shall lie from any order passed thereon, nor shall any review of such order be allowed.

Courts may sit anywhere within limits of their jurisdiction.

103. The Courts may sit for the hearing and determining suits and appeals, and for disposing of other business under this Act, in any place within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions:

Provided that every hearing and decision shall be in open Court, and that the parties to the suit or their authorized agents shall have had due notice to attend at such place.

CHAPTER VIII.

LIMITATION OF SUITS.

General limitation.

104. Except as herein otherwise provided, and subject to the provisions as to legal disability contained in any law for the limitation of suits for the time being in force in Oudh, all suits under this Act shall be instituted within one year from the date of the accruing of the cause of action.

Suits for delivery of leases or counterparts.

105. Suits for the delivery of leases or the counterparts of leases may be instituted at any time during the tenancy.

Suits for arrears of rent, or revenue or share of profits.

106. Suits for the recovery of arrears of rent of revenue, or of a share of profits, shall, except in the case mentioned in section 16, be instituted within three years from the date on which the arrear or share of profit claimed shall have become due.

Suits against agents for money, or delivery of accounts or papers.

107. Suits for the recovery of money in the hands of an agent, or for the settlement of accounts or delivery of papers by an agent, may be brought at any time during the continuance of the agency, or within one year after its determination, or, in the case of claims legally cognizable at the date of the passing of this Act, within one year after such date.

Suits regarding distress, division of produce, &c.

108. Suits regarding distress under section 74, 78, 79 or 80, and suits regarding the division, estimate, or appraisement of the produce of land, shall be commenced within three months from the date of the accruing of the cause of action.

CHAPTER IX.

PROCEDURE.

Civil Procedure Code to be the procedure under this Act.

109. Subject to the exceptions and provisoes under which the Code of Civil Procedure was extended to Oudh, as contained in the Notification republished in Schedule D hereto annexed, the provisions of the said Code shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, apply to all suits, appeals and proceedings under this Act:

Provided that the said Notification shall be read as if the words "Financial Commissioner" were substituted for the words "Judicial Commissioner," and that section 244 of the said Code shall be read as if for the word "Court," the word "Commissioner" were substituted:

Provided also that the words "ancestral property" in the said Notification shall be held to include the property in land of persons admitted to engagement for the land-revenue at the summary settlement of 1858-59.

Particulars to be added to plaint.

110. In addition to the particulars required by section 26 of the said Code to be specified in the plaint, the plaint shall contain the following particulars:—

1st.—The name of the village or estate, and of the pargana, in which the land to which the suit relates is situate;

2nd.—If the suit be for the recovery of an arrear of rent, or for the enhancement or abatement of rent, or for the ejectment of a tenant, or for contesting a notice of enhancement of rent, or for contesting a notice for the ejectment of a tenant, or for the recovery of the occupancy or possession of any land, the plaint shall specify the extent, situation and designation of the land to which the suit relates, and where fields have been marked in a Government survey, the number (if it be possible to give it) of each field;

3rd.—If the suit be for the recovery of an arrear of rent or revenue, the plaint shall specify the yearly rent or revenue of the land, the amount (if any) received on account of the year or years for which the claim is made, the amount in arrear,

and the time in respect of which it is alleged to be due;

4th.—If the suit be for the delivery of a lease or the counterpart of a lease, the plaint shall specify all the particulars mentioned in section 7.

Third person claiming rent to be made a party.

111. When in any suit between a landlord and an under-proprietor or tenant, the right to receive the rent of the land is claimed by a third person, on the ground that he, or a person through whom he claims, has actually and in good faith received and enjoyed such rent up to the time of the commencement of the suit, such third person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him or the person through whom he claims shall be enquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of such inquiry:

Provided always that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of any party having a legal right to the rent of such land to establish his title thereto in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Summons to defendant to be for final disposal.

112. In all suits under this Act, the summons to the defendant shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

Set-off in suits for arrears of rent.

113. In a suit to recover an arrear of rent no set-off shall be allowed against the claim, except such amount as may be due to the defendant on an unexecuted decree under this Act against the plaintiff.

Defendant may pay money into Court.

114. In any suit under this Act involving a claim to money, the defendant may, at any stage of the suit, deposit in Court such sum of money as he considers a satisfaction in full of the plaintiff's claim, together with the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of such deposit.

Notice of the deposit shall be given to the plaintiff, and the amount deposited shall be paid to him on his application.

No interest shall be allowed to a plaintiff on any sum paid by the defendant into Court from the date of such payment, whether such sum be in full of the plaintiff's claim or fall short thereof.

Procedure for balance where defendant pays less than amount claimed.

115. In any case in which the defendant deposits less than the amount claimed by the plaintiff, nothing in section 114 shall bar the plaintiff from proceeding in the suit for the recovery of the balance.

Dismissal of suit for lease or counterpart, in absence of written evidence of agreement.

116. If a tenant not having a right of occupancy institute a suit against a landlord for the delivery of a lease, or a landlord institute a suit against a tenant not having a right of occupancy for the delivery of the counterpart of a lease, and the parties do not agree in respect of the particulars which such lease or counterpart is to contain, the Court shall dismiss the suit, unless evidence in writing is produced which shall satisfy the Court that an agreement has been entered into between the parties in accordance with which such lease or counterpart ought to be delivered.

Collector may make local enquiry.

117. The local enquiry described in section 180 of the Code of Civil Procedure may also, if he think fit, be made by the Collector in person or other officer presiding in the Court, and the provisions of the said Code regarding local inquiries shall apply to such inquiries made by such Collector or other officer.

In such cases the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, after completing the inquiry, shall record on the proceedings such observations as he thinks fit, and the observations so recorded shall be received as evidence in the suit.

As to Decrees.

Time within which execution may be had.

118. No process of execution shall be issued on a decree under this Act after the lapse of three years from the date of such decree.

Immediate execution of decree.

119. When a decree for money is made in any suit under this Act, the Court may, on the oral application of the party in whose favour the decree is passed, direct immediate execution thereof in the manner described in section 13 of Act No. XXIII of 1861 *(to amend Act VIII of* 1859.*)*

Decree for enhancement to state date from which it is to take effect.

120. When a decree in favour of the plaintiff is made in a suit for an enhancement of rent, the Court shall declare the date from which such enhancement shall take effect.

Enforcement of decree for delivery of papers or accounts.

121. If the decree be for the delivery of papers or accounts, it may be enforced by the imprisonment in the civil jail of the party against whom it is made, or by the attachment of his property, or by both imprisonment and attachment.

The imprisonment and attachment may be continued until he complies with the terms of the decree:

Provided that no person shall be imprisoned under this section for a longer period than six months.

Decrees for lease or counterpart to specify particulars.

122. A decree for the delivery of a lease or of the counterpart of a lease shall specify all the particulars mentioned in section 7, and such other particulars as to the Court seem fit.

Court after decree may grant lease or counterpart, in case of defendant's refusal.

123. If the decree be for the delivery of a lease or the counterpart of a lease, and the party ordered to deliver such lease or counterpart neglects or refuses so to do, the Court may grant a lease or counterpart in conformity with the terms of the decree, and such lease or counterpart shall have the same effect as if delivered by the party against whom the decree was passed.

Execution to be first made against moveable property.

124. If the decree be for money, no process in execution shall issue against the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor, other than attachment of such property, unless satisfaction of the decree cannot be obtained against his moveable property.

Sale of under-proprietary right in execution of decree for arrears of rent.

125. If the decree be for an arrear of rent due in respect of an under-proprietary right, the interest of the judgment-debtor in such right may, subject to the provisions of this Act, be sold in execution of the decree:

Provided that no such sale shall be allowed unless it appear to the Deputy Commissioner that satisfaction of the decree cannot be made in the manner referred to in sections 243 and 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

If it appear to the Court that such satisfaction can be made, the Court may exercise the powers given to it by the said section 243, although no application has been made by the judgment-debtor.

Appointment of Deputy Commissioner as manager.

The Deputy Commissioner may be appointed manager under the same section. When he has been so appointed, he may exercise for the satisfaction of the decree against the judgment-debtor, all the powers which, under any law in force in Oudh, he might have exercised for the recovery of an arrear of revenue due by such judgment-debtor to the Government.

Registration of incumbrance created by under-proprietor.

126. No beneficial lease or other incumbrance hereafter created on his tenure by any under-proprietor shall be valid, in the event of the sale of his rights and interests in execution of a decree for arrears of rent, unless such incumbrance has been registered under any rules or law for the time being in force in Oudh, within four months after the creation thereof, and not less than thirty days before the date of attachment of such rights and interests.

Proprietor's lien for rent payable by under-proprietor.

127. When an under-proprietor creates any such incumbrance, and fails to pay to the proprietor all or any part of the rent subsequently accruing in respect of the land subject to the incumbrance, the incumbrancer shall be liable to pay to the proprietor the whole or such part as aforesaid of the said rent, unless the proprietor has agreed in writing to waive any claim which he might otherwise have made on the incumbrancer under this section.

Right of pre-emption at execution-sales.

128. When land is sold in execution of a decree under this Act, and the land or any lot thereof has been knocked down to a stranger, any co-sharer, other than the judgment-debtor, may, before sunset on the day of sale, claim to take the land or lot, as the case may be, at the sum at which it was so knocked down.

If the land be an under-proprietary tenure, a like claim may also be made by the proprietor.

Any claim made under this section shall be allowed: Provided that if a claim to the same land or lot be made by a proprietor as well as by a co-sharer, the claim of the co-sharer shall be preferred: Provided also that no claim shall be allowed unless the claimant fulfil all the conditions of the sale binding on a purchaser.

SCHEDULE A.*

(See Section 15.)

I, A. B., of &c., solemnly declare that I did personally [*or* by my agent C. D.] on the day of tender payment to E. F. at (the place where the {revenue / rent} of the lands at , held *or* cultivated by me under [*or* from *or* jointly with] the said E. F., are usually payable) of the sum of rupees

as and for the whole amount due from me in respect of the {revenue / rent} of the said lands from the month of to the month of both inclusive. I further declare that the said E. F. refused to accept the said sum so tendered [*or* to give me a receipt in full, forthwith, for the sum so tendered]. And I declare that, to the best of my belief, the sum of rupees so tendered, and which I now desire to pay into Court, is the full amount which I owe the said E. F. on account of the {revenue / rent} of the said lands from the month of to the month of

both inclusive, and that I owe the said E. F. no further sum on account of the {revenue / rent} of the said lands.

I the person named in the above declaration, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

SCHEDULE B.†

(See Section 15.)

Court of the of
Dated the day of 18
To E. F., of &c.

With reference to the within declaration, you are hereby informed that the sum of rupees therein mentioned, is now in deposit in this Court, and that the above sum will be paid to you or your duly authorized agent on application. And take notice that if you have any further claim or demand whatsoever to make against the said A. B. in respect of the rent of the said lands, you must institute a suit in Court for the establishment of such claim or demand within six calendar months from this date, otherwise your claim will be for ever barred.

SCHEDULE C.

(See Section 59.)

Office of officer appointed to sell distrained property.

A. B.—Distrainer.

Whereas the said A. B. has applied to have the distrained property specified below sold for the

* If this declaration is made by an agent, it must be altered accordingly.

† This is to be by endorsement on a copy of the declaration under Schedule A. made by the person paying the money into Court.

recovery of alleged to be due to him as arrears of rent, you are hereby required either to pay the said sum to the said A. B., or to institute a suit before the Court to contest the demand within fifteen days from the receipt of this notice, failing which the property will be sold.

Dated this *day of* 186 .

SCHEDULE D.

(See Section 109.)

Under the provisions of section 385 of Act No. VIII of 1859, and section 3 of Act No. IV of 1860, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, from 1st January 1862, Act VIII of 1859 is extended to the Province of Oudh, subject to the following exceptions and provisoes :—

1. Section 3 shall be subject to the following proviso :—

Provided that the Judicial Commissioner or any other Court exercising any appellate jurisdiction within the Province of Oudh, may, at any time within one year from the time of the passing or execution of any judgment or order by any Court subordinate to the said Appellate Court, call for such judgment or proceedings without any regular appeal or application for review having been preferred against the same, and may, if he or it shall see sufficient grounds, revise and alter, or reverse or confirm the same. But that in such case, before revising, altering or reversing any one judgment or order, the said Judicial Commissioner, or it, shall cause the same notice to be given to the party in whose favour the said judgment or order was pronounced, and the same opportunity to such party to be heard in support thereof, and the same proceedings to be taken as if a memorandum of appeal had been filed by the party aggrieved thereby.

2. Section 17 is excepted, and the term recognized agent is defined as follows, *viz.*, a permanent servant, partner, relation, or friend, whom the Court may admit as a fit person to represent a party, and especially persons holding powers of attorney from absent parties, persons carrying on business on behalf of bankers and traders, managing agents of landholders, nearest male relations of women, and persons *ex-officio* authorized to act for Government, or for any Prince or Chief.

3. Section 111 shall be subject to the following limitation :—It shall not be obligatory on the Court to decide *ex parte* in the absence of defendant, but the Court may proceed to compel his attendance under the following rule, being the rule now in force in Oudh :—

Rule.—If the defendant does not appear, it shall be at the discretion of the Court to issue a warrant to arrest him and detain him till another day appointed for the hearing of the case, and to attach his property.

4. Section 172.—So much of this section as requires that the whole of the evidence shall be taken down in writing in the language in ordinary use is excepted, and the record made by the hand of the Judge, under the following rule, being the rule now in force in Oudh, shall be taken as a record of the evidence :—

Rule.—An intelligible note of the essential points of the evidence of each witness is to be taken at the time and in the course of oral examination by the officer who tries the case, in his own language. The notes must be legible, complete, and properly arranged, must attest the presence of the witness at the time, and mark every postponement and change of time and scene, so that their *bonâ fide* character may be apparent. Every essential point must be noted, but mere surplusage may be omitted. These notes shall be filed, and shall form part of the record of the case: Provided that in cases tried by a European officer, who has not passed the examination in the native languages prescribed for Assistant Commissioners exercising special powers, the evidence of witnesses shall also be recorded at length in their own language.

Section 205.—So much of this section as renders land liable to sale in execution of a decree, will be subject to the restrictions on the sale of land prescribed by the following rule, being the local rule now in force in Oudh :—

Rule.—No ancestral property in land shall be sold in satisfaction of a decree, without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner; and before acquired property in land shall be so sold, the permission of the Divisional Commissioner shall be obtained.

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The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th July 1868, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one month:—

No. 16 OF 1868.

A Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation in Kumaon and Garhwál.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prohibit the practice of inoculation with the small-pox in the Districts of Kumaon and Garhwál, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Penalty for inoculating.

1. Whoever produces or attempts to produce in any person by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any thing impregnated therewith, or who wilfully by any other means produces the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

Penalty on inoculated person entering place to which Act extends.

2. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which this Act does not extend, shall afterwards enter any place to which this Act extends, before the date of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified Medical Officer that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

Reward to informer.

3. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to the person on whose information the offender has been convicted.

Extent of Act.

4. This Act extends only to the Districts of Kumaon and Garhwál.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill, which has been prepared at the request of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, is to put a stop to the practice of inoculation in Kumaon and Garhwál, where proper arrangements exist for vaccinating the inhabitants.

The first and principal section of the Bill is taken from the English Statute 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 29. Section 2 is nearly identical with a clause in the Bengal Act IV of 1865, which was passed to check inoculation in Calcutta and its suburbs.

JOHN STRACHEY.

SIMLA,
The 25th June 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th July 1868, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one month:—

No. 17 OF 1868.

A Bill to exempt certain Instruments from the Indian Registration Act, 1866.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exempt expressly from compulsory registration under the Indian Registration Act, 1866, certain documents heretofore or hereafter executed by or in favour of Government; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Scheduled documents exempted from Act XX of 1866.

1. Nothing contained in the said Act shall be deemed to require, or to have at any time required, the registration of any of the documents comprised in the Schedule hereto annexed.

But all such documents shall, for the purposes of sections forty-eight and forty-nine of the same Act, be deemed to have been and to be registered in accordance with its provisions.

This Act to be read with Act XX of 1866.

2. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of Act No. XX of 1866.

SCHEDULE.

Documents issued, received, or attested by any officer engaged in making a settlement or revision of settlement, of land revenue, and which form part of the records of such settlement.

Documents issued, received, or attested by any officer engaged on behalf of Government in making or revising the survey of any land, and which form part of the record of such survey.

Documents which, under any law for the time being in force, are filed annually by patwáris or other officers charged with the preparation of village records.

Sanads and other documents purporting to be grants or assignments by Government of land or of any interest in land, in reward for special services.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By the Indian Registration Act, instruments purporting to create, declare, limit, or extinguish any title or interest to or in immoveable property of the value of one hundred rupees or upwards, which have been executed subsequently to the 1st January 1865—the date on which Act No. XVI of 1864 came into operation—must be registered to attain legal validity as documents of title.

The question has been raised as to whether settlement and survey records come within that class of instruments the registration of which is by law made compulsory, and as some diversity of opinion exists on the subject, and very extensive settlement operations are now in progress in the North-Western Provinces and other parts of the Empire, it is desirable that all doubt as to the

liability of these documents to the provisions of the Registration Act should be removed by legislative enactment.

The enforced registration of these records is considered inexpedient, because the objects of registration are already fully attained through the manner in which such records are prepared, and the character of the agency employed in their preparation, whilst they are no less accessible to persons seeking information as to their contents than the records of the registration office, and secondly, because the conditions attaching to the process of registration would necessarily be productive of great trouble and inconvenience to the numerous parties to the settlement record, besides entailing unnecessary expense.

The exemption of sanads, conferring on individuals grants of land, with retrospective effect, is also necessary to give a sound title to the holders. A very large number of such sanads have issued since the 1st January 1865, and, owing to doubts as to the requirements of the law in respect to them, have never been registered. Their registration now is impracticable, and as in these cases no less than in those of the settlement and survey records, the objects of a distinct registration are otherwise secured, it is proposed to add this class of documents to the schedule of the Bill.

F. R. COCKERELL.

SIMLA,
The 6th July 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd July 1868:—

No. 18 OF 1868.

A Bill to enable Municipalities to provide for Lock-Hospitals.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable all Municipalities in British India to provide out of the municipal funds for the maintenance of Lock-Hospitals and generally for the prevention of contagious venereal disease; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to Municipal Committees to devote funds to maintaining Lock-Hospitals, &c.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act of the Governor General of India in Council, of the Governor of Madras in Council, of the Governor of Bombay in Council, of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council, or in any other law for the time being in force,

it shall be lawful for every Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, or other Body of persons duly appointed to conduct the affairs of a municipality in British India to pay out of the funds at their disposal,

towards the maintenance of the hospital provided under section twelve of Act No. XIV of 1868 *(for the prevention of certain contagious diseases)* within the limits of the place for which they are so appointed,

and towards defraying the cost of the medical treatment, lodging, clothing and food of the women detained in such hospital, and of the allowance provided under section nineteen of the same Act for the subsistence of prostitutes residing within the limits aforesaid,

such part as may from time to time be agreed on by and between the Corporation, Committee or Body and the Local Government of the total cost of the said maintenance, treatment, lodging, clothing, food and allowance as annually estimated by such Government.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to enable Municipalities to contribute towards the expenses attending the introduction of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act. These expenses are so considerable that the Government of India may be unable, unless aided out of local resources, to introduce the Act into many places where its provisions are urgently required. The Bill is merely an enabling measure, and the amount of the contribution will from time to time be determined by agreement between the Local Government and the Municipality concerned.

H. S. MAINE.

SIMLA,
The 8th July 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th July 1868:—

No. 19 OF 1868.

A Bill to provide against European Vagrancy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS numerous persons of European extraction are at present wandering in a destitute condition throughout India, and whereas such conduct is prejudicial to public order, and it is expedient to prevent the same; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—*Preliminary.*

Short title.

Commencement of Act.

1. This Act may be called "The European Vagrancy Act, 1868," and shall come into operation on such day as the Governor General of India in Council shall by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoint in this behalf.

Interpretation clause. 'Vagrant.'

2. In this Act—"vagrant" means a person of European extraction found asking for alms or wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence:

"Magistrate." "Magistrate" means, within the limits of the Presidency Towns, a Police Magistrate, and, outside those limits, any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate;

"Master of a ship." And "master of a ship" includes any person in charge of a decked vessel.

II.—*Procedure.*

Power to require apparent vagrant to go before Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or Superintendent of Police.

3. Any Police officer may require any person who is apparently a vagrant to go to and appear before the nearest Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or Superintendent of Police.

Where the distance from the place where the person apparently a vagrant is found to such Police Magistrate, Justice or Superintendent exceeds ten miles, the Police officer may require the person apparently a vagrant to go, in the first instance, to the nearest Police station, whence he shall be forwarded by the officer in charge of the station to the nearest Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or Superintendent of Police.

Summary inquiry into vagrant's circumstances.

4. The Police Magistrate, Justice or Superintendent shall make a summary inquiry into the circumstances and character of the alleged vagrant; and if he is satisfied that such person is a vagrant he shall record in his office a declaration to that effect. If he is further of opinion that the vagrant is not likely to obtain employment at once, he shall require him to go to a Government work-house, and shall draw out an order to that effect.

The vagrant shall then be placed in charge of the Police for the purpose of being forwarded to the work-house, and the said order shall be a sufficient authority to the Police for retaining him in their charge while he is on his way to the work-house, and to the Governor of the work-house for receiving and detaining such vagrant.

Forwarding vagrant to place of employment.

5. Where the officer making the inquiry mentioned in section four is of opinion that the vagrant is likely to obtain employment in any part of the territories subject to the Local Government to which he is desirous of proceeding, such officer may in his discretion forward the vagrant to such place in charge of the Police and draw up an order to that effect.

Such order shall be a sufficient authority to the Police for retaining him in their charge while he is on his way to such place of employment.

Assistance to obtain employment.

6. Upon his arrival at the place of employment, the vagrant shall be taken before the nearest Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or Superintendent of Police, to whom the order for transmission shall be delivered.

Such officer shall thereupon, to the best of his ability, assist the vagrant in seeking employment, and shall keep him under the observation, but not in the charge, of the Police, while he is seeking employment.

Should he fail to obtain employment within a reasonable time, such officer shall forward him to a Government work-house in the manner provided by section four.

Subsistence allowance.

7. Every person, while in charge of the Police, whether before inquiry as to his vagrancy, or while he is on his way to the work-house or, under section five, to a place of employment, shall be entitled to an allowance for his subsistence at the rate of eight annas per diem.

The Police Magistrate, Justice or Superintendent before whom any vagrant is taken under section six, may order him to receive a similar allowance for a reasonable time while he is seeking employment.

Such allowance shall be paid out of such funds and in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

III.—*Government Work-houses.*

Government work-houses.

8. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, may provide work-houses, with their necessary furniture and establishment, at such places as it may think proper, for the temporary reception of vagrants,

or may by writing under the hand of a Secretary to such Government, certify any building or part of a building not provided as a work-house under the former part of this section, to be fit for a work-house for the purposes of this Act. Every such certificate shall be published in the local official *Gazette*, and thereupon such building or part of a building shall be deemed a Government work-house under this Act.

Scale of diet.

The Local Government shall allow the same scale of diet for the support of vagrants received in such work-houses as is from time to time allowed for Europeans confined in the local prisons or penitentiaries.

Superintendence of work-houses.

9. Every such work-house shall be under the immediate charge of a governor who shall be appointed and may be suspended or removed by the Local Government, and who shall, if the Local Government think fit, be subject to the orders of a Committee of Management appointed from time to time by such Government.

Search of vagrants.

10. Every such governor may order that any vagrant admitted to the work-house under his charge shall be searched, and that the vagrant's bundles, packages and other effects shall be inspected, and may direct that any money then found with or on the vagrant, shall be applied (subject to the orders of the Local Government) towards the expense of carrying this Act into execution, and may order that all or any of the said effects shall be sold, and that the produce of the sale be applied as aforesaid.

Discipline.

11. Vagrants admitted to work-houses under this Act shall be subject to such rules of management and discipline, and to such penalties for wilfully disobeying or neglecting them, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government:

Provided that such rules shall not prescribe a term of imprisonment for any one offence greater than three months, and that they shall have received the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council.

Refusal to accept employment.

12. The governor and the Committee of Management (if any) of every such work-house shall use his and their best endeavours to obtain suitable employment for the vagrants in the work-house. When such employment is obtained, any such vagrant refusing or neglecting to avail himself thereof, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

IV.—*Deportation.*

Deportation of vagrants.

13. If after the lapse of a reasonable time no suitable employment is obtainable for any such vagrant, it shall be lawful for the Local Government to deport him to England or elsewhere as it shall in each case think fit.

The cost of such deportation shall be paid by Government.

Certificate.

14. When any vagrant is deported, he shall receive a certificate signed by the governor of the work-house to which he has last been admitted, which shall state the fact of his having been deported under the orders of Government, the character which he bore at such work-house, and the trade or calling to which he had previously belonged.

Subsistence on landing.

15. A sum of money sufficient for the vagrant's subsistence for one month shall also be paid to the master of the ship in which he is to be deported, and shall be given by the master to the vagrant when he is landed at the end of his voyage:

Provided that if the vagrant die during the voyage, the master shall pay such sum to the Secretary of State for India, or to such other authority as the Local Government shall from time to time appoint.

V.—*Penalties.*

Refusal to pay the subsistence allowance.

16. Any such master of a British ship refusing or neglecting to give or pay such sum of money, as hereinbefore required, shall for every such neglect or default be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, in addition to the payment of the sum aforesaid, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Refusal to receive vagrants on board.

17. Every master of a British sailing ship, who, on being tendered or paid such sum as the Local Government shall from time to time appoint, refuses to receive on board his ship any vagrant whom the Local Government requires him to take on board for the purpose of being deported under the provisions hereinbefore contained:

or who fails to keep and detain such vagrant on board his ship for the voyage for which the vagrant is shipped,

or who fails to give a subsistence to such vagrant, or to provide him with a proper berth or sleeping-place effectually protected against sea and weather,

shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, in addition to payment of the sum last aforesaid (if it has been paid to the master) to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Refusal to go before Magistrate.

18. Any person refusing to proceed before a Magistrate of Police, Justice of the Peace or Superintendent for the purpose of preliminary inquiry, when required so to do by a Police Officer under section three, shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine, or with both.

For the purposes of this section the Magistrate shall have such jurisdiction as he would have if the person so refusing were an European not being a British subject.

Escaping from Police.

19. Any vagrant escaping from the Police while committed to their charge under the orders specified in sections three and four,

Quitting work-house without leave.

or leaving a work-house under this Act without permission from the governor,

Refusing to go on boardship.

or refusing to go on boardship for the purpose of deportation when duly ordered so to do under section eleven,

Escaping from ship.

or escaping from the ship in which he is being deported,

shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Begging.

20. Any vagrant found begging when he has sufficient means of subsistence, or when he might obtain a suitable employment,

or demanding alms in a threatening or insolent manner,

or continuing to demand alms of any person after he has been required to desist,

shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month for the first offence, two months for the second, and three months for any subsequent offence.

Procedure on close of imprisonment.

21. Every person imprisoned under section eighteen, nineteen or twenty shall, at the end of his term of imprisonment, be immediately placed before the nearest Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace, who shall, if he think fit, forthwith deal with him in the manner prescribed by sections four and five.

The order of transmission shall certify the fact of the previous conviction.

Such person may be at once deported in the manner provided by sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen.

VI.—*Miscellaneous.*

Vagrants deprived of privileges of British subjects under Code of Criminal Procedure.

22. Any European British subject who, upon the summary enquiry mentioned in section four, has been determined to be a vagrant shall so long as he remains in India, be subject, beyond the limits of the Presidency Towns, to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (other than those contained in Chapter XIX of the same Code) applicable to an European not being a British subject:

A copy of the declaration recorded under section four purporting to be signed by the officer for the time being entrusted with the custody of such declaration shall be *primâ facie* evidence that the European British subject named therein has been, upon such enquiry, determined to be a vagrant.

If from any cause he is committed or held to bail by a Justice of the Peace to take his trial before a High Court, he shall not be at liberty to object to the jurisdiction of such Justice of the Peace or High Court on the ground of anything contained in the former part of this section.

And no proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason only that the Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or Superintendent of Police to and before whom a person apparently a vagrant was required to go and appear was not the nearest or that the distance mentioned in section three did not exceed ten miles.

Liability of importers of Europeans becoming vagrants.

23. Where any person of European extraction is, after the passing of this Act, brought out to India under an engagement to serve any other person, or any Company, Association or Body of persons in any capacity, and becomes chargeable to the State as a vagrant within one year after his arrival in India, then the person, or Company, Association or Body to serve whom he was so brought out to India shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of his deportation and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

Such costs and charges shall be recoverable by suit as if an express agreement to repay the same had been entered into with the Secretary of State for India in Council by the person, Company, Association or Body chargeable.

Penalty for bringing European convicts to India.

24. Every master of a ship bringing or landing in any part of India any person of European extraction who has been convicted in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions of an offence which, if committed in England, would be felony, and who has been released on a licence to be at large or on the expiration of the term for which he has been sentenced, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable for every such offence to pay a fine not exceeding four hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months.

Recovery and payment of fines.

25. All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed outside the local limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if for offences committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the Police of such towns in force for the time being.

All fines recovered under this Act shall be paid to the credit of the Government of India, or as such Government shall from time to time direct.

Exercise in Native States of powers conferred by this Act.

26. The powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on Justices of the Peace, Superintendents of Police, and Police respectively may, in places beyond the limits of British India, be exercised and performed by such persons respectively as the Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoint in this behalf.

Governor General in Council empowered to make rules.

27. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of Officers in matters connected with its enforcement.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India.*

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of the present Bill is to provide against the vagrancy in India of persons of European extraction. Representations concerning the magnitude of the evil have been received from all parts of the country, and these representations have recently become so urgent that, in spite of the undoubted difficulty of the subject, the Government of India feels itself no longer justified in postponing an attempt to deal with it.

It is abundantly clear from the numerous papers now in the hands of Government that European vagrants are greatly multiplying; that they cause intolerable annoyance both to the European and to the Native communities; that vagrancy, when once begun, tends almost certainly to the moral and physical destruction of the vagrant; and that it constitutes a grave political danger through the discredit which it casts on the entire British race. Selections from the documents which establish these facts will from time to time be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

It cannot, moreover, be doubted, upon the evidence before the Government, that European crime must greatly increase in India, unless the multiplication of vagrants be checked. It is shown that many of them have actually belonged to the criminal classes in the colonies, and come to India because their reputation does not follow them to this country.

Two specific proposals for the repression of vagrancy have been received from Local Governments. The Government of Bombay has suggested that European vagrants should be brought under the provisions of Chapter XIX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which permit the detention of persons of suspicious character who are unable to find security for their good conduct. The expedient has the unquestionable advantage of simplicity; but it seems to be open to the objection that this part of the Code has its justification exclusively in certain peculiarities of Native society. The assumption is made that if a man is the least respectable, there are always members of his caste, family, or village community, who will go bail

for his behaviour. Such an assumption obviously does not hold in regard to the European vagrant, and to make it violently would give an air of unfairness to the law, since no law seems completely defensible which makes amenability to its provisions depend on the fulfilment of a condition which manifestly cannot be fulfilled.

The Government of Madras proposes, on the other hand, to deal with European vagrancy as a substantive evil to be treated in a special manner. The revised Bill sent up by that Government follows to some extent the analogies of the English Law of pauper removal. This principle has been adopted in the present measure, with which many of the provisions of the Madras Bill have been incorporated.

If the Bill becomes law, the first step in giving effect to its provisions is the establishment by the Government of work-houses for Europeans. These work-houses will be under the immediate charge of a Governor. Inasmuch, however, as several Houses of Industry of the same nature as the proposed work-houses already exist, power is given to the Government to license existing establishments so as to bring them within the Act. Having regard too to the probability that many charitable persons will be willing to co-operate in the reclamation of the vagrant, the Government is empowered to appoint a Committee of Management if it shall think fit, and to place the Governor under the orders of the Committee.

As soon as work-houses have been established the machinery of the Act can be brought into operation. When an officer of Police finds a person of European extraction asking for alms or wandering about apparently without employment he may require such person to proceed to the nearest Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or Superintendent of Police. This functionary will make a summary enquiry into the circumstances of the alleged vagrant, and if satisfied of his vagrancy, will make a declaration to that effect. If there is no prospect of procuring employment for the person thus declared to be a vagrant, he will be at once forwarded to a work-house. If there is a prospect of his obtaining employment at any particular place he [illegible]

[illegible] feared that there will be seldom any chance of the vagrant finding employment, until he has been partially reclaimed by treatment in the work-house. The order of removal will probably nearly always be, in the first instance, an order to proceed to the work-house. But it has been thought right to make provision for the chance of employment being procurable at once.

The treatment of the vagrant in the work-house will be directed to his reclamation from habits which are unfortunately shown to be not but universal in the class. But it is imperatively necessary that stringent rules of labour and discipline should be prescribed, and that breach of these rules should be punishable. Provisions to that effect are contained in the Bill; at the same time it is required that the Governor and Committee shall use their best endeavours to obtain employment outside the work-house for such of the vagrants as are fitted for it.

It is to be hoped that the system just described will do something to ameliorate the moral and physical condition of the European vagrants now in India. It is, however, urgently necessary that the numbers of such persons in the country should be permanently diminished, and, in considering the best means of effecting this object, some questions of not inconsiderable difficulty present themselves. In front of these is the question, whether persons of European extraction, morally certain to become vagrants, can be prevented from landing in India.

Among the proposals originally submitted to the Government of Fort St. George by the Madras Committee of Vagrancy, was a provision that it should be punishable in a shipmaster to land, except with official sanction, "time-expired convicts, ticket-of-leave men, or destitute persons not being sailors, and having no engagements of service on shore." There is also an Act of the Indian Legislature, XLI of 1850, which imposes penalties on shipmasters landing "any diseased, maimed, blind, or decrepit person, not having the means of subsistence" in the Straits Settlement. It is further understood that there are Australian enactments prohibiting the importation of time-expired convicts from the Western Settlement into the other colonies. And the papers before the Government show that several zealous and benevolent persons, who have already done much for the vagrant, are of opinion that no cure for the evil will be complete, except a stringent system of preventing ingress into India.

The only plan of prohibition which promises to be effectual is that adopted in the measures above referred to, of making it punishable for a shipmaster to land in India persons of European extraction belonging to certain particular classes, such as, time-expired convicts or ticket-of-leave men, or falling under some general categories, such as, "persons not having the means of subsistence," or "the means or prospect of procuring employment." The penalties would have to be of general application, and the commanders of the Peninsular and Oriental ships, and of the large passenger sailing-vessels, would be liable to them as well as other ship-masters. The Indian Legislature cannot give commanders of ships a legal power of examining into the circumstances of their passengers, until they come into Indian waters; but they would of course in their own defence make enquiry at their port of departure. Such perquisitions would in themselves cause annoyance, and the refusals to convey particular persons, which would follow, might expose the Indian Government to a good deal of misconstruction. It is further some objection that certain classes whom nobody would wish to include in a technical definition, might get entangled in it. A respectable young man coming out in the hope of obtaining a clerkship in Calcutta or Bombay, or an appointment in the Uncovenanted Service, might be in some danger of being forbidden the country.

It is, however, very improbable that any system would be effectual, unless directed against a well-defined class. The Government of Madras seems to have omitted the prohibitory section from its revised Bill on account of the difficulty of bringing home to the captain knowledge of the position of his passengers. Another technical embarrassment arises from the fact that any prospect of employment or provision for subsistence possessed by the passenger, however inadequate, would

XVII. If a Chaplain shall overstay his privilege leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent.

CHAPTER III.

Special Leave.

XVIII. Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at the discretion of the Government for a period not exceeding six months. In respect of allowances to be drawn during the leave and of subsidiary leave, the conditions of special leave shall be the same as those prescribed for furlough under Rules VII. and XI.

XIX. Rule XVII. shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to a Chaplain overstaying special leave.

XX. Special leave may be repeated without allowances after intervals of at least six years' actual service.

CHAPTER IV.

General.

XXI. Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe.

XXII. Furlough, privilege leave, and special leave shall not be taken as such in continuation of each other; but if a Chaplain absent on one of these classes of leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under the class of leave for which it was changed.

XXIII. Subject to considerations of State, there shall be no restriction as to the places where a Chaplain may reside when on leave.

XXIV. Leave allowance shall be payable monthly, if payment is taken in India, and quarterly, if payment is taken in England. When furlough is taken in England an advance of the first quarter's allowances may be made in India. Such advance shall not be recoverable in case of death.

XXV. The term of *residence* qualifying for pension shall be, in the case of Chaplains appointed before the 11th January 1854, 15 years, and in the case of Chaplains appointed on or after that date, 17 years, but no leave, except privilege leave and subsidiary leave, shall count as residence.

XXVI. The term of *service* qualifying for pension shall be, in the case of Chaplains appointed before the 11th January 1854, 18 years, and in the case of Chaplains appointed on or after that date, 20 years. Leave of absence in India taken prior to the 25th August 1864 shall count as service for pension, and shall not be reckoned su furlough under these rules.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th July 1868.

No. 724 of 1868.—The services of Assistant Surgeon D. F. Keegan, M.D., of the Medical Department, officiating in medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 1st April 1868.

The 28th July 1868.

No. 725 of 1868.—The services of Captain H. P. Peacock, of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry, 2nd in Command of the Viceroy's Body Guard, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment as Officiating Agent to the Governor General with the Ex-King of Oudh, in addition to his other duties.

The 29th July 1868.

No. 726 of 1868.—The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 214, dated 25th June 1868, is published for general information:—

PARA. 1.—Having considered in Council your telegram dated Simla, 30th May, inquiring whether an Officer of Cavalry or Infantry may receive compensation, under Despatch No. 160 of 8th August 1866, for sums paid for line steps, I have resolved that such sums may be taken into consideration in estimating the claims of Officers to compensation.

No. 727 of 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Ensign A. I. Shepherd, of the 93rd Highlanders, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 3rd Punjab Infantry, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation.

3rd P[illegible]

Captain A. W. Grah[illegible] Infantry, Quarter M[illegible] Subaltern, vice Ensign Sh[illegible]

Lieutenant J. Finnis, of th[illegible] Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 36th (T[illegible] Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Quarter Master, vice Captain Graham.

No. 728 of 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is [illegible]wed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Captain John Peter Harris, of the Bengal Staff Corps ...	For 20 months, under Rule XIV. of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 729 of 1868.—The following extract, paragraph 7, of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 202, dated the 11th of June 1868, is published for general information:—

PARA. 7.—Major W. W. Aubert retired on the 18th June 1867.

No. 730 of 1868.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has intimated that Sub-Conductor W. Adams, of the Army Commissariat Department, being unfit for further service in India, was pensioned on the 1st March 1867.

No. 731 *of* 1868.—Agreeably to Government General Order No. 181 of 12th December 1833, the undermentioned heirs are admitted to the Native Family Pensions, from the dates specified, opposite to their names, and the Pay Master of Pensioners, in whose circle the individuals reside, will furnish the prescribed rolls to the Department of Audit and to the parties concerned :—

Name of Claimant.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of Admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	Amount of Pension.	For what period.	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.					
														Rs. A.		
Belatee Kooar ...	22	...	5	...	Rajpootni ...	No particular mark, except tattoo marks on arms and feet.	Batoora Goa, Sarun	Widow	Ramdharee Sing.	Havildar.	Assam Mountain Battery.	30th Mar. 1867.	11th April 1868.	4 8	For life.	Presidency.
Oogoomee	20	...	5	0½	Rajpootni ...	No particular marks ...	Beetee Goa Chuppra	Widow	Adjoodya Sing.	Gunner ...	Assam Mountain Battery.	2nd April 1867.	20th April 1868.	2 12	For life.	Presidency.
Peburree	53	..	4	8	Rajpootni ...	No particular marks ...	Deenapore, Kundah, Ghazeepore.	Mother	Bundhun Sing.	Gunner ...	Assam Mountain Battery.	10th April 1867.	21st April 1868.	2 12	For life.	Allahabad.
Phulgeria	44	...	5	1	Kahar ...	Scar of a boil on upper part of right arm.	Nowada, Arrah, Behar.	Mother	Puryag Ram	Gunner ...	Assam Mountain Battery.	16th April 1867.	2nd June 1868	2 12	For life.	Presidency.
Dhakhun	56	...	4	7	Bhundhair Seikhnee ..	Complexion middling; long thin face; large and separated teeth in front; scar of tattooing on back of left hand	Kalees, Huddiah, Pattialla.	Widow	Dewah Sing.	Havildar.	14th Ferozepore N. I.	18th Nov. 1863.	22nd Mar. 1864.	4 8	For life.	Sirhind.

Arrears of pension restricted to two years antecedent to the date of Committee's proceedings.

Name of Claimant.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of Admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	Amount of Pension.	For what period.	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.					
														Rs. A.		
Uttree	21	...	5	6	Urrukh Seikhnee	Complexion fair; long, thin face.	Nabha, Nabha, Nabha.	Widow	Goordutt Singh.	Sepoy ...	14th Ferozepore N. I.	18th Nov. 1863.	22nd Mar. 1864.	2 12	For life.	Sirhind.
Dyahkoor	30	...	4	11	Rhaie Seikhnee...	Complexion middling; long nose, large eyes; no other particular marks.	Sunghera, Huddiayah, Pattialla.	Widow	Boodh Sing	Havildar	14th Ferozepore N. I.	13th Nov. 1863.	9th Mar. 1864.	4 8	For life.	Sirhind.
Sabho	26	...	5	3	Gill Seikhnee ...	Complexion middling, broad face; scar of tattooing on middle of chin, and on back of left wrist; well made.	Bunnee, Puckkowal, Loodiana.	Widow	Khuzan Sing.	Havildar	14th Ferozepore N. I.	18th Nov. 1863.	22nd Mar. 1864.	4 8	For life.	Sirhind.

Arrears of pension restricted to two years antecedent to the date of Committee's proceedings.

No. 732 *of* 1868.—Oomrai is allowed the higher rate of family pension as widow of Jemadar Hurdial, late 16th Native Infantry, instead of the pension to which she was erroneously admitted in March 1863.

Military Department letter No. 21, dated 2nd March 1863, notified in General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, 21st July 1863, page 235.

No. 733 *of* 1868.—Surgeon Major St. George Wade Tucker, M. D., of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Australia on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years, under the old Regulations.

No. 734 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their departure on the date specified opposite to their names:—

Captain J. P. Harris, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 728 of 1868 ... ...
Surgeon A. J. Dale, M.D., of the Medical Department, Government General Order No. 674 of 1868 ...
Conductor J. Williams, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, Government General Order No. 715 of 1868
} *Simla*, 20th July 1868.

No. 735 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Cadre of the late 72nd Native Infantry.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) C. Andrews. Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) E. S. Fox.	Major ... Captain ...	13th May 1868 ...	Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) J. C. Curtis, retired.
Infantry ...	Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) A. Bagot.	Lieut. Col. ...	8th June 1868...	Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Mills, deceased.
Cadre of the late 15th Native Infantry.	Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) C. St. G. Brownlow. Lieutenant Richard Worsley ...	Major ... Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major E. G. Langmore (Staff Corps)	Lieut. Col. ...	8th June 1868...	Lieutenant Colonel A. Bagot (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Cadre of the late 27th Native Infantry.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) G. W. Fraser. Lieutenant (Major in Staff Corps) G. H. Basevi.	Major ... Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) H. C. Anderson (Staff Corps).	Lieut. Col. ...	8th June 1868...	Lieutenant Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) E. G. Langmore, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Cadre of the late 54th Native Infantry.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) W. H. Paget. Lieutenant John Goodeve Barlow ...	Major ... Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major G. C. Lambert (101st Foot)...	Lieut. Col. ...	8th June 1868...	Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Anderson (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Cadre of the late 1st E. B. F.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) E. St. George. Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) A. G. Owen.	Major ... Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Supernumerary Major (Major General) J. M. B. F. Tytler, C.B. (Staff Crops.) Major (Lieutenant Colonel) in Staff Corps) L. R. Christopher.	Lieut. Colonel (Supernumerary). Lieut. Col. ...	8th June 1868...	Lieutenant Colonel (Major in 101st Foot) G. C. Lambert, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Cadre of the late 71st Native Infantry.	Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.) J. I. Murray (Staff Corps). Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) A. D. Vanrenen.	Major ... Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) G. B. Mainwaring.	Lieut. Col. ...	8th June 1868...	Lieutenant Colonel L. R. Christopher (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Cadre of the late 16th Native Infantry.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) J. J. Dansey. Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) F. W. Boileau.	Major ... Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) W. Metcalf.	Lieut. Col. ...	8th June 1868...	Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Mainwaring (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Cadre of the late 35th Native Infantry.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) T. C. Hamilton.	Major ...		
General List, Infantry.	Lieutenant Astell Harrison.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) J. Marquis.	Lieut. Col. ...	8th June 1868...	Lieutenant Colonel W. Metcalf (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Cadre of the late 4th E. B.	Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) H. Rose. Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Charles David Peter Nott.	Major ... Captain ...		

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room
Infantry ... Cadre of the late 5th E. R.	Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) W. McNeile, C.S.I. Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) A. B. Johnson (Staff Corps) Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) F. Van H. Sperling.	Lieut. Col. ... Major ... Captain ...	8th June 1868...	Lieutenant Colonel J. Marquis (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Infantry ... Cadre of the late 36th Native Infantry.	Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) H. Raban. Captain (Major in Staff Corps) M. F. Evatt. Lieutenant A. Pullan (Staff Corps)	Lieut. Col. ... Major ... Captain ...	8th June 1868...	Lieutenant Colonel W McNeile, C.S I. (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Infantry ... Cadre of the late 41st Native Infantry.	Major G. R Roberts (Staff Corps)... Captain (Major in Staff Corps) A. G. Priestley. Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) R. F. Angelo.	Lieut. Col. ... Major ... Captain ...	8th June 1868..	Lieutenant Colonel H. Raban (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Infantry ... Cadre of the late 28th Native Infantry.	Major W. Paske (Staff Corps) ... Captain (Brevet Major) H. L. Millett (Staff Corps). Lieutenant Henry Russell Wintle...	Lieut. Col. ... Major ... Captain ...	8th June 1868...	Lieutenant Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) G. R. Roberts, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Infantry ... Cadre of the late 56th Native Infantry.	Major F. V. R. Jervis (Staff Corps) Captain (Major in Staff Corps) A. H. Bamfield. Lieutenant (Major in Staff Corps) J. R. A. S. Lowe.	Lieut. Col. ... Major ... Captain ...	8th June 1868...	Lieutenant Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) W. Paske, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Infantry ... Cadre of the late 53rd Native Infantry.	Major Henry Alexander Cockburn Captain (Brevet Major) Sidney Chalmers. Lieutenant E. Beddy (Staff Corps)	Lieut. Col. ... Major ... Captain ...	8th June 1868...	Lieutenant Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) F. V. R. Jervis, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Cadre of the late 54th Native Infantry.	Lieutenant L. Blathwayt (Staff Corps).	Captain ...	23rd June 1868...	Captain W. E. R Roberts (Staff Corps), placed on the Retired List.
Cadre of the late 30th Native Infantry.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) T. Pierce. Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) A. F. P. Harcourt.	Major ... Captain ...	24th June 1868...	Major G. F. F. Vincent, placed on the Retired List.
Cadre of the late 46th Native Infantry.	Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) R. E. Boyle.	Captain ...	28th June 1868...	Captain J. J. Russell, deceased.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Colonel (Major General) J. M. B. F. Tytler, C.B. (Staff Corps), is removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

No. 736 of 1868.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 30th June 1868, pages 3649 to 3681, is published for general information :—

INDIA OFFICE,
June 29th, 1868.

The following despatches have been this day received from Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commanding the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force :—

No. 1.

From Lieutenant General Sir R. NAPIER, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., to the Secretary of State for India

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE,
Camp Koomeylee,
June 1st, 1868.

RIGHT HON'BLE SIR,—In continuation of my despatch No. 40, dated 12th May, I have the honour to report that I this day passed the Sooroo defile with the last column of the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, the 25th Bombay Native Light Infantry, and the 27th Belooch Battalion.

The march from Dalanta to Antalo was trying from the frequent severe storms of rain which appeared to accompany us, and from which our troops, in some degree, and more especially the followers and transport animals, could not fail to suffer.

The wild border tribes of Abyssinians and Gallas, through whom our route lay, from the Taccarsi to Antalo, being very little under the control of their distant and almost nominal rulers, and were perfectly well behaved on our advance, finding by degrees our vulnerable points, had been for some time making attacks upon our muleteers and camp followers, when venturing far from their escorts, and on some occasions even on our armed soldiers.

In the first instances some camp followers were killed, and in the last our soldiers being driven to use their weapons, several Abyssinians and Gallas were killed and wounded.

Considerable numbers of armed men, principally Gallas, watched our march from the hills, and, though restrained by the pressure of our columns, they made attempts on our line of baggage, but met with little success; soldiers were freely interspersed along the line and the rear guard from Marowa to Antalo was continuously under the command of an experienced Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Bray, of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, until we reached the coast.

This was a very clear indication of what a force returning in difficulties would experience.

In the friendly territory of Prince Russai, the troops returned to marches made easy by the improved roads and the increased supplies of articles of food, turned into great luxuries by a period of privation, which were stored in the fortified ports of Antalo and Addigerat.

All local information led me to believe that there would be no danger of floods before the middle of June; but owing to the extraordinary severity of the spring rains, a succession of floods during the early part of May did much damage to the Sooroo defile road.

On the 19th of May, with hardly any warning, a heavy flood, coming from a lateral tributary which enters above Sooroo, filled the Sooroo defile channel so suddenly that seven camp followers and some cattle, not being instantly removed from the waterway, were swept away and perished.

On the 30th of January full precautionary instructions were issued to secure the safety of the troops in the Pass, and I had no apprehension on their account. The losses of the 19th arose from avoidable causes, and were not likely to recur.

In case we might be detained during the rainy season, an alternative line turning the Sooroo defile had been surveyed by Lieutenant De Thoren, 45th Regiment, Quarter Master General's Department, by which a safer, though less even, path might have been opened.

By the exertions of the garrison of Sooroo, directed by Captain Chrystie, Royal Engineers, the damage to the road in the Pass was rapidly repaired after each flood.

The severe weather in the high mountains, with the reaction after excitement and the scanty food, naturally increased the sick lists, but there are few bad cases.

The wounded are rapidly recovering, and although the total number of sick ultimately amounted to two hundred and sixty, no member of the force, however humble, has failed to obtain transport when required.

The whole force have returned in safety to the coast, and the greater part have already re-embarked.

It is now my duty to lay before Her Majesty's Government a statement of the services of the troops under my command and of the general, departmental and personal staff.

Those who first claim notice are the Pioneer Force, who landed in Zoulla in October last, and consisted of Major Marett's Mountain Battery (Native), the 3rd and 4th Companies of Bombay Sappers and Miners under Captains Leslie and Leacock, the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Graves, and the 10th Native Infantry under Colonel Field, who commanded the whole.

Their labours were not commenced under very encouraging circumstances; a barren shore so shelving that the troops had to wade several hundred yards daily in landing stores; a supply of water so scanty that it disappeared immediately, and a temperature so sultry that any exertion was oppressive, but the spirit of the troops never flagged, encamping grounds were cleared, twenty miles of road were made from the coast to Koomeylee, and towards Sooroo, a depôt was established at Senafé, and huts erected for the muleteers.

Lieutenant Beck's Company of the Bombay Marine Battalion was the first party of Infantry in Abyssinia amongst the earliest labourers in the Sooroo defile, and throughout the campaign performed most valuable service as Pioneers, in sinking wells and opening and maintaining the road to Senafe.

The left wing of the 10th garrisoned Senafé, and had a large share in the works which made the depôt a model of neatness and of convenience in its water-supply.

The right wing of the 10th formed part of the advanced pioneer column, and shared in all its labours; after five months of work, it had an unwilling rest at Antalo, and was soon again in the front and at the capture of Magdala.

The next arrivals in the country were Murray's Armstrong Battery, the 33rd Regiment under Colonel Dunn, V.C., and Beville's Belooch Battalion.

Captain Murray, during a long detention of his battery at Koomeylee, sought occupation for his men in every way that could aid our progress. It mattered little whether they cleared the obstructions in seven miles of road, carried water for six miles to support a working party, moved stores for the Commissariat, broke in mules to harness, or fitted them with pack-saddles; everything was done with the same ability and zeal that has carried the battery over eight hundred miles of mountains in efficient condition.

The 33rd Regiment furnished a detachment of two companies to Koomeylee for sinking wells. They were the first British Infantry in Abyssinia; they furnished heavy fatigue parties for all the works at Zoulla. In the absence of a sufficient number of the Land Transport Corps, the men converted themselves into extemporary muleteers, and re-caught and saved large numbers of mules which would otherwise have perished. They then proceeded to Senafé.

The Belooch Regiment went to Koomeylee where Major Beville with the right wing joined Sturt's Bombay Sappers in making the admirable road in the Sooroo defile. Major Hogg with the left wing made the scarcely less difficult one at Rary Guddie. The Beloochees then garrisoned Addigerat, and raised much of the intrenchments there. The right wing partook of all the labours of the advance, and was present at Arogie and Magdala. The left wing long delayed for carriage at length pressed to the front, and by hard marching was present at Magdala on the 13th April.

The 10th Company Royal Engineers under Major Pritchard composed of a body of highly-

instructed and valuable soldiers, arrived from England, and was amongst the first to land at Zoulla.

The well-sinkers, directed by Lieutenant Le-Mesurier, the signallers under Lieutenant Morgan, and the telegraphers and photographers have rendered excellent service throughout the campaign. The head quarters of the 10th Company has always accompanied the leading column in the advance.

The 4th King's Own Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, with the 3rd and 25th Bombay Native Infantry under Lieutenant Colonels Campbell and Little on arrival at Zoulla, were immediately put to work upon the railway, on landing water and stores for the force, and on the embankments to protect the Commissariat stores which were liable to be inundated at spring tides: all these were heavy labours which left no soldier unemployed.

Nothing could exceed the spirit with which these regiments worked in order to hasten the advance. The work on the foreshore fell chiefly on the Native troops. Little could the mud-bespattered labourer with his basket be recognized as the smart sepoy of the parade ground.

Major Chamberlain's Pioneers on arrival at once took their place on the works; they brought the energy and the spirit of their race, together with their organization for skilled labour, to bear on every duty, and the works received an increased impetus.

At fifty feet below the surface, they found sweet water—an inestimable blessing to the Ishmaelites of Zoulla, who in their gratitude were ready to worship the Punjabees. There is no part of the way which does not bear marks of the labour of this regiment, either on the roads or the telegraph.

The 33rd Regiment was never idle. At Senafé and Antalo every man was employed, not only in making the roads and intrenchments, but in cutting and bringing in grass and wood for the Commissariat and poles for the telegraph. When joined by the 4th King's Own Regiment, they bore the first brunt of opening the way through the rocky mountains of Lasta to Magdala.

The A. and B. Batteries, 21st Brigade, Royal Artillery, under Lieutenant Colonel Penn and Captain Twiss, took over the steel mountain guns on landing. They broke in mules, fitted their harness, and made extraordinary progress in the organization of these batteries, which maintained their thorough efficiency during the march to Magdala and back.

Whilst waiting for the time when they could advance, and when the provisioning of Senafé was of the first importance, these batteries carried up several convoys of stores and provisions to that post.

The 5th Battery, 25th Brigade, Royal Artillery (brass rifled mountain guns), under Major Bogle, arrived from Calcutta complete and efficient in every particular of equipment.

The circumstances of the campaign did not permit this battery to join the advance troops; but while waiting at Zoulla before they advanced to Senafé, Major Bogle volunteered the services of his battery for every useful work. In carrying treasure and stores to Senafé, the battery marched nearly one thousand miles. It furnished a detachment, under Major Hills, V.C., which manned two 8-inch mortars, a valuable battery on elephants, which was carried to Magdala and employed in the attack on that fortress. In case of a protracted defence, these mortars would have been invaluable.

Elephants have frequently been employed for the transport of Artillery in Indian warfare, but it has been generally by means of draught; when guns have been carried, it has only been for short distances.

It has been the privilege of this campaign to prove that elephants could carry Armstrong 12-pounder guns and 8-inch mortars over steep mountains for many hundreds of miles.

There were forty-two elephants employed in the conveyance of ordnance and ammunition, and of these five have been lost from hard work and want of water during the operations before Magdala.

The Royal Naval Rocket Brigade, under Commander Fellowes, furnished chiefly by Her Majesty's ship *Octavia*, broke in their own mules, quickly learned duties and a drill which were new to them, carried stores and provisions to Senafé, marched well, and were with the leading brigade in the advance on Magdala. They have added to the high reputation which the Royal Navy have ever held when serving with the army in the field.

The 45th Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Parish, arrived at Zoulla early in February, and remained there employed on the railway and other works until the 19th of March, when at length the obstacles to their advance being overcome, the head quarters and six companies making most strenuous efforts to reach the front, arrived at Dalanta in time to share in the operations against Magdala, after having marched 300 miles in twenty-four days accomplishing the last 70 miles across the Wandach Pass, 10,500 feet high, and the Taccassi and Jeddah ravines in four days—a rate of marching in such a country hardly to be surpassed. Four companies being urgently required were detained at Koomeylee until late in March, when they were sent to garrison Addigerat and Antalo.

In addition to the severe mountain marches in which each soldier carried a heavy load, regiments often worked at the roads on the line of march, or immediately on arrival in camp. Not unfrequently every available man of a regiment has been on working parties or outlying picket.

The constant storms of rain and the cold nights of the high altitude were encountered cheerfully on rations reduced to eight ounces of flour and meat only. An increase was made to the allowance of meat it is true, but that increase gave no compensation for the articles of rum, sugar, and compressed vegetables which had to be left behind.

The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers and 18th Bombay Native Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonels Muter and Combe, and the 21st Bengal Native Infantry (Punjabees), by Major Thelwall, C.B., while longing for an order to advance, contributed most cheerfully their labours for many weeks to the railway, the roads through the Pass, the wells, the water-supply, and the conservancy of the Pass.

Of the regiments of the 4th Brigade, which had been held in readiness in Bombay, the 26th Cameronians, under Lieutenant Colonel Henning,

alone landed, and were moved as quickly as possible to Senafé; but short as was the detention of this regiment at Zoulla, it also contributed its labours to forward the work at our base.

The 5th and 8th Regiments Bombay Native Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonels Taylor and Sandwith, both regiments with a high reputation, returned to India on the fall of Magdala without having landed in Abyssinia.

These three regiments were all wanted earlier, but were not sent for because they could not have been moved to the highlands for want of food and transport.

Before the arrival of the Cameronians, when the connecting posts of our line had been numerically much weaker than I desired, I had obtained the services of 200 seamen and marines, under Captain Colin Campbell, from her Majesty's ship *Octavia*. They marched towards Senafé; but the arrival of the Cameronians rendered their proceeding onwards no longer necessary.

The Cavalry service has been such as to call for the fullest powers of that arm as Light Cavalry.

The long line of communication required that the Cavalry should be in many detachments.

They have had peculiar responsibility thrown upon their officers and soldiers. Left in isolated positions, far from control, entrusted with Commissariat duties, while charged to be conciliatory to the people of the country, they have been firm in maintaining inviolate the respect due to their position as soldiers. The supplies for the troops marching to join the main force in advance frequently depended on the ability and trustworthiness of a non-commissioned officer of Cavalry; and I have had repeated testimony to the efficiency with which these duties have been performed.

Seldom or never have Cavalry had such a variety of duties in maintaining communications for so many miles, climbing over mountains and through forest ranges, often benighted, where a false step would be destruction, and in danger of treacherous attacks from the wild border tribes, who are honoured amongst themselves for slaying without reason and without scruple.

The wear and tear of horses in such duties have been very considerable. The men, however, have returned to their more regular duties with a discipline and efficiency unimpaired.

The wing of the 3rd Dragoon Guards was long detained in India, and arrived late in the campaign.

Notwithstanding the distance and the severity of the country through which they marched, Colonel Tower by judicious management brought both men and horses in the most efficient condition in time to share in the investment of Magdala.

The 3rd Bombay Cavalry and the 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, commanded by Major Briggs, having been the earliest in the field, have borne the hardest share of the duties, serving in their turn as parts of the Pioneer force.

The rough training of the Sind Frontier Brigade, ever on outpost duty, rendered Major Briggs' regiment admirably qualified for the duties which it was called upon to perform in Abyssinia.

The 12th and 10th Bengal Cavalry, under Majors Gough, V.C., and Palliser, took up on the 18th of March and the 1st of April the chain of posts between Antalo and the Taccassi, and Major Gough brought up the head quarter detachment of the 12th, reduced to ninety-six men, to share in the attack on Magdala.

Major Palliser, with the head quarters of the 10th Cavalry, arrived at Attala in most opportune time to preserve our communications, which were very seriously assailed; had the service been of longer duration, the regiments of Bengal Cavalry would have added to the high opinions which their soldierlike performance of their duties and efficient equipment have called forth.

The Royal Engineers, directed by Lieutenant Colonel St. Clair Wilkins, have rendered invaluable services during this Expedition, which has given such an ample field for their employment.

Their energy and skill are shown in every work, from the first landing in Zoulla to Magdala, and require a special separate report.

The works of the Madras and Bombay Sappers and Miners, under Major Prendergast, V.C., Royal Engineers, and Captain MacDonnell, Royal Engineers, have been singularly valuable and important, and will be described in the report of the engineer operations.

The very great services of the Commissariat Department, directed by Lieutenant Colonel Lucas, and of the Transport Corps, directed by Lieutenant Colonel Warden, both under the control of Lieutenant Colonel Holland, of the Commissariat Department, have been rendered under many disadvantages, and require a separate report to do full justice to the officers and subordinates of their establishments.

The duties of the Medical Department, under the chief direction of Dr. Currie, C.B., Inspector General, have been efficiently and satisfactorily performed.

The necessities of the campaign demanded that the equipment of the medical, equally with those of every other department with the advanced troops, should be reduced to the lowest possible scale; but with the very limited means at their disposal, Dr. Currie and the Deputy Inspectors General, Dr. Pelly and Dr. Mahaffy, together with the Regimental and Staff Officers serving under them, performed their duties in a manner which has reflected great credit on that department of the Army.

The services of the Veterinary Department, under Staff Veterinary Surgeon Hallen, an able and valuable officer, have been of the highest importance.

A copy of Mr. Hallen's report on the working of this department is attached; Mr. Hallen makes special mention of the services of First Class Veterinary Surgeons Lamb and Anderson.

The telegraph, directed by the intelligence and experience of Captain St. John, Royal Engineers, and by Lieutenant Puzey, Royal Engineers, was carried to Antalo under circumstances of great difficulty, and although the wire was often mischievously cut and communication interrupted, it was immediately restored. Errors were most rare: the telegraph worked well and rendered important service.

The Officers of the Trigonometrical Survey, Lieutenants Carter, Director, and Dümmler and Holdich, Royal Engineers, Assistants, by the most

strenuous exertions, and at the cost of great fatigue and privations, succeeded in surveying nearly 6,000 square miles, and carried their work from the coast to Magdala.

The labour of these Officers, two of whom have been obliged to return to England from loss of health, will prove very valuable.

I am greatly indebted to Major General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., who has afforded me the most valuable support and assistance throughout the campaign. He laid the first foundation of order at Zoulla, and when summoned to the front, ably commanded the first division during the advance in the action of Arogie and at the capture of Magdala. As Second in Command, he has possessed my fullest confidence.

Major General Malcolm, C.B., commanded the second division, which held the line of country from Senafé to Antalo, and subsequently to Lake Ashangie.

It required great temper and judgment to maintain the good understanding which I had established with the Chiefs and people of the country.

General Malcolm did this, and by his vigilance and activity kept the communications in Tigre in good order, and restored order in the district of Ashangie.

His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was so good as to grant my request for the services of Major General Russell, who left his important office, Military and Political, as Resident of Aden, to command at Zoulla.

In the administration of that post, General Russell has entirely fulfilled my expectations and wishes.

I am greatly indebted to him for the excellent manner in which he has conducted the very important and trying duties of his command.

Brigadier General Collings, an Officer of mature judgment and experience, conducted to my satisfaction the command at Antalo—a position of vital importance, both as affording support to the front and as the last point of connection with the friendly province of Tigre, the supplies of which were so valuable.

Brigadier General Stewart commanded at Zoulla for some time, and on Major General Russell's arrival proceeded to Senafé; in both commands Brigadier General Stewart met with my approbation.

Brigadier General Wilby was usefully employed in the Koomeylee Pass in the earlier stages of the Expedition, when the difficulty in arranging the transport of supplies to Senafé was greatest.

In the attack on Magdala, General Wilby commanded the 2nd Brigade of the first division which assaulted that formidable position.

Brigadier General Schneider commanded the first brigade of the first division which led during the advance on Magdala, was engaged at Arogie and in the assault on Magdala.

Both of these officers have met with my approbation in the exercise of their respective commands, and have been very favourably recommended to my notice by Major General Sir Charles Staveley.

Brigadier General Petrie, commanding Royal Artillery, has afforded me every assistance. He was constantly present with the advanced troops, and directed the whole of the Artillery at Magdala.

General Petrie mentions most favourably his Divisional Commanders, Lieutenant Colonels Wallace and Milward, whose reports on their repective commands will be forwarded.

It was due very much to the care and judgment of Colonel Wallace that the elephants with the heavy batteries accomplished their unequalled march with so much success.

Lieutenant Colonel Milward, whose merits I had learnt to appreciate in China, was permitted by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to join me for the special purpose of directing the Steel Mountain Batteries. The success of these weapons has been fully established, and the rapidity and completeness with which they were organized is due to Colonel Milward's experienced direction.

General Petrie also mentions the Commanders of Batteries, Lieutenant Colonel Penn, Captains Twiss and Murray, and Brevet Major Hills, V.C., Majors Marett and Bogle, and particularly his Brigade Major, Captain Geary, and his Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Chapman, of the Royal Artillery.

Colonel Graves, 3rd Cavalry, very efficiently commanded the whole of the Cavalry on several occasions, including the operations before Magdala.

The 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry very soon after its arrival in Abyssinia with the Pioneer Brigade, lost nearly one-half of its horses from the epidemic.

Immediate steps were taken to remount the regiment from Egypt and Bombay.

When the force advanced from Antalo, Colonel Graves' regiment was remounted, and, by the great care bestowed on the horses, their condition was preserved in a remarkable manner.

Colonel Graves deserves much credit for the efficiency which his regiment has maintained under these trying circumstances.

Lieutenant Colonel St. Clair Wilkins, commanding Royal Engineers, arrived in Abyssinia with the reconnoitring party. His report of the operations conducted by the officers of the Royal Engineers will show how unremitting have been his labours, and how extremely valuable have been his services and those of the department under his orders.

Captain Goodfellow, next in seniority, whose services at Zoulla in constructing the pier have already been noticed, was the chief engineer on the highlands, and displayed great intelligence and activity in every duty throughout the operations.

I desire to express my very high appreciation of the services of the officers commanding the several corps of the Expeditionary Force, and of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers who have served under them during the campaign.

Lieutenant Colonel Tower, commanding Wing 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Major Miller, who brought the wing from India in admirable order.

Major Briggs, commanding 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, and Majors Palliser and Gough, V.C., commanding 10th and 12th Regiments Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Loch, 3rd Light

Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, commanding Heavy Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Milward, Mountain Rifled Batteries, Captain Murray, commanding G. Battery, 14th Brigade, Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Penn, commanding A. Battery, 21st Brigade, Royal Artillery, Captain Twiss, commanding B. Battery, 21st Brigade, Royal Artillery, Major Bogle, 5th Company, 25th Brigade, Royal Artillery, Major Marrett, Native Mountain Train, Major Hills, V.C., Elephant Mortar Battery, Commander Fellowes, commanding Naval Rocket Brigade, Major Pritchard, commanding 10th Company, Royal Engineers, Major Prendergast, V.C., Royal Engineers, Madras Sappers and Miners, Captain MacDonnell, Royal Engineers, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant Colonel Cameron has won my admiration by the manner in which he has commanded his excellent regiment (The 4th King's Own), and the soldierlike spirit which, by his teaching and example, he has so well fostered and maintained.

Colonel Field, Major Chamberlain, and Major Beville, commanding those admirable Native Regiments, the 10th Bombay Native Infantry, the 23rd Pioneers, and the 27th Beloochees, Lieutenant Beck, commanding detachment Marine Battalion, Major Pierce, 10th Native Infantry.

Major Cooper, commanding 33rd Regiment (The Duke of Wellington's), which led the assault on Magdala.

Major Cooper was amongst the first who scaled the defences near the gateway.

Drummer McGuire and Private Bergin, of the 33rd, were the first who led the way through the stockade to the right, by which the defences of the gate were turned.

Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Parish, 45th Regiment (Sherwood Foresters), Lieutenant Colonel Bray, 4th (King's Own) Regiment, Major Thelwall, C.B., 21st Punjab Infantry, Colonel Little, 25th Bombay Native Light Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Muter, 2nd Bombay Native Infantry (Grenadiers), Lieutenant Colonel Henning, 26th Cameronians, Lieutenant Colonel Combe, 18th Bombay Native Infantry.

I am much indebted to Lieutenant Colonel Holland, Controller of Supply and Transports, for the able and judicious manner in which he performed his very responsible duties, and which imperatively detained him at Zoulla, and deprived me of the benefit of his presence at my head quarters.

Also to Lieutenant Colonel Lucas, Deputy Commissary General, one of the ablest officers of the Department, on whom devolved the whole executive burthen (a burthen which no less efficient and experienced officer could have sustained) of maintaining the supplies at the main base of operations.

Major Mignon, the senior Commissariat Officer on the highlands, who had the important task of organizing the depôt during the advance, and Lieutenant Shewell, who were always with the advanced columns and constantly under my notice These officers were the pioneers of the Commissariat Department, and I am greatly indebted to them for their most valuable exertions.

Lieutenant Colonel Warden had a most arduous task in the organization of the Transport Corps.

His divisions were thrown into work even before their establishment or organization were complete; notwithstanding the misfortunes which beset the corps in its formation, the final result has been most creditable to Lieutenant Colonel Warden, his Second in Command, Major Nuttall, and the many excellent officers of all branches of the service whose energy and unremitting exertions have overcome every difficulty.

Lieutenant Colonel Warden, his officers and the subordinates of the Transport Corps, I desire to express my deep obligation.

My acknowledgments are due to Dr. Currie, C.B., for his able direction of the Medical Department, to Dr. Pelly, Deputy Inspector General, who superintended at Zoulla, and under whose immediate charge were the Native troops and followers of the Expedition.

To Dr. Mahaffy, Deputy Inspector General with the first division, and also Deputy Surgeon Major Guy, Surgeons Madden and Wyllie, and Assistant Surgeon Martin, whose services have been most favorably brought to notice.

I desire to express my appreciation of the very great services of Staff Veterinary Surgeon Hallen, First Class Veterinary Surgeon Lamb, Veterinary Surgeon Anderson, and the officers of that department, also to Captain Swanson, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, and to Lieutenant Colonel Bartlett, Treasurer to the Force.

The officers forming the reconnoitring party, consisting of Brigadier General Merewether, C.B., Colonel Phayre, Quarter Master General, Bombay Army, Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins, Royal Engineers, Major Baigrie, Assistant Quarter Master General, Surgeon Lumsdaine, Captain Pottinger, Royal Artillery, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Assistant Surgeon Martin who landed at Zoulla in October last, deserve much credit for their valuable service in selecting the Koomeylee defile as the entrance to Abyssinia,—a decision arrived at after much labour and research, and fully justified by a further acquaintance with the country.

Brigadier General Merewether has afforded very valuable service in political duties in arranging with the various Chiefs at Zoulla, and on the highlands for the transport of supplies, and has ever been most zealous at all times and seasons to promote the success of the Expedition.

Her Majesty's Government are well aware of Brigadier General Merewether's unceasing exertions in favour of the captives since their first imprisonment.

Brigadier General Merewether reports very favourably of the assistance he received from Lieutenant Mockler, Assistant Resident, Aden, who remained in charge of the relations with the Chiefs of Zoulla, and of the services of his Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Lockhart, of the Bengal Cavalry.

Colonel the Hon'ble F. Thesiger, Deputy Adjutant General, left England at two days' notice to join the force in Abyssinia; his thorough knowledge of his duties, combined with great ability and untiring energy, render him a most valuable staff officer.

Colonel Thesiger had the duty of keeping me daily, nay hourly, informed of the state of supplies at every post from Zoulla to head quarters, and in this and other duties has rendered me most important services during the campaign.

Lieutenant Colonel Macleod, Assistant Adjutant General, an officer of much experience, and thoroughly acquainted with the Native Army, has ably supported the head of his department, and has performed his duties greatly to my satisfaction.

I am greatly indebted to Colonel Phayre, Deputy Quarter Master General, who has rendered most important services in the early examination of the country, the direction of the Pioneer Force to Antalo, and the subsequent advanced reconnoissance.

The very valuable maps and reports of the route and of the scene of operations, attest the very great energy and intelligence which Colonel Phayre has displayed in the performance of his duties.

Captain Holland, Assistant Quarter Master General, has had charge of his department at head quarters and of all correspondence with the Land Transport Corps.

In these duties Captain Holland's exertions have been conspicuous, and the exactness, promptitude, and ability with which they have been carried out deserve my warmest commendation.

Captain Holland afforded me great assistance in the reduction of the camp followers.

Major Baigrie, Assistant Quarter Master General, an officer of ability and great energy, did very valuable service in the first exploration of the coast in October. During the campaign he has served as Assistant Quarter Master General of the first division, and been very favourably noticed by Major General Sir Charles Staveley, in whose estimation of Major Baigrie I fully concur.

Captain Pottinger, Royal Artillery, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, was very useful with the reconnoitring party.

During the campaign he has been attached to head quarters: he has laboured with zeal and shown ability in the performance of his duties.

Captain MacGregor, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, was employed with the advanced reconnoissance, and by his ability and energy proved himself a valuable staff officer.

Captain Fawcett, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, was also for some time usefully employed with the advanced reconnoissance.

Major Goldsworthy, Brigade Major of Cavalry, has neglected no occasion during the campaign of making himself useful.

Dr. Lumsdaine, when Sanitary Officer at Zoulla, by introducing a good system and rules for conservancy, and seeing them carried out, contributed in a very important degree to the healthiness of the garrison and civil inhabitants.

I am greatly indebted to Dr. Lumsdaine for his constant attention while forming part of the head quarter staff, and for very valuable voluntary service in many extra duties during the Expedition.

Major Maude, Deputy Judge Advocate General, has performed the duties of his office to my entire satisfaction, and has frequently rendered me useful services whilst attending me during the campaign.

Captain Young, Senior Pay Master in Abyssinia, has had very responsible duties in keeping the Commissariat, the depôts, the many columns, and the small posts supplied with money to meet every emergency, duties which he ably and satisfactorily performed. Captain Young accompanied the advance to Magdala.

Captain Hand was nominated to the charge of the Highland Train, when the dimensions of the Transport Corps necessitated the appointment of a sub-director on the highlands.

He had the advantage of the trained muleteers from the Punjab, many of them old soldiers and accustomed to discipline.

The conduct of the muleteers has generally been extremely good, and the services of the Highland Train has been performed in a manner which reflects great credit on Captain Hand and the officers immediately under him.

Captain Griffith, Captain Bainbridge, and Captain Twentyman, Captain Hodges, and Lieutenant Ross have distinguished themselves by their zeal and activity, and deserve special notice.

Captain Hand mentions favourably Lieutenant Gaselee, his staff officer, Lieutenants Ramsbottom, Mortimer, Ryves, and Abadie.

In a separate report I have detailed the special services of the officers of the Intelligence Department, which have been performed immediately under my own orders, or under the Divisional or Brigade Commanders.

I will, therefore, only record here that Mr. Munzinger, the Acting British Consul of Massowa, a gentleman well versed in the languages of Abyssinia, and the earliest in the field, has rendered valuable services both in the early reconnoissance and throughout the campaign.

Major Grant, C.B., whose African laurels had already been won in another field, Captain Moore, an accomplished oriental scholar, Meer Akbar Ali, all of these gentlemen have performed very important duties requiring great tact and judgment.

Major Roome, Bombay Staff Corps, Colonel Brazier, Retired List, have also performed very valuable services.

It would be difficult to enumerate all Captain Speedy's services: his familiar knowledge of the Amharic language and character of the Abyssinians have rendered him invaluable as an interpreter and envoy. He was already well known by character, and he was immediately accepted by the Abyssinians as a guarantee of good treatment and mutual confidence.

I have received the most valuable assistance from the officers of my personal staff.

I selected Colonel Fraser, V.C., Commandant at head quarters, for the charge of the outposts, a duty of special importance in so intricate a country, which Colonel Fraser performed with increasing vigilance and to my complete satisfaction.

Lieutenant Colonel Dillon, Military Secretary, has been by my side, and has shared my labours from the first preparations for the Expedition to its close. I cannot too strongly express my obligation to him.

Lieutenant Hozier, Assistant Military Secretary, was obliged, to my regret, to leave the force from ill-health, during the advance beyond Antalo, but not before he had shown himself to be an officer of great energy and practical ability.

Lieutenant Tweedie, Political Secretary, has performed his special duties with great ability and to my entire satisfaction.

Lieutenant Tweedie attended me in the action of Arogie and at Magdala.

Captain Arbuthnot, Extra Aide-de-Camp (latterly Assistant Military Secretary), was sent on a special mission to Egypt and Syria, which he executed with much judgment, and returned in time to be present at Magdala.

My Aides-de-Camp, Lieutenant W. Scott, Lieutenant R. Napier, and Cornet Lord Charles Hamilton, and Cornet Kennedy, 18th Hussars, have afforded me every satisfaction in the performance of their duties.

Lieutenant W. Scott, with my Cavalry escort, took part in the investment of Magdala.

I am very happy in this opportunity of saying how cordially Commodore Heath has conducted the naval duties of the Expedition in connection with the Army.

The spirit of their commander has been emulated by the officers and the men of the Royal Navy under his orders.

The labour under a hot sun of landing supplies and water, and re-embarking troops, followers, and cattle, has never for a single day ceased since the arrival of the first transport in Annesley Bay.

The history of the labour undergone, by which vast quantities of stores and many thousands of men and cattle have been landed and re-embarked without accident, can only be truly told by Commodore Heath himself; but I have much gratification in expressing, on the part of the Army, how greatly we are indebted to Commodore Heath and the officers and men of the Royal Navy.

Greatly too are we indebted to Captain Tryon, R.N., the able Director of Transports.

His thoroughly efficient control of the large fleet under his direction, and his readiness of resource, relieved me from all anxiety in regard to his highly responsible and important office.

The campaign has been one of severe military labour from the first landing to the re-embarkation.

Every regiment of Infantry carried its own pack of tools, and became pioneers, working hardly, whether in the long marches of the advance or the more trying monotony of the plains of Zoulla.

The port of Zoulla, with its landing piers; the railway, with its numerous bridges; the road through the Koomeylee Pass to Antalo and Magdala; the water-supply at all the stations; the intrenchments at Addigerat and at Antalo; the commissariat and transport lines, and the camping-grounds, where the most perfect order was required to water quickly many thousands of animals, all formed one great military work on which the campaign has been supported.

It would be impossible for me to do full justice to the merits of each portion of the force.

All ranks and classes have been inspired with the same honourable spirit, whether in military labour or in conflict with the enemy, and have borne themselves as if success depended on their own individual exertions and devotion.

I beg permission gratefully to acknowledge the confidence placed in me by Her Majesty's Government for India, and the unhesitating promptitude with which all my requisitions have been complied with.

I am deeply sensible of the support and encouragement which I have received from His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in every stage of the Expedition.

I have, &c.,

R. NAPIER, *Lieut. Genl.*,

Commander-in-Chief, Abyssinia.

No. 2.

Major General Sir C. STAVELEY, K.C.B., to the Deputy Adjutant General, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, Magdala.

CAMP BEFORE MAGDALA,

April, 14*th* 1868.

SIR,—With reference to General Orders of the 11th instant, I have the honor to report that I received orders to proceed on the morning of the 10th instant with the first brigade, under Brigadier General Schneider, strength as below,* from the Dalanta plateau across the Bashilo river, and occupy the height above the latter in front of Magdala; also to cover a reconnoissance by Colonel Phayre, Deputy Quarter Master General of the force.

Four companies of Sappers were ordered to make a road for elephants up the height, and the A. (3rd Battery, 21st Brigade) Mountain Battery, under Lieutenant Colonel Penn, and the Rocket Batteries, Naval Brigade, under Commander Fellowes, R.N., were to ascend the plateau when a road was reported practicable by Captain Goodfellow, R.E., Senior Engineer Officer.

The march proved a most distressing one for the troops, laden as they were, for want of transport, with great coat, waterproof sheet, and blanket. The ascent is very long and steep, and the animals carrying water being unable to keep up with the column, the troops suffered severely from thirst.

	Officers and Rank and File.
* A. (3rd Battery, 21st Brigade) Royal Artillery	94
Royal Naval Brigade	87
10th Company, Royal Engineers	21
4th King's Own Royal Regiment	473
1st Company, Madras Sappers	77
Head Quarters (3 Companies) Bombay Sappers	288
23rd Punjab Pioneers	600
27th Belooch Regiment, Head Quarters (Wing)	260

The Deputy Quarter Master General having sent me a report that the King's road up the Arogie Pass on our left was secure for guns and baggage, and which I forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency ordered them to proceed by that route, escorted by three companies of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, one of the 10th Bombay Native Infantry, and one of the 23rd Punjab Pioneers. I had just arrived at the end of the ridge overlooking the road leading to the entrance of the Pass, about one mile distant, when I was joined by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who directed me to move the 23rd Bengal Pioneers, under Major Chamberlain, to the left, the more effectually to protect the head of the Pass. This regiment had no sooner got into position than the guns from Fala and Selassie (two of the three ambas which form the defences of Magdala) opened fire, and large numbers of men were seen streaming down the mountain. One portion of the enemy advanced with great confidence direct on our position, and another towards the Pass to attack the Artillery and baggage now coming into sight.

His Excellency having sent me orders to prepare the troops to receive the enemy, I directed Brigadier General Schneider to cause them to lay down their packs and advance; the 4th (King's Own) Regiment in skirmishing order, supported by the wing of the Belooch Battalion, a small detachment of Royal Engineers, and four companies of Sappers, covered by the Naval Rocket Brigade, which had just come up.

Our troops had to cross a narrow dip in the ground, and the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, while in the act of extending on the other side, came close on the enemy, drove back and dispersed him with great gallantry, killing and wounding a large number. The enemy came on with great courage, little anticipating the rapid effect of the Snider rifle and dash of our troops.

To the left the enemy pressed close up to the 23rd Bengal Pioneers under Major Chamberlain, and the advancing Mountain Artillery and baggage under Lieutenant Colonel Milward, R.A. He was received and driven back by the Pioneers with much loss, and the Mountain and Rocket Batteries on mules under Lieutenant Colonel Penn, R.A., and Commander Fellowes, R.N., which the enemy no doubt mistook for baggage, coming into action at this moment supported by a company of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment under Captain Kittoe, and another of the 23rd Bengal Pioneers under Captain Paterson, in skirmishing order, caused great destruction. Lieutenant Sweny, 4th (King's Own) Regiment, the baggage master, lost no time in parking the baggage, and the escort of the two companies 4th (King's Own) Regiment, and one company 10th Native Infantry, coming into action under Captain Roberts and Lieutenant Durrant, 4th (King's Own) Regiment, assisted materially in driving off the enemy. This portion of the enemy being moreover in a hollow on the left of the position of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, I directed Brigadier General Schneider to move two companies to the edge of the plateau, thus taking him in flank.

Two of Lieutenant Colonel Penn's guns under Lieutenant Taylor, R.A., the Beloochees, Royal Engineers, and Sappers, came into action towards evening, and assisted the Naval Rocket Battery to dislodge some sharpshooters who were annoying us from some cover on our right front.

Night coming on, and the enemy having almost disappeared, I withdrew the troops to a position selected by the Commander-in-Chief, where they bivouacked for the night. The second Brigade joined us there towards morning.

I enclose a return of our wounded, all of whom were brought in early, and everything done for them that could possibly be required by Staff Surgeon Madden in charge of the field hospital of the first Brigade. A number of Abyssinian wounded were also brought in and attended to.

I cannot ascertain with any degree of accuracy the enemy's loss; but as 375 dead, including King Theodore's Commander-in-Chief, were counted on a small part of the field, it is not unreasonable to estimate the killed and wounded at 2,000 men. The Galla Chiefs who had men in the enemy's ranks admit 700 killed.

Brigadier General Schneider was most energetic in carrying out the orders conveyed to him. He mentions the assistance he received from the officers of his staff, viz., Captain Beville, his Brigade Major; Captain Hogg, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General; and Lieutenant J. G. McRae, Aide-de-Camp.

The following officers of my staff were most active during the action, and afforded me very valuable assistance:—Lieutenant Colonel Wood, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Baigrie, Assistant Quarter Master General; and Lieutenant Saunders, 20th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp. My extra Aide-de-Camp, Captain G. Arbuthnot, R.A., whom I had detached in the morning, also rendered good service.

I wish to recommend to the favorable notice of the Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, Commanding the 4th "King's Own" Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Milward, Commanding the Division of Mountain Batteries; Lieutenant Colonel Penn, Commanding the A. 21 Steel Mountain Battery; Commander Fellowes, R.N., Commanding the Naval Rocket Batteries; Major Chamberlain, Commanding 23rd Punjab Pioneers; Major Beville, Commanding Belooch Battalion; Major Prendergast, V.C., the Senior Officer with the Royal Engineers, and companies of Bombay and Madras Sappers and Miners; Lieutenant Colonel Loch, Commanding detachment 3rd Light Cavalry; Captain Roberts, Commanding 2 companies 4th "King's Own" Regiment, Baggage Guard; Captain Kittoe, 4th (King's Own) Regiment, and Captain Paterson, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, Commanding escorts to the Artillery; Lieutenant Sweny, 4th (King's Own) Regiment, Baggage Master, and Staff Surgeon Madden in charge of field hospital first Brigade.

I forward a sketch of the ground and position of the troops during the action, also a return of officers and men recommended by Major Chamberlain, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, for distinguished conduct.

I have, &c.,

C. STAVELEY, *Major Genl.*,

Commdg. 1st Division, Abyssinian Field Force.

NOMINAL ROLL of men wounded in the action before Magdala on the 10th of April 1868.

CAMP NEAR MAGDALA, *April 11th*, 1868.

CORPS.	Regimental Number.	RANK AND NAMES.	CHARACTER OF THE WOUND.
H. M.'s 4th King's Own ...	...	Captain Edward Roberts ...	Dangerously; gun-shot wound of left elbow joint.
" " " ...	672	Sergeant Musketry Instructor Michael Creedon	Dangerously; gun-shot wound of left leg.
" " " ...	333	Private George Kirby ...	Dangerously; fracture of left humerus.
" " " ...	1005	Lance Corp. Richard Odwell ..	Severely; fracture of left foot.
" " " ...	502	Private George Sinfield ...	Slightly; fracture of right hand.
" " " ...	887	" Michael Unica ...	Ditto ditto.
" " " ...	...	Lance Corporal Hugh Evans	Slightly; splinter wound of left eye.
23rd Punjab Pioneers ...	375	Private Deal Sing	Dangerous gun-shot wound of left femur.
Pioneer	...	" Basa Kan	Severely; spear wound of neck.
"	...	" Ran Sing	Severely; gun-shot wound of sacrum.
"	...	" Utter Sing	Dangerously; gun-shot wound of left femur.
"	...	" Jewal Sing ...	Severely; gun-shot wound of face.
"	879	Bugler Kosal Sing ...	Severely; gun-shot wound of right hand.
"	..	Private Jeta Sing	Severely; gun-shot wound of thigh.
"	1355	" Sunroop Sing ...	Slightly; contusion of abdomen from bullet.
"	G.	" Gooroom Sing ...	Slightly; gun-shot wound of left foot.
"	...	" Hura Sing ...	Slightly; spear wound of hand.
"	...	" Gewan Sing ...	Slightly; spear wound of forehead.
"	...	" Jowala Sing ...	Slightly; spear wound of thumb.
Bombay Sappers and Miners	...	C. H. Sumboo	Slightly; lost two teeth, upper lip divided by musket ball.

S. CURRIE,
Inspector General and Principal Medical Officer

G. MAHAFFY, M.D.,
Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, First Division, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the action before Magdala on the 10th of April 1868.

CAMP NEAR MAGDALA, *11th April* 1868.

	Officers wounded.					*Men wounded.*				
	Killed.	Dangerously.	Severely.	Slightly.		Killed.	Dangerously.	Severely.	Slightly.	TOTAL.
4th King's Own Regiment ...	0	1	0	0	..	0	2	2	2	7
23rd Punjab Pioneers	0	0	0	0	...	0	2	5	5	12
Bombay Sappers	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	1	1
										20

S. CURRIE,
Inspector General and Principal Medical Officer

G. MAHAFFY, M. D.,
Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, First Division, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

No. 4.

Brigadier General Petrie, Commanding the Royal Artillery, to the Deputy Adjutant General, Abyssinian Field Force.

CAMP NEAR MAGDALA,
April 15th, 1868.

SIR,—I have to request the favour of your laying before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the following report of the operations of the Artillery during the action before Magdala on the 10th instant, and its capture on the 13th, and which, should it meet with his approval, I respectfully request may be forwarded for the information of His Royal Highness the Colonel of the regiment.

At day-light on the morning of the 10th instant, the first Brigade, first division, to which the A. Battery, 21st Brigade, was attached, left the Dalanta plain, and after a steep and difficult descent of about five miles, arrived at the bed of the Bashilo river, where the battery and baggage of the Brigade, under escort was halted for a few hours, until the result of a reconnoissance being made by the General of the division was ascertained. Between 1 and 2 o'clock P.M., Lieutenant Colonel Milward, R.A., who had taken command of the detachment, received orders to proceed towards Magdala by the King's road, through the Arogie valley. Soon after 4 o'clock the battery on cresting a small hill within long range from the hill of Falla, was halted by order of Lieutenant Colonel Milward for the purpose of closing up. Almost immediately fire was opened by the guns of the enemy on Falla at our troops protecting the road, and a little distance in front of the battery, it was also perceived that the enemy were pouring down the side of the hill with the view of attacking our troops. A large number of them made straight for the battery and baggage immediately in rear of it. The battery at once came into action and opened a most destructive fire, which, with that of the Infantry in support, effectually checked the efforts of the enemy in that direction. Colonel Milward, who was in command of the troops in this position, has forwarded a separate report through the General Officer commanding the division.

The second Brigade, to which the remainder of the Artillery was attached, had marched some hours after the first Brigade, and during the action was halted at the Bashilo, so that Lieutenant Colonel Penn's battery alone was engaged.

The second Brigade joined during the night, and the division halted on the 11th and 12th. On the morning of the 13th orders were received for an advance on Magdala, and the following positions were assigned to the Artillery:—The G. Battery, 14th Brigade, under Captain Murray, and two 8-inch mortars, manned by a detachment of No. 5 Battery, 25th Brigade, under Major Hills, V.C., were placed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, and took up a position with Selassie in front and Falla on the right; they were intended to fire at long ranges should the enemy offer opposition to the advance of our column up the hill.

The A. Battery, 21st Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Penn's, ascended a short way with the column, and took up a position on a spur running out from Falla, from which it commanded the road at the head of the ascent. The B. Battery, 21st Brigade, under Captain Twiss, ascended in rear of the Infantry of the leading Brigade, both batteries were under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Milward. No opposition was offered to the ascent of the column, and three guns of the B. Battery were at once sent to the top of Selassie by a most difficult path, impracticable even for laden mules. Very few rounds were fired from this position, when it was observed that Lieutenant Colonel Milward had placed the other three guns in a better position with Lieutenant Colonel Penn's battery, which had in the mean-time been brought up by order of the Commander-in-Chief at the foot of Selassie, and directly opposite the gate of Magdala, 1,300 yards distant. The three guns were, therefore, moved from the summit, so that Lieutenant Colonel Milward had the formidable battery of twelve guns and four rocket tubes under his immediate supervision.

On the heights of Falla and Selassie being secured, orders were sent for Lieutenant Colonel Wallace to bring up the G. Battery, 14th Brigade, and the 8-inch mortars. This was done by means of elephants, the ascent being too steep for horse draught. Only a few shots had been fired during the day by the steel guns; in the afternoon, however, about an hour before the assault, fire was opened from all the guns of the different batteries, that of the steel guns was directed against the gateway of Magdala, and its precision and the correct bursting of the shells, both double and common, fully established these small guns as a formidable description of ordnance, and well adapted for the work for which they were originally designed.

The G. Battery, 14th Brigade, and 8-inch mortars did not reach so good a position as that of the Mountain Batteries. On observing that the Armstrong shells were bursting short, I sent orders for the battery to join the others, but was informed in reply that, owing to the nature of the ground, it was impracticable. Captain Murray, however, increased his range, and threw some shells with good effect on the top of the fort. The range was 2,400 yards.

Major Hills threw a few shells only from the 8-inch mortars, as he found his position was not sufficiently advanced to enable his fire to produce any decided effect.

The A. and B. Batteries kept up a fire over the heads of the troops advancing to the assault, after which all operations of the Artillery may be said to have ceased. I beg to inclose statements of the ordnance captured and of the ammunition expended.

As the active operations of the campaign have now been brought to a successful conclusion, it becomes my duty to bring to notice the zeal with which all ranks of the regiment have performed their duty; the difficulties they have encountered in bringing their guns so far into the interior of a mountainous country have been cheerfully and readily overcome.

Lieutenant Colonel Wallace has been in command of the G. Battery, 14th Brigade, and the 8-inch mortars, since leaving Addigerat, and the rapidity with which he has brought them to the front, and the condition of the elephants on which they have been transported, show the care he has bestowed on the command entrusted to him.

Lieutenant Colonel Milward, immediately on his arrival, devoted himself to the organization of the two Mountain Batteries, and to his constant supervision much of the success of this new description of ordnance may be attributed. On the 10th and 13th their capabilities were fully developed under his orders. I have also personally, on many occasions, been indebted to him for the ready manner he has afforded me the benefit of his professional experience.

Lieutenant Colonel Penn, with his battery, has from the commencement been with the most advanced troops, and has had to traverse the Passes in their most rugged state; but all difficulties have been readily overcome, and the excellent practice of his battery on the two occasions it has been brought into action, may be ascribed to the energy and care he has bestowed on his command.

Captain Murray, by his untiring exertions, brought his guns on their carriages as far as Antalo. Since then his carriages have had frequently to be taken to pieces, and transported on elephants, involving an immense amount of labour and careful supervision, without which his battery could not have arrived in a state fit for action.

Captain Twiss with his battery left the coast at a much later date than the other batteries; and the rapid way he has brought it to the front deserves much praise. Much attention has been paid by him to the instruction of those under him in the capabilities of the new description of battery intrusted to them.

Major Hills, V.C., has brought up the 8-inch mortars in a very creditable manner. His detachment has been small, and the exertions of all have been necessarily great.

Captain Geary has been my Brigade Major since the formation of the force. His exertions have at all times been untiring; and his zeal in promoting the efficiency of the arm to which he belongs, whether on the march or before the enemy, has been unceasing.

I am much indebted to Lieutenant Chapman for his services as Aide-de-Camp. On the 13th he accompanied Major General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., with the column of assault, for the purpose of securing and preventing accidents from the gunpowder in the fort. Both he and Lieutenant Nolan (Lieutenant Colonel Milward's Adjutant) rendered very important assistance in organizing the steel batteries on their arrival from England.

I regret that neither Major Marett nor Major Bogle has had the good fortune to serve in the more active operations of the campaign. The batteries of both do them credit, and to the latter I am much indebted for the manner in which he sent out the detachment of his battery, which has been serving under Major Hills, V.C.

In conclusion I have only to mention the cheerful and zealous manner in which all ranks of officers and men have performed their duty in what I venture to say has been a severe and trying campaign.

I have, &c.,

J. G. PETRIE, *Brigdr. Genl.,*
Commdg. Royal Artillery,
Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

No. 5.

Lieutenant Colonel WALLACE, Commanding the First Division of Royal Artillery, to the Brigade Major, Royal Artillery, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

CAMP RARA GUDDY,
May 23rd, 1868.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions contained in your letter dated 11th instant, I have the honor to report as follows upon the elephant equipment of G.-14 and 5th Battery, 25th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

The four guns and carriages of G.-14, 12-pounder breech loading Armstrong guns were distributed in the following manner:—

	Elephants.
For each gun, 1 elephant	4
" carriage, 1 do.	4
" limber and one wheel, 1 do. ...	4
" pair of ammunition boxes and one wheel, 1 do.	4
For every three wheels of remaining eight, 1 do.	3
TOTAL ...	19

One of the latter elephants had but two wheels: the load was made up by the sheers, tackle, &c.

There are no means of weighing the several portions of the carriages, material, &c., but the following weights were given me at Poona Arsenal. I am, however, inclined to believe that the carriage is considerably heavier than noted:—

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	lbs.
Gun	8	1	0	= 924
Carriage	8	2	14	= 966
Limber	4	0	2	= 450
Wheels	2	3	6	= 314
Ammunition box ..	2	1	8	= 255

The cradle probably weighs about 150 lbs. The elephant pads, gudalahs, &c., I am informed by Lieutenant Ouchterloney, weigh 500 lbs. each set, consequently the weight of the several loads would be as under:—

			lbs.
Gun, elephant	Gun	924	1,574
	Cradle	150	
	Pads, &c.,	500	
Carriage, elephant ...	Carriage	966	1,616
	Cradle	150	
	Pads, &c.,	500	
Limber, elephant ...	Limber	450	1,414
	Wheel	314	
	Cradle	150	
	Pads, &c.,	500	
Ammunition boxes, elephant	2 boxes	510	1,322
	Wheel	314	
	Pads, &c.,	400	
Wheels, elephant	3 wheels		1,442
	Pads, &c.		

With regard to the loading, it has been found impossible to use the sheers, it being difficult to get the animals under the fall, and remain quiet there. Moreover, the nature of the soil is seldom such as to afford a good hold for the pickets. The loading has, therefore, been effected as follows:—In the case of the gun, one spar (with the carriage, two) is placed, one end resting on the ground, and the other on the cradle (the elephant being of course sitting), the breech screws being removed, handspikes are inserted into the bore at each end, and by these the gun is lifted up along the spar into its bed on the cradle by eight men. To assist in this, a rope is attached to the gun at the trunnions, and passed over the cradle, and manned

on the opposite side by three or four men; this tends to keep the load steady, while the men lifting get fresh purchase.

The carriage being heavier, 12 men are required to lift it, the arrangements are the same, except that two skids are used instead of one, up which to slide the load.

The limber is lifted in a similar manner (without skid) by men placed in the cradle, and a wheel laid upon it, and lashed securely.

The ammunition boxes are carried, slung one on each side of the animal, with a wheel laid on top of the pad.

The three wheels are slung one on each side, and one laid on the top.

With regard to the time required for loading, the chief delay is in equipping the elephants with their gear and cradles: once this is done, the gun and carriage are loaded in two or three minutes. The other loads take longer, having to be lashed.

MORTARS.

The 8-inch mortar with its bed requires two elephants, the weight being as follows: those of travelling beds, cradles, pads, &c., being, as in the case of the Armstrong guns, approximately only:—

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Mortar	8	1	12
Iron (firing) bed	7	2	0
Travelling (wooden) do. ...	1	2	0
Cradle	2	1	0

The loads would be—

Mortar, elephant, Mortar ...	924	1,844 lbs.
Travelling bed	168	
Cradle ...	252	
Pads, &c. ...	500	
Bed, elephant, Iron bed ...	840	1,760 lbs.
Travelling, do. ...	168	
Cradle	252	
Pads	500	

The weight of skin, implement boxes, handspikes, &c., are not known, but they form a good load for an elephant.

The powder has been carried on another elephant, and the shells on mules, four to each mule. The powder could likewise have been so carried.

The same objections to the use of the sheers exist with the mortars as with the guns. The loading has been effected thus:—

Two skids are placed (the elephant being seated) on the cradles, the other ends on the ground; these are kept at such a distance from each other by iron stays as will admit of the truckles of the travelling beds remaining on them; the tackle is attached to the bed, passed over the rollers or cradle, and manned on the opposite side of the animal by some 14 men; four men with handspikes heave the mortar on beds up to the skid, and the tackle being then hauled on, the load is run up into the cradle in a few seconds; to prevent the pad or bed being displaced by running up the load, a third skid is placed on the hauling side against the cradle, and thus check the tendency of the cradle to come over with the haul, and supports the gear, and keeps it in place. The delay in preparing the elephants is the same as with the guns.

The unloading is performed under the same arrangement with both description of pieces, though with the guns it is a much easier process than when loading, and frequently one skid only has been used with the carriage.

For marching in ordinary countries, the equipment now used is, I think, all that can be desired; the only alterations I would suggest is, that curled hair should be used, as for saddles, instead of coir, for stuffing the underpad which should be somewhat thicker than that now used.

The skin of the elephant is so originally tender that it easily becomes galled, and serious galls and sores ensue from the friction as well as the pressure of the heavy weight carried, and which have been on their backs at times from 12 to 20 hours without interruption.

In mountainous country, such as that recently travelled over, I would propose that the pads be fitted with breechings and breast-pieces, as the rope now used for this purpose, and which in the one case is pulled tight under the tail, and in the other under the throat, has caused very severe galls and sores to those parts, notwithstanding that a piece of chafing leather was placed between the rope and skin. Moreover, in ascending, the strain caused by the weight being thrown back, acted very detrimentally on the respiration, almost choking the elephant.

To remedy this defect, probably an arrangement like a horse-collar might be applied. Pads are also needed to place under the elephants' knees and elbows, when sitting down to be loaded on rough and stony ground.

I consider that it would be an improvement if the pads were attached and secured in the same manner as the cradles, that is, by being secured from the sides, under the belly, instead of by rope passing completely round and over the animal. The objection to the latter method is, that if the ropes are found to be loose, either from carelessness on the part of the mahout, or the tricks of the animals, it cannot be adjusted without removing the load; whereas, under the other arrangement, the ropes can be drawn tight as in the girths of a saddle.

The cradles, &c., supplied to G.-14 were somewhat slight, having been intended for a 6-pounder battery. The bed for the gun had to be cut to receive the larger circumference of the 12-pounder gun.

I have, &c.,
HILL WALLACE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Commdg. 1st Divn., Royal Artillery,
Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

No. 6.

Lieut. Colonel MILWARD, Royal Artillery, to Brigadier General, Petrie, Commdg. Royal Artillery, Abyssinian Field Force.

CAMP BELAJO,
May 8th, 1868.

SIR,—In compliance with the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honor to submit the following report on the equipment, condition, and services of the Steel Mountain Batteries attached to the division of Artillery under my command.

On my arrival at Zoulla on the 4th January, I found that the equipments which had arrived from England some weeks previously in excellent condition had been taken over by the officers commanding the 3rd and 5th Batteries, 21st Brigade, and that some progress had been made towards fitting the pack-saddles and mounting the batteries on mules, which had been supplied from those in charge of the Transport Train.

I attribute the rapid progress made in the fitting out of these batteries, in a great degree, to the exertions of Lieutenants Nolan and Chapman, and the few non-commissioned officers under their command. These officers, with such small assistance as the exigencies of the service could afford at that most difficult period of the campaign, had disembarked, unpacked, and arranged the whole of the equipments of two batteries. They had procured and taken charge of 200 mules, and on the arrival of the batteries from Bombay, little was left to the Commanding Officers but to make the final arrangements to complete their batteries in a condition to take the field.

The mules supplied were all taken from those lately arrived from Suez,—for the most part Spanish. The manner in which these animals have done their work proves that they were of good quality, and only require constant care, good feeding, and careful packing, to ensure their thorough efficiency. I may, however, take this opportunity to observe that the very large Spanish mules do not keep their condition or carry their loads as well as those of moderate size. I have invariably observed that a few days of short rations threw them out of condition, which they did not recover as rapidly as could be desired.

Being of opinion that the scale of equipment laid down in the printed list supplied with the batteries was quite insufficient, I obtained your permission to draw up a proposal for an increase in the number of mules and the quantity of ammunition to be carried with each battery. I accordingly submitted the following as a sufficient scale of equipment to take into the field, and having received in due course the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, it has been adopted throughout the campaign:—

MULES.

Guns and Carriages.	Ammunition and Rockets.	Spare Carriage.	Wheels.	Forge.	Artificers' Tools.	Material for Repairs.	Mounted N. C. O.'s and Trumpeters.	Spare.	TOTAL.
18	61	1	2	1	1	6	3	20	113

AMMUNITION.

Projectiles.	In Ammunition Boxes.	In Reserve Boxes.	TOTAL.
Common shell	168	*Nil*	168
Shrapnell „	144	32	176
Double „	120	48	168 } 604
Case shot	72	20	92
Rockets	72	80	152

The loads of ammunition were found to be too heavy to be carried conveniently, and it was found desirable to remove one shell from each box. It was also found necessary to reduce the weight of the rocket-cases by removing four from each, and to reduce the carriage-load by the weight of the wheels, which were placed on a separate mule. The scale of entrenching tools was quite inadequate for the probable requirements, and sufficient provision had not been made for the carriage of small articles not easily enumerated, but none the less necessary in the equipment of a battery. Boxes were made for the purpose, which were fitted to be carried on the top of certain loads, and arrangements were made to carry a sufficient supply of entrenching tools. These altogether necessitated a larger number of mules than was originally contemplated, and, with the somewhat large proportion of spare animals necessary to meet the requirements of so peculiar a campaign, brought up the total number to 113.

In order to familiarize officers and men with the guns and ammunition entrusted to them, practice to a small extent was carried on at Zoulla, during which I found that firing with double shell had a tendency to shake the wheels to an extent which might be found inconvenient in actual service. I accordingly constructed wooden mortar beds, which were found to answer the purpose admirably. These were hastily constructed, and were not of the best materials or dimensions; but I would recommend that, in all future batteries of 7-pounder rifled guns, properly constructed carriages of this nature should form part of the equipment.

The practice carried on at Zoulla was sufficient to show the officers and men that the guns were good and effective beyond what they could have anticipated. They applied themselves to mastering the details of drill and the movements of the batteries with the utmost zeal and with the best results. I cannot give too much praise to officers and men of garrison batteries quite unaccustomed to the work for the rapid progress made, and for the degree of efficiency obtained.

The strength of the batteries being quite insufficient, 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, and 25 Privates of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment were attached to each battery; these men have since acted as drivers, and have been found most useful and efficient.

After careful consideration, I decided on the following distribution of the mules: this arrangement has been maintained throughout, and has been found to work well:—

Sub-division.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Remarks.
Gun	1	1	1	1	1	1	A small proportion of spare material for artificers will be carried in the mail boxes on the wheel mules.
Carriage	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wheels	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ammunition	4	4	4	4	4	4	
D. shell	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Rockets	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		Spare Wheels.	Spare Carriage.	Spare Cradle, &c.	Spare Wheels.	Forge.	
Miscellaneous Stores ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	10	10	10	10	10	10	

Reserve.

15 mules, 8 double shell each.
5 „ 16 rockets „
2 „ 16 Shrapnel „
1 „ 20 case.
5 „ Spare material.
1 „ Powder in cases.
1 „ Forges, tubes, &c.
1 „ Veterinary stores.

The mules for the reserve will be furnished in equal proportions by the divisions. The reserve will be packed separately under the Conductor of Stores. The mules will be picketted with their divisions.

On the 27th January, the A. Battery under Lieutenant Colonel Penn marched from Zoulla, reaching Senafé on the 31st January, Addigerat on the 5th February, and Antalo on the 20th February. The excellent manner in which the march was so far completed left nothing to be desired. Antalo was reached without a casualty. No load was even displaced on the road; there were no galls, no sore backs, no sickness. From Addigerat to Antalo the battery was attached to the advance brigade, the road always very hilly and rough, had been only partially made in many places, and could only have been traversed with great difficulty by animals less perfectly laden. No difficulty however was found which was not overcome by the energy and intelligence of officers and men.

At Antalo, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having expressed a desire that a longer range might, if possible, be obtained with the double shell, I caused a trial to be made with 4-oz. cartridges, and with them I obtained a range of 1,450 yards without apparent distress to gun or carriage. I therefore made up a few of these cartridges, which were afterwards used with good effect.

Wood tangent scales were also made for use, instead of the quadrant, when firing at high angles. These were only roughly constructed by the battery artificers, but they were found useful, and I would recommend their adoption in all future equipments.

Marching from Antalo on the 12th March the A. Battery accompanied the advance throughout—the almost insuperable difficulties of the road were surmounted without accident or loss—the great ravines of the Tacassie, the Jiddah, and the Bashilo were crossed without casualty; that of the Jiddah with the advanced guard of the army, over a track which might well have been considered impassable, but the only damage was the loss of a foresight broken in the fall of a gun with the mule which carried it over a cliff.

Arriving before Magdala on the 10th April, this battery found itself in action with the enemy. On this occasion 19 rounds per gun were fired at ranges varying from 450 to 1,800 yards with shrapnel and common shell, the practice was excellent, and caused heavy loss to the enemy. The fuzes acted well, the ranges were changed with ease, and the success in changes of position of the battery were made with the greatest ease and rapidity. I observed with one gun a slight tendency, after firing a few rounds rapidly, to jamming of the shell in the bore. This however was at once removed by a damp sponge, and I would suggest that these should be used invariably when rapid firing is considered necessary.

The B. Battery under command of Captain Twiss did not leave Zoulla until the end of February, and in the mean time the mules had been almost constantly engaged in heavy transport duty between Zoulla and Senafé. Leaving at so late a date, the battery was called upon to march rapidly to the front, and it reached Antalo without a halt. From Antalo to the front the difficult marching did not afford any opportunity for recruiting, and the mules are not in such high condition or so fine in appearance as those of A. Battery; they have however carried their loads well, and no accident involving loss of stores has occurred. B. Battery did not cross the Bashilo until the afternoon of the 10th April, and was not therefore engaged on that day, but having been brought to the front on the following morning, I had the honour of commanding both batteries together, on the 13th April, at the capture of the fortress of Magdala. On this occasion eighteen to twenty rounds per gun were fired at ranges from 1,300 to 1,500 yards, common and double shell only being used, 15 rounds of the latter were fired with 4-oz. charges at a range of 1,400 yards, and carried well to that distance. The common shells were used in shelling the defences of the gate of Magdala, and the precision of the fire could not be excelled. The shells were observed to burst regularly and without failure. No difficulty was experienced in loading or in boxing and fixing the fuzes; and that the intended effect was produced was manifest from the fact that the defenders of the gate were observed to retreat in large numbers, some time before the advance of the assaulting party was ordered.

The storming party having secured an entrance, one battery was advanced, and at my suggestions,

the gun, with a small supply, ammunition was carried by the gunners up the steep ascent through the narrow entrance, and brought into action within the fort. No further occasion for its services arose; but I would venture to point to this service as one of vast utility in the future of these mountain guns. It will be a rare occasion when the ascent to a breach will offer greater difficulties than those of the ascent to the gate of Magdala.

On the 10th and 13th April, 25 Hales' Rockets were fired; they acted well, and I consider them in all respects good and efficient.

Having reached Ashangi on the return march, I obtained the permission of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to fire a few rounds over the lake, with a view to observe the action of the fuzes in ricochet, and to afford foreign officers and others an opportunity of witnessing the effect of the bursting of the different natures of shells.

It is with much gratification I have to report that the result was eminently satisfactory, confirming my opinion as to the perfect serviceability of the fuzes, establishing the fact that they are not extinguished on striking the water, and demonstrating what a formidable projectile can be thrown from a minature piece of ordnance, with an insignificant charge of powder.

In conclusion I beg to record my opinion that the value of the 7-pounder steel mountain guns, with their projectiles and equipments, is successfully established, that in the hands of good gunners, with batteries of sufficient strength, and mules in good condition, they are capable of carrying into any country which can be traversed by an army an Artillery fire far more effective than any which has been hitherto attained in mountain warfare.

I have, &c.,

T. W. MILWARD, *Lieut. Col.*,

Royal Artillery.

No. 7.

Major General GEORGE MALCOLM, C.B., Commanding 2nd Division, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, to the Deputy Adjutant General, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

CAMP ASHANGI,

May 5th, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the efficient assistance I have received from Major George Bray, Assistant Adjutant General, and Captain Watts, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General in commanding the 2nd Division Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, and in preserving the line of communication from Senafé to Antalo, and latterly to Ashangi.

2. The march of regiments, detachments, and convoys passing in constant succession through this division to the front required, on the part of these officers, most careful attention and much trouble from the difficulties of transport, and also in enforcing the stringent orders of the Commander-in-Chief with regard to the reduction of followers, camp equipage, and carriage. I believe that their exertions materially assisted the general arrangements. I have also to thank them for the assistance in the disposition of the various posts which were necessary to secure our communications.

3. I am much indebted to Brigadier General Collings, Commanding at Antalo, and to Brigadier General Stewart, Commanding at Senafé, and Lieutenant Colonel Little, Commanding at Addigerat, for their able support in all matters. It is difficult to enumerate the many subjects which had to engage their attention in collecting and forwarding supplies, pushing on troops, maintaining order and security along the road, and the more delicate arrangements for Native carriers, on whom the army was so very dependent for its food. I could in many cases only give general instructions, and much was left to their judgment and discretion. The commands of Brigadier General Collings were especially important. Before my arrival on the highlands, he commanded at Senafé, and at Addigerat and Antalo he was required in a great measure to act on his own responsibility.

4. The garrisons of Senafé, Addigerat, and Antalo have been, until the last two months, chiefly composed of regiments and detachments which marched to the front; during their stay in the division, the conduct of all was good. Among the few complaints made by the Natives, I am not aware that any have been brought home to either British or Native soldiers. The 25th Regiment Native Light Infantry under Major Fairbrother, and the wing of the 3rd Native Infantry under Captain Strutt, have had heavy convoy duty, which they have performed most cheerfully and satisfactorily. The former regiment also improved the road from Addigerat to Facado, and completed the entrenchments at the former station. I do not mention the heavy duties of the various companies of Sappers and of the detachment of the 21st Bombay Native Infantry under Lieutenant Beck, of the 10th Native Infantry under Major Pierce, of the 33rd Foot under Captain Johnstone, all of which are known to His Excellency.

There have been few instances of collision between soldiers of escorts and Natives attempting to plunder, in all of which the troops and officers have shown great forbearance and judgment.

The postal duty from Senafé to Antalo has been very satisfactorily performed by the sowars of the 10th Lancers and 12th Cavalry, whose conduct at the posts along the line of communication has been most exemplary.

I have especially to thank Major Thacker, Assistant Commissary General at Senafé, for his able management of the Native carriage, and his general arrangements along the line of communication.

I am not less indebted to Major Leven, Assistant Commissary General, first at Addigerat and afterwards at Antalo. The difficulties which these officers had to encounter in pressing on supplies have been great, and they have been marked with success against many obstacles.

Captain Newport, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, who lately came to Addigerat, has conducted his duties with great assiduity.

I have also to acknowledge the services of Colonel Brazier, C.B., and Major Roome, of the Intelligence Department, and their valuable assistance in arranging for the Native carriage, maintaining friendly intercourse with the Chiefs and people of the country, and their endeavours to restore confidence whenever interrupted through

misunderstanding. Major Roome's services in discovering and checking marauders in the Sooroo Pass is known to His Excellency, and in this, as in other instances, he has well maintained his character for good judgment and ready action.

My thanks are due to the officers of the Land Transport Train, Lieutenant Seton, R.A., and Captain Ellis, R.A., at Addigerat, to Captain Annesley at Senafé, and to Captain Seton at Antalo, and to all officers of that department for their unwearied exertions.

8. Surgeons Major Deeble and Maitland satisfactorily superintended the medical arrangements, and gave every assistance in sanitary matters, which, at Senafé and Addigerat, were carefully superintended by Assistant Surgeons Jay and Greenhill, R.A.

9. Veterinary Surgeons Kettle, Wilson, and Blake have efficiently superintended the care of the sick mules at Facado and in the neighbourhood of Senafé and Antalo. Mr. Kettle had in the absence of other officers several times charge of the Facado station, and I have had reason to observe his careful arrangement of his sick mules. Mr. Wilson's conduct at Goose Plain, when a number of Arab muleteers deserted the mules in a body, showed decision and judgment.

10. The posts up to Ashangi have been lately placed under my orders, and I would beg to bring to the Commander-in-Chief's notice the good services of Major Armstrong, commanding at Ashangi, who, with a small force at his disposal, has, with much exertion, maintained order and the arrangements for bringing in supplies, as also for Native carriage to the front, all of which were from evil-disposed persons in danger of interruption.

11. I was much pleased with the conduct of Lieutenant Wilson, Madras Army, attached to the 10th Native Infantry, in marching a party of his men from Attilla to the Balago Pass at very short notice. His presence there and his attention to his duty have effectually stopped the annoyances to stragglers and the postal sowars upon that part of the road.

12. I would also mention Captain Callwell, Deputy Assistant Commissary General at Attilla, who has had a most difficult duty to perform, and has had much trouble in encouraging the Native carriage. If sufficient grain and forage have not been collected at Attilla, Balago, and Messeck for the return army, it must be attributed to the disturbed state of the country, and not to want of exertion on the part of Captain Callwell.

13. The Native officers commanding at the different posts have generally shown much discretion in conducting their duties and in purchasing grain and forage. The jealousies of the chiefs in the matter of Native carriage have latterly given much trouble in this respect. I would mention the name of Subadar Bhica, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, who was promptly sent and as promptly marched with his company from Ashangi to Mukkum, where his arrangements for good order and security have been most successfully exerted. Ressaldar Hurry Sing of 12th Bengal Cavalry, at Agoola, was placed in a most difficult position at one time: his good arrangements and cool forbearance had a most salutary effect.

14. Our arrangements have been materially assisted by the telegraph and the unwearied exertions of Captain St. John, R.E., and his subordinates, in completing and repairing the line; we owe them our best thanks.

15. I must not omit to mention Mr. Murchawarké, His Highness Prince Kussa's envoy, to whom I am much obliged for his assistance in maintaining friendly relations between us and the Chiefs and in providing Native carriage, and doing his utmost to rectify all misunderstandings.

16. I would also beg to make favorable mention of my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Heath, 33rd Foot, who has given me assistance in many ways, and is a promising young officer.

17. I must, in conclusion, apologize for the length of this report; but the duties performed in this division have been in great part those of departments and detached officers. Their careful attention and zealous co-operation was essentially necessary and has been well given. I have called for reports from Brigadier Generals, and Lieutenent Colonel Little as to the duties performed by the officers under their respective command, which, on receipt, I shall forward for submission to His Excellency. Our duties were but careful, and I may say anxious attention to assist the troops in front in performing the more brilliant part of the campaign which has been brought to such a speedy and successful termination.

I have, &c.,

G. MALCOLM, *Major Genl.*,

Commanding 2nd Division,

Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

No. 8.

Major General RUSSELL, Commanding at Zoulla, to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Abyssinian Expeditionary Forces.

CAMP ZOULLA,

June 3rd, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour, in giving over the command of the Zoulla district, to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the services of the troops and departmental officers under my command.

On taking command of the Zoolla district about the middle of March last, the troops were thus distributed:—

At Zoulla.—The 5th Battery, 25th Royal Artillery, the head quarter wing of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, one company Madras Sappers. Encamped and working on the railway between Zoulla and Koomeylee—A wing of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, a wing of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, a portion of a company Madras Sappers and Miners.

At Koomeylee—Head quarters wing of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, a portion of Madras Sappers.

At the posts in the Passes.—The 21st Bengal (Punjab) Native Infantry.

On assuming command of the Zoulla district, there were four companies of the 45th Regiment encamped with the wings of the 2nd Grenadier and 18th Regiments Native Infantry on the plain between Zoulla and Koomeylee, that had been for about six weeks employed in plate-laying and laying sleepers in making the road for the rail.

Orders had been received to send the 45th to the front, but labour not being procurable, and their services being urgently required for the railroad, they were detained. They left for the front about the 20th of March. All the troops, both British and Native, did good work, and when it is remembered that the railroad was entirely constructed by military labour, no other record of their good work is necessary.

I cannot speak too highly of the services performed by the 5th Brigade, 25th Battery of Royal Artillery under the command of Major Bogle. This battery was detained at Zoulla, and its men and mules were constantly employed in carrying and escorting treasure and ammunition from Zoulla to the highlands. In this service they marched nearly 1,000 miles. The cheerfulness with which Major Bogle and his officers and men undertook this duty is deserving of the highest praise. Major Bogle was not satisfied with merely performing the duty when ordered, but came forward on all occasions expressing a wish that his battery might be employed for the good of the service, rather than remaining in garrison here. Considering that his battery was the only portion of British troops on the plains, I think the willing work done highly creditable. I made to the Assistant Quarter Master General a special report.

The Madras Sappers have been constantly at work in increasing the width of the pier, making embankments along the shore to prevent the invasion of the sea, erecting hospital and other buildings, and assisting in the making of the railroad.

Those of the Sappers at Koomeylee were employed on the railroad and at the wells, and they all performed their work with untiring energy. The commanding engineer will doubtless report on them.

The 2nd Grenadiers and 18th Regiment Native Infantry landed at Zoulla early in February, and have been continuously employed in working parties, landing stores, or on the railroad. Wings of these regiments under the command of Captain Boyd, Officiating Second in Command, 2nd Grenadier Regiment, and of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, under Major Alexander, were for nearly four months encamped between Zoulla and Koomeylee, cutting through embankments and making the road for the rail, carrying sleepers and laying them, and all such work appertaining to the formation of a line of rail. These men encamped in a hot plain, digging and carrying sand, removed from all excitement, and not even having the recreation of camp life and its pleasures, deserve credit for the willing performance of not interesting work, and I think the men and their commanding officer deserving of praise. Colonel Muter, Commanding the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, and commanding at Koomeylee, carried out his varied and arduous duties most efficiently. The arrangements necessary to provide for the comfort of the troops passing through and for their carriage, and the general superintendence of so large a camp, with some 8,000 transport animals in it, are not light. In addition to this, the management for the supply of water was a matter requiring constant attention. All these prove that he had great responsibilities, and I think he showed himself equal to them.

The head quarter wing of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment was employed at Koomeylee in working parties on the railroad, wells, and other works, and the remarks on the other wing apply equally to this one.

The 2nd Grenadier and the 18th Regiments have been both similarly employed in working parties at Zoulla and on the rail, and the remarks on one apply equally to the other regiment. So hard was the work at Zoulla, every man that could be spared being sent to labour on the railroad, that they scarcely ever had two nights in bed, and frequently not this, and in addition had to furnish working parties to land stores, working at the pumps for water, &c.

Lieutenant Colonel Combe, Commanding 18th Regiment Native Infantry, gave me every assistance and met every demand on his overworked men. As a General Officer was in command at Zoulla, his duties were not so various as had he been detached, but he most effectually assisted myself and the General Officer commanding before me.

The 21st Punjab Native Infantry under the command of Major Thelwall occupied the posts in the Pass, two companies being for some time at Senafé.

This regiment worked most cheerfully and with energy. They had to patrol daily in armed parties up and down half-way between stations. Other parties had to patrol likewise to collect and burn dead animals. The several posts which I inspected in the latter part of April were kept in excellent order. The men's lines were tastefully laid out, and neatness and order prevailed. The encampments for convoys and for troops were judiciously selected and arranged. The sanitary condition of the stations and of the line of road between them were decidedly good; without seeing the work that had to be done, and how efficiently it was carried on, it is scarcely possible to form an estimate.

Major Thelwall, Commanding the corps, and Major Hudson, Second in Command, who commanded at various times at Undul Wells, Captain Collett who commanded at Rary Guddy, and Captain Tyler who commanded at Sooroo, I would especially bring to the notice of His Excellency: they and their men did excellent work, and when it is to be remembered two continual streams of convoys passing through their posts at all times, and that order and cleanliness prevailed, I think all deserving of credit.

The 26th Cameronians landed on the 2nd April, and were sent up to Senafé in detachments; they were utilized in working parties of from 200 to 350 men daily as long as they remained, embanking the pier, on the railroad embankments, and carrying commissariat stores, their services were at the time of great value, as labour was not procurable; when they did march, they were sent in escort of treasure.

Of the departmental officers in the Zoulla district, I would submit the services of S. Pelly, Esquire, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Branch. His administrative duties were of a peculiarly arduous nature. He had to arrange for the supply of medical stores to the whole force, to distribute the several medical officers on

arrival, and to survey every vessel for the several corps and departments; he has had primarily and finally to survey each vessel, and to visit them with me after the troops or followers had been embarked. He has worked earnestly and well, and were it not for the cordial assistance I have received from him, the embarkation of the troops could not have proceeded so rapidly as it has.

Lieutenant Colonel Holland, Controller of Supply, has at all times consulted with me, and has met every request I have made for the good of the service.

I have also received every assistance from Lieutenant Colonel Lucas, Deputy Commissary General.

Lieutenant Colonel Warden, Director Land Transport Corps, has exerted himself and has used his best endeavours to carry on his very arduous duties. I have always found him most willing to accept any recommendation or suggestion offered.

These officers are well known to His Excellency, but I trust I am not in error in mentioning them in as far as they have been associated with me.

From Major Roberts, V.C., the Assistant Quaster Master General, I have received most valuable assistance, and he has conducted the duties of the department at Zoulla most entirely to my satisfaction. He has lately had very arduous duties in surveying and allotting vessels, and arranging the embarkation of the troops, and has, in connection with the naval and transport authorities, carried on the duties to the satisfaction of all. He has taken such interest in the embarkation, and has been so energetic and efficient, that I submitted a request from him to be permitted to remain at Zoulla and complete the embarkation, which request has been granted. I am especially indebted to him for his very valuable assistance.

Dr. Guy, Senior Medical Officer, British Troops, Zoulla, has given every assistance. His attention to the comfort and wants of the sick, and the care and consideration shown in receiving them on arrival from the highlands, and embarking them, have been marked.

Major Gammell, the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General at Zoulla, has worked with great zeal and in a very satisfactory manner. He has evinced considerable ability; until quite lately, he was the only assistant to Major Roberts.

Major Baigrie, Captains Fawcett, Hogg, and James have only lately joined. They have worked with zeal, and have been of great assistance; but as they, up to quite lately, belonged to the troops in the highlands, I presume their services are recorded by those under whom they served.

Captain Gregson, 26th Cameronians, was Brigade Major here for some little time when there was considerable work consequent on the embarkation. He is a very promising officer, and I regret having to lose him; he worked with great zeal and energy.

I would especially bring to notice Captain Hawkes, ex-Commissariat Officer at Zoulla, his energy and zeal, and his talent for organization were considerable. During the very rapid embarkation of troops and animals and followers, there was not a single check; to me it is a marvel how he managed to have all prepared: he was always equal to the task, however difficult.

Koomeylee being under my command, I would submit to His Excellency the excellent work done by Major Nuttall, the Second in Command, Land Transport Train. He had a very difficult command, sending off convoys, arranging everything for the very large depôt of animals. His energy and zeal are as great as ever, and he has, I think, exhibited considerable judgment in carrying on his work.

Having been ultimately associated with Commodore Heath, C.B., Commanding-in-Chief in the Indian station, I wish to submit how I value the ready support and co-operation I have received from him.

The very rapid embarkation of the troops will testify how much the Military Department is indebted to Captain Tryon, R.N., the principal Transport Officer; had we not been in concert and working for the good of the service, the work could not have been carried out as it has.

Captain Edye, R.N., Commanding the *Satellite*, who has arranged the working of the lighters, and the conveyance of troops and animals to the ships, has most cordially assisted us. It is not for me to enter into the assistance afforded by Captain Edye in the disembarkation.

Lieutenant Osborne, R.N., of the *Satellite*, has been in charge of the embarkation lighters. He has worked from morning to night, and deserves our thanks.

I would also especially mention Lieutenant Green, R.N., the Transport Officer, who has been associated with the Assistant Quarter Master General in the primary and final surveys of vessels, his cheerful and cordial assistance has been marked, and I would especially mention him for consideration.

I have, &c.,

E. L. Russell, *Major Genl.*,
Commanding Zoulla.

I would also bring to notice First Class Veterinary Surgeon Lamb, in charge of the animals of the Land Transport Train; his duties were very responsible, they are not so apparent as the work of officers of the General Department or Military, but not the less useful. The utility of the thousands of baggage animals was dependent on his supervision; he had the superintendence of Zoulla, the Pioneer Walls, and Koomeylee, and did his duties with zeal and great efficiency. Every animal landed had to be inspected and cared for by him: his services in surveying vessels for the transport of animals have been of great importance and very responsible. He has been of great assistance to me; he has worked well and earnestly for the good of the service.

E. L. Russell, *Major Genl.*

No. 9.

From the Controller of Supply and Transport, to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

CAMP KOOLLA,
May 28th, 1868.

SIR,—In accordance with the instructions conveyed in your telegram of yesterday's date, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the following report on the department under my control.

2. The Deputy Commissary General and Director, Land Transport Corps, having been already called upon to forward reports on the working of their respective departments direct to Army Head Quarters, it only remains for me to speak of the general working of both, leaving it to the above officers to bring to His Excellency's notice any particulars that may be necessary, as well as the names of such Officers who may be deserving of special mention.

3. The working of the Commissariat, organized as it has been of necessity from the three Presidencies, has achieved under Colonel Lucas' able direction a success which is equally creditable to the officers of each, who appear to have one and all so ably and cheerfully assisted him; the unprecedented difficulties which beset the department, so well known to His Excellency, that I forbear to trouble him with an unnecessary recapitulation of them, and I trust that the exertions of the department generally have already secured His Excellency's full approbation.

4. The Land Transport Corps under Colonel Warden, organized under such disadvantages, was a source of much anxiety at first; but short as the duration of the campaign has been, this department has made most satisfactory progress towards efficiency, a result which is mainly due to the earnest exertions in the right direction of Major Warden and the officers of the corps, who have cheerfully undergone an amount of toil and hardship most creditable to them individually, which has materially tended to ensure to Colonel Warden the success he has reached, and which could never have been attained without the most zealous and hearty co-operation amongst those under his command.

5. I desire to recommend to His Excellency's favorable notice the following officers of the Commissariat and Land Transport Corps, whose services have been under my more immediate observation :—

Captain Willoughby proceeded to Egypt in August last, and was employed in taking up ships, superintending the dispatch of animals to Zoulla, and arranging for supplies for the force; joined the force at Zoulla the middle of January last, and was immediately ordered by His Excellency to return to Egypt on special duty connected with the requirements of the force; returned to Zoulla the beginning of March, since when he has been assistant in my office.

6. Captain Willoughby's duties, which were of a most responsible and arduous nature, were conducted with much judgment, for which he is deserving of great credit. As my assistant, Captain Willoughby has rendered most valuable assistance; the separation of my office from Army Head Quarters having necessitated a considerable increase of work.

7. Major Stansfeld, Madras Commissariat, succeeded Captain Willoughby in Egypt, and has filled the important and responsible position there to my entire satisfaction.

8. Captain P. Bartholomew, Lieutenant Luckhardt, and Veterinary Surgeon Boulter proceeded to Egypt with Captain Willoughby, and have done excellent service in their respective departments.

9. Lieutenant Carnac, of the Land Transport Corps, was temporarily attached to my office previous to Captain Willoughby joining, and I found him a most intelligent and hard-working officer, evincing much interest in the success of the new corps he had so lately joined.

I have, &c.,
H. W. HOLLAND, *Lieut. Col.*,
Controller, Supply and Transport.

No. 10.

Lieutenant Colonel A. W. LUCAS, Deputy Commissary General, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, Zoulla, to the Deputy Adjutant General, Army Head Quarters.

CAMP ZOULLA,
May 20th, 1868.

SIR,—The campaign having now terminated, and the embarkation of the army being so far advanced, I have the honour to forward the following report on the working of the Field Commissariat throughout the Expedition for submission to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. The exceptional circumstances, and the very great difficulties under which the Commissariat operations have been carried on, are well known to His Excellency.

1*st*.—The short time in which the whole of the preparations had to be made, the very difficult nature of the country, the feeding of the whole of the army, followers, and cattle having to be arranged for from India, Egypt, and England, the provisioning of the force inland being almost entirely dependant on supplies from the sea-coast, makes the present campaign the most difficult the Commissariat has ever entered upon.

3. At the period the Expedition was organized, the Commissariat establishment in India had been reduced to the very lowest limit at which it was possible to carry on work in time of peace, the sudden and enormous pressure to collect and ship off the supplies required for 12,000 fighting men, 30,000 followers, and some 30,000 animals, compelled the Commissary General at Bombay to weaken all Commissariat out-station offices to strengthen the Presidency Office; hence, with the exception of Commissariat officers and some few of the warrant and non-commissioned grades, the field establishment had to be formed from new and untried materials, and which necessarily added greatly to the labour and anxiety of the officers.

4. It will be observed from the accompanying nominal rolls of officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers, that although the organization was from Bombay, the Commissariat was drawn from the three Presidencies, and may, therefore, be looked on as the Indian Commissariat.

5. One list exhibits the general duties on which the several officers have been employed, and although it appears almost invidious to make a distinction where one and all have worked so well,

the object I may safely mention of the whole having been to insure the success of the Expedition and efficiency of the department. I must in justice bring to His Excellency's special notice the services of the under-mentioned:—

Major Mignon, who landed with the Pioneer Force, overcame the difficulties consequent on the landing on a strange and barren shore, and who has since so ably conducted his duties as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Division, with the advance.

Major Bardin, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Division, who is a most valuable officer, and who organized the inland depôts between this and Senafé, and proceeded to join the advance on the army marching to the front.

Captain Hawkes, who has performed the very important and heavy duties in charge of the depôt at Zoulla and out-depôts to Senafé, and through whose indefatigable exertions so much of the efficiency of the Commissariat with the army is attributable.

Major Heysham, also attached to the Zoulla depôt, and who was deputed to visit the different ports in the Red Sea, and so ably performed the important special duties required from him,—vide reports already submitted to His Excellency.

Captain M. W. Willoughby, Assistant Commissary General, and who performed the duties of collecting and forwarding supplies and cattle from Egypt in a most efficient manner until he was transferred to the office of the Controller at the end of February last.

Major Stansfeld, who succeeded Captain Willoughby as Senior Commissariat Officer in Egypt, and has since so ably conducted the important duties there.

Major J. Thacker, in charge of the depôt, Senafé, and out-depôts to Antalo, and who has laboured with unremitting zeal to ensure efficiency on the highlands, and by the means of Native carriage pushed on so large a quantity of supplies.

Captain N. R. Burlton, also attached to the Zoulla depôt, and whose unremitting attention to the duties in the office in a most trying climate, and under great difficulties, and—

Lieutenant Shewell, who arrived with the Pioneer Force and has served both at Zoulla and in the advance, and to whose good management, the purchase of so large a quantity of supplies is attributable.

6. The second list exhibits the duties performed by the warrant and non-commissioned grades, and I beg to bring prominently to the notice of His Excellency the very valuable services rendered by Conductor Henderson. I cannot speak too well of this warrant officer; his zeal, attention, and intelligence is beyond all praise, and I trust I may not be considered as asking too much in recommending that the rank of Lieutenant, with promotion to the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary, be granted to him. Mr. Henderson is perfectly qualified for the improved position, and on the promotion being granted him, I am confident he would perform all duties required with credit to himself and advantage to the State. Conductor Lee, Bombay Commissariat, and Conductor Greatorex, Madras Commissariat, have served excellently, and I beg to recommend their promotion to the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary.

7. The termination of the war will, I fear, cause a loss on the large quantity of surplus supplies, but this could not be avoided; the nature of the country in which we are serving made it imperative to insure the safety of the army, to have a reserve of provisions to last until the re-opening of the fair season. Had the war lasted, the whole would have been consumed by the end of October next. From the peculiar nature of the country, it is not even now safe to withdraw the surplus provisions from the highlands. The Pass has already been closed three times from rushes of water during the current month, and it is therefore essential that the reserve be kept at Senafé to the last, and which may probably cause the loss of the surplus stock now there; but this is preferable to running the risk of leaving the force without food.

8. The services of the undermentioned officers temporarily attached as Sub-Assistant Commissary Generals to the force may now be dispensed with, and I beg to recommend that they be permitted to rejoin their regiments:—

Captain Callwell;
" Newport;
Lieutenant Hore;
" Mackinnon;
Ensign Humfrey;
" Scott.

9. I beg to solicit His Excellency's kind consideration of the hardships and difficulties the whole of the followers have undergone, and the cheerful manner in which all their duties have been performed; and I beg to recommend that clerks and followers of all classes who have served three months in Abyssinia be granted a gratuity of one month's pay each on discharge in addition to pay to the date of landing in India.

10. The camels purchased in Egypt by Captain Willoughby have been attached to the Commissariat, and I cannot close this report without mentioning them; they are all well selected and first-class animals. I have worked them with the Egyptian drivers, who have been found excellent camel-men. They are strong and hardy men, well acquainted with their duties, and are, I think, far superior in a campaign of this description to Asiatics. They have been found obedient and hard working, and always willing to take punishment from the officer commanding them, but not from subordinates. I am of opinion in any future operations that these men would be most valuable in the field, but only in having proper interpreters attached to them, and their inspectors or petty officers being appointed from their own class.

11. In conclusion I trust the general working of the Commissariat has met with His Excellency's approval.

I have, &c.,

A. W. Lucas, *Lieut. Col.*,
Deputy Commissary General,
Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

No. 11.

LIST of Commissariat Officers serving with the Abyssinian Field Expedition.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMY. GENL., ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE,

CAMP ZOULLA, *May 20th*, 1868.

Rank and Names.	Corps.	How employed.
Deputy Commissary General.		
Lieut. Col. A. W. Lucas ...	Bombay Staff Corps ...	Served as head of the Commissariat throughout the campaign.
Assistant Commissary Generals, 1st Class.		
Major F. P. Mignon ...	Ditto ...	Served throughout the campaign, first at Zoulla depôt, and afterwards with 1st Division, Army Head Quarters.
Major G. R. F. Bardin ...	Madras Staff Corps ...	2nd Brigade, 1st Division.
Assistant Commissary Generals, 2nd Class.		
Major J. Leven ...	Bengal Staff Corps ...	Charge of depôt at Antalo.
Captain M. W. Willoughby	Bombay Staff Corps ...	Served as Senior Commissariat Officer in Egypt to end of February, when he was transferred to the office of the Controller of Supply and Transport.
Captain H. P. Hawkes ...	Madras Staff Corps ...	Charge of depôt and Extra Commissariat Officer, Zoulla, and of depôt between Zoulla and Senafé.
Deputy Assistant Commissary Generals, 1st Class.		
Major B. F. Heysham ...	Madras Staff Corps ...	Attached to Zoulla depôt. Charge of Bunder, landing and shipping stores. Visited ports in Red Sea on special duty.
Major W. Stansfeld ...	Ditto	Senior Commissariat Officer in Egypt.
„ John Thacker ...	Bombay Staff Corps ...	Charge of depôt at Senafé, and on depôts to Antalo.
Deputy Assistant Commissary Generals, 2nd Class.		
Captain N. R. Burlton ...	Bengal Staff Corps ...	Attached to Zoulla depôt.
Lieutenant W. F. Keays ...	Bombay Staff Corps ...	Ditto ditto.
Sub-Assistant Commissary Generals, 1st Class.		
Lieut. A. M. Shewell ...	Ditto	Served from landing of Pioneers at Zoulla depôt to date of leaving of advance force. Served with the advance throughout the campaign.
„ G. F. Bryant ...	Ditto	Attached to Zoulla depôt.
„ W. G. Smith ...	Bengal Staff Corps ...	In charge of Bengal kahars. Attached to Zoulla Office.
„ L. B. Smith ...	Madras Infantry ...	Charge of Madras dooley bearers. Served with advance force.
„ Luckhardt ...	100th Foot	Assistant to the Senior Commissariat Officer in Egypt. Has performed most excellent service throughout the campaign.
„ S. Hunt ...	Madras Staff Corps ...	Attached to the Senior Commissariat Officer, Egypt.
Major B. G. Vandergucht..	Bengal Staff Corps ...	With Koomeylee depôt. Has performed excellent service. Proceeded sick to Europe.
„ F. J. Ellis ...	Ditto	An intelligent and active officer. Attached to Senafé depôt.
Captain H. W. Burlton ...	Ditto	Charge of Undul Wells depôt.
„ J. Stevenson ...	Ditto	Charge of depôt, Sooroo.
Lieut. W. E. Begbie ..	General List... ...	Attached to Zoulla depôt. Very intelligent and hard-working officer. Has been of great assistance.
„ M. A. Rawlandson ...	41st Regiment N. I. ...	Ditto ditto.

Rank and Names.	Corps.	How employed.
Attached in Abyssinia.		
Lieut. J. W. Ouchterlony...	Late Madras Fusiliers ...	Charge of Commissariat elephants. Has served with the advance, and been most zealous and attentive to his duties.
Captain R. J. Callwell ...	45th Regiment ...	Charge of depôt at Attalo.
Lieut. W. S. Hore ...	General List	Charge of depôt at Lake Ashangi.
Captain H. W. Newport ...	18th Regiment N. I. ...	Charge of depôt at Addigerat.
Lieut. D. W. Mackinnon ...	109th Regiment, attached 25th Regiment N. I. ...	Charge of 2nd detachment, Commissariat camels.
Lieut. John Humfrey ...	45th Regiment ...	Charge of 1st detachment, ditto.
„ E. J. Gunthorpe ...	Madras General List, attached 2nd Grenadiers ...	Attached to Commissariat in Egypt.
Ensign J. C. Scott ...	1st Batt. King's Own Regt.	With Koomeylee depôt. An intelligent and attentive officer.

A. W. LUCAS, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Depy. Commy. Genl., Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

LIST of Warrant Officers, &c., serving with the Abyssinian Field Expedition.

DEPY. COMMY. GENL.'S OFFICE,
ZOULLA, *May, 20th* 1868.

Rank and Names.	Corps.	How employed.
Conductors.		
J. Henderson	Bombay Commissariat ...	Landed at Zoulla, October 24th, 1867. An invaluable man. For a long time he worked alone at Zoulla, carrying on single-handed the executive duties of this important depôt. His indefatigable zeal and energy, and his cheerfulness under the most trying circumstances, has been beyond all praise.
W. Lee	Ditto	Carried on the duties at Koomeylee with great zeal and efficiency: is one of the few who has rendered his accounts properly whilst in charge of a depôt. Landed at Zoulla, October 24th, 1867.
J. Greatorex	Madras Commissariat ...	Organized the forwarding depôt at Koomeylee, upon the correct and efficient working of which so much depended. His accounts are a pattern of neatness and accuracy. Landed at Zoulla, December 7th, 1867.
J. Wood	Ditto	Steady and attentive. Landed at Zoulla, March 29th, 1868.
J. Pearson	Bombay Commissariat ...	Has carried on the executive duties at Koomeylee satisfactorily.
Sub-Conductors.		
Crowe	Bombay Commissariat ...	Active and very hard-working: has served throughout the campaign. Landed at Zoulla, October 21th, 1867.
C. Maggs	Ditto	A most intelligent and hard-working man; gave great satisfaction for the time he was in the depôt. Left sick on medical certificate to England. Landed at Zoulla, December 31st, 1867.
J. Griffiths	Madras Commissariat ...	Steady and efficient. Returned sick to India in April.

Rank and Names.	Corps.	How employed.
Commissariat Sergeants.		
D. Heron	Madras Commissariat ...	Has had charge of Rara Guddy. Given great satisfaction; rendered his accounts promptly and accurately, and has received flattering notice from the Officer Commanding the station. Landed at Zoulla, December 7th, 1867.
J. Holborn	Ditto	Had charge of Adoda, which he managed most efficiently, and was compelled to return to India in May 1868 after repeated attacks of fever contracted there. Landed at Zoulla, December 7th, 1867.
R. Langley	Ditto	Had charge of dooley bearers. Returned to India in April 1868. Landed, December 7th, 1867.
C. Sennington ...	Ditto	Has worked zealously and efficiently. To him is in a great measure due the speedy and efficient manner in which the ships have been provisioned for the return voyage. Landed at Zoulla, December 24th, 1867.
G. D'Arcy	Bombay Commissariat ...	A good and able man. Highly spoken of by all under whom he has served. Landed at Zoulla, October 28th, 1867.
C. Leslie	Bengal	Much of the present efficient state of the bakery is attributable to this Sergeant. Landed at Zoulla, January 21st, 1868.
W. Beaumont ...	Madras Commissariat ...	A steady and intelligent man. Landed at Zoulla, December 24th, 1867.
R. Harley	Bengal Commissariat ...	Intelligent, well-conducted, and zealous men, have worked steadily and efficiently.
J. Carroll	Ditto	
A. Little	Ditto	
W. Brown	Madras Commissariat ...	Recently arrived.
C. Carroll	Ditto	Landed in March 1868, and returned to India in April 1868.
C. Haslam	Bengal Commissariat ...	Landed in January 1868.

A. W. LUCAS, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Depy. Adjut. Genl., Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

No. 12.

The Principal Medical Officer, to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

CAMP ADDIGERAT, *May 22nd,* 1868.

SIR,—On the conclusion of a campaign which I feel assured will be regarded as one of the most successful in the military history of our country, I trust His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will permit me, as head of the Medical Department of the Abyssinian Expedition, to bring to his notice the names of the three medical officers noted below* who, from their positions in the service, and the responsible duties which devolved upon them, have established, I respectfully submit, a fair claim to some honorary distinction or reward.

Deputy Inspector General Pelly, Principal Medical Officer of the 2nd Division, and senior officer of the Indian Service (medical), has been stationed at the base of operations during the campaign, and the various duties which he has been called upon to perform in that position have necessarily been of a very important and responsible nature.

Dr. Pelly has displayed administrative abilities of a high order, and nothing could exceed his devotion to the interests of the service in connection with the Expedition.

Deputy Inspector of Hospitals Dr. Mahaffy, also of the Indian Medical Service, and Principal Medical Officer of the 1st Division, accompanied the force in advance, and on all occasions, as I doubt not His Excellency is well aware, was indefatigable in providing for the care and comfort of the sick, and doing the utmost in his power to meet the medical requirements of the force.

I consider Dr. Mahaffy an excellent administrative officer, and his services in this campaign have been highly meritorious.

Staff Surgeon Major Guy, 27 years' service and second Senior Medical Officer of the British service with this force, has been stationed at Zoulla from the commencement of the campaign in the capacity of Superintendent of hospital-ships, and Principal Medical Officer of the European troops at Zoulla.

Without going into details, I may state generally that Staff Surgeon Major Guy's duties, more especially in connection with the arrival of troops and invaliding of sick to England, have been such as to require ability and judgment.

* Dr. Pelly, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals; Dr. Mahaffy, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals; Staff Surgeon Major Guy.

Dr. Guy is a hard-working and conscientious medical officer, and I can honestly testify that he has discharged the duties of his appointment ably and satisfactorily.

Staff Assistant Surgeon W. S. Martin was appointed to the exploring party, which was sent to Abyssinia in September last, and accompanied it through various expeditions undertaken for the purpose of discovering a practicable route for troops from the sea to the highlands.

He wrote an excellent report upon the different routes examined, and compiled a valuable meteorological record.

On the arrival of the Expeditionary Force in Abyssinia, His Excellency was good enough, on my recommendation, to appoint Dr. Martin to the office of Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer of this force.

The duties of this appointment, I may be allowed to observe, are of a difficult and laborious nature, more especially in connection with medical statistics, a branch of science with which Dr. Martin is fully conversant.

I feel it due to this officer to testify to the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged duties requiring high attainments and great industry.

I may add that Assistant Surgeon Martin's scientific and professional acquirements are very considerable, and I look upon him as a medical officer of great promise in the department.

On the grounds of valuable services performed during this arduous and peculiarly difficult campaign, I conceive that Dr. Martin has established a strong claim to promotion for meritorious and distinguished services, and if the rules of the service permit (and I know of none which precludes a medical officer of upwards of five years' service from obtaining promotion), I beg strongly to recommend that Staff Assistant Surgeon W. S. Martin be promoted to the rank of Surgeon, as a reward to himself and an encouragement to others of the department.

In 1865 Dr. Martin held medical charge of the wing of 45th Regiment at Neemuch, during a severe visitation of epidemic cholera.

In 1866-67 was in medical charge of the sanitarium at Poorundhur, and in 1868 was Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer of the Abyssinian Expedition.

In addition to the officers whose services I have now submitted to His Excellency for favourable consideration, there are many others who have displayed zeal and ability, and have proved themselves in many respects highly efficient medical officers in the field.

This class comprises officers of different grades and standing, in both the British and Indian Medical Services, and as I wish justice to be done to every one whose services have been in any degree deserving of special notice, I shall not fail to adopt such measures as will insure their merits being brought under the immediate notice of the professional heads of the two departments in England and India, in order that their services in this campaign may be permanently recorded.

I have, &c.,

S. Currie,

Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, and Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Staff, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

No. 13.

Memorandum showing the amount of Sickness and Mortality in the British Troops, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, during the entire campaign.

Average strength	2688·8
" daily sick	156·62
Ratio per cent. sick to strength ...	5·8
" deaths " ...	1·3

Casualties.

Officers—	
Highlands	7
Lowlands	4
Total	11
Men—	
Highlands	17
Lowlands	20
Total	37

Officers' Deaths caused as follows—

Diseases.	No.	Remarks.
Dysenteria acuta ...	2	
Insolatio	2	
Vulnus Sclopetarium...	2	One accident, one suicide.
Morb. valv. cordis ...	1	
Apoplexia	1	
Emersio	1	Accidental drowning.
Febris continua ...	1	
Angina pectoris ...	1	
Total ...	11	

Men's Deaths.

Diseases	Number.
Dysenteria acuta	17
" chronic	1
Vulnus Sclopetarium	1
Insolatio	8
Febris remitt.	1
" intermitt.	1
" typhoid	1
" continua	1
Hepatatis acuta	1
Aneurisma	1
Nephria	1
Nephritis	1
Verrenatio	1
Paralysis	1
Total	37

Distribution of Casulties by Corps.

Corps.	Officers.	Men.
Royal Artillery	1	5
" Engineers	1	2
3rd Dragoon Guards .	..	2
1st Battalion, 4th King's Own Regiment ..	1	11
26th Cameronians . . .	.	3
33rd Regiment	3	4
45th "	1	8
Army Hospital Corps	..	2
Medical Staff	2	
Military Store Staff	1	
Veterinary Staff	1	
Total	11	37

S. Currie, *Inspector General, Abyssinian Field Force.*

No. 14.

From Lieut. Colonel St. Clair Wilkins, R.E., Commanding Engineer, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, to Captain T. J. Holland, Assistant Quarter Master General, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, Head Quarters.

Zoulla, *May 30th*, 1868.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B. and G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, a brief report of the operation of the Engineer Department in Abyssinia, of the services of the officers of the departments, together with a report in detail of the several works executed.

Plans of the port, coast, depôt, and camp of Zoulla, the railway line, and other works are annexed.

The officers of the reconnoitring party, despatched from Bombay on the 16th of September last year, having, on the 2nd of October, examined the port of Massowah and the water-supply of that port on the plains of Mucculloa, five miles distant from the sea, formed the opinion that that harbour was too small to accommodate more than half-a-dozen vessels, and that the water-supply was of too limited and precarious a nature to meet the requirements of the Expedition, the *Euphrates*, and the *Coromandel*, containing the exploring force, then steamed southwards into Annesley Bay, and the water-supply at Negoosa, on the promontory of Buri, was examined without satisfactory results. Crossing the bay, the vessels took up a position off the village of Zoulla, and the water-supply from the Huddas River promising fairly, and an investigation of the shores round the bay, combined with information obtained presenting no better prospect, it was determined to make Zoulla the base of exploration in the country.

The beach at Zoulla shelving very gradually into the sea, it became at once a matter of great importance to commence the construction of a suitable pier for landing purposes. Some iron girders and stout rafters had been brought up in the steamers to assist in forming a pier; but from the nature and formation of the shore, it was approved that a long pier would have to be constructed from local resources. The plain bounding the sea was covered with low bushes, but unfortunately no stone was to be had; under these circumstances, fascines were prepared from the brushwood, and being strongly staked down formed retaining fences for the filling in.

Arrangements were at once made for the collection of Native crafts from Massowah and neighbouring ports, and the conveyance of stone from the opposite site of the bay commenced towards the middle of October. Sea-walls were then built outside the fascines, and by degrees the pier was run out 900 feet into the sea, giving a depth of 5 feet at low water springs. The greater portion of the pier was filled with stone.

This stone pier was completed sufficiently to be used in landing the advanced brigade and their horses in November; and by the middle of December the pier was in general use, having a tramway laid from its head to some distance up the beach, then greatly facilitating the landing of Commissariat, Land Transport Train, Ordnance, and other stores. A tramway was laid down on the beach, running down to low water line as early as October, and was of much service previous to the pier coming into use.

In this month also a road, 50 feet in breadth, was cleared through the jungle from the pier to the camp, 1¼ miles distant.

By the end of November, the works executed at Zoulla comprised the nearly finished stone pier, a cleared road to camp from the sea, the clearing out of the old village wells in the bed of the Huddas River, and the construction of twenty new ones, whereby about 2,000 men and 2,000 animals were watered daily; a large store shed, and a water-shoot, 480 feet in length, raised on trestles above the sea, for conveying to the tanks which were being collected on shore sweet water condensed by Her Majesty's ship *Satellite*.

The satisfactory progress made with the Zoulla works generally up to the close of the year is attributable to the untiring zeal and energy displayed by the officer in executive charge, Captain W. W. Goodfellow, Field Officer, and Second in Command of Royal Engineers with the force.

It is unnecessary for me to bring this officer's subsequent services to His Excellency's notice; those services having been performed under His Excellency's own observation. I would wish, however, to record how highly I appreciate Captain W. W. Goodfellow's services, and how much I feel indebted to him for his support and example, and for the cheerfulness and fertility of resource he has so constantly displayed.

On His Excellency's arrival at Zoulla early in January, many additional Commissariat and other sheds had been erected, and the commencement made of a second pier—a pile pier—the materials for which had been prepared and sent out from Bombay.

Captain Chrystie, R.E., Field Engineer, assumed charge of the Zoulla works on the 1st of January, and in his hands the pile pier made rapid progress, and was nearly completed up to the island by the 5th of February, when Captain Chrystie was ordered to Senafé, and was relieved at Zoulla by Captain Wood, R. E., Field Engineer.

Captain Wood completed the pile pier, and built a new head to the stone pier, greatly improving it. Captain Wood's work was distinguished by its solidity and permanent character. That the piers were not damaged by the late gales is attributable to this officer's good work at the head of the piers. Captain Wood was unfortunately taken ill, and had to go on board the hospital-ship; Lieutenant Lee, Royal Engineers, Assistant Field Engineer, assuming charge of the Zoulla works.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellent character of the works carried out by this officer, who has had many years' experience on public works.

Lieutenant Lee completed the works at Zoulla as they now stand.

A tramway having been proposed to be laid on the lowland country between Zoulla and the base of the mountains at Koomeylee, a distance of about twelve miles, Lieutenant Willians, Royal Engineers, Assistant Field Engineer, commenced surveying the line in November, and the works were commenced in December, when the ships with the plant from Bombay began to arrive.

An iron girder bridge of three spans of 20 feet was constructed over a branch of the Huddas River in December, and about a mile of earthworks were constructed and rails laid by the end of January.

Six miles of railway, with a branch of half a mile to the Commissariat sheds, were completed by the 19th February, and the Commissariat Department commenced running all their stores and provisions to the 6th-mile siding. This enabled the Land Transport Train to move the whole of their animals from Zoulla, thus relieving the water-condensing operations enormously, and saving considerably in time and animals in the trip from the coast to Senafé.

All Commissariat and other stores now sent out to the 6th-mile siding were conveyed away by carts and baggage-animals sent out from Koomeylee, and which returned to that post the same day.

A second Commissariat siding was opened for traffic at the 9th mile from Zoulla on the 28th of March, thus further reducing the labour of the transport animals.

At the end of April the railway was completed to within a mile of the camp at Koomeylee. The traffic on the line had now become so great that the Commissariat Department absorbed the whole of the rolling-stock. It was found that what with the Commissariat requirements and the increased time taken up by the lengthened journey, trains for the conveyance of railway plant could no longer be given. With extreme reluctance, it was then decided that the works must be brought to a close by the construction of a loop-line and terminus at about a mile from Koomeylee.

The heat on the plains was so great when the works were being close, that not more than five and a-half to six hours' work could be obtained from the workpeople.

By great good fortune, water was obtained from wells at the 4th, 7th, and 9th miles on the road, by the excavation of wells 50, 65, and 85 feet in depth respectively at each point named.

Watering-tanks for the engines were set up by the side of the line, and fed from these wells by piping.

A good supply of water being obtainable at the 4th mile, "Pioneer Wells," the locomotive workshops were established at this place. It was also found desirable that the whole of the locomotive establishment should be permanently situated at the "Pioneer Wells," so as to be close to their works.

The railway, properly speaking, is only a tramroad, so far as the rails and rolling-stock are concerned. The rails are light, and the rolling-stock consists of contractor's engines and trucks. Nevertheless the tramroad has been called upon to do the duty of a railway, and it has, by constant care and management, been kept up to the work required of it.

The main line from Zoulla to Koomeylee is 10¼ miles in length, and altogether 12 miles 106 yards of rails have been laid. For the first 6 miles the plain rises pretty gradually from the sea to a height of about 100 feet above that level. The railway line then passes through a low range of hills, keeping the bank of the river, there is some heavy work on this portion of the line in cutting, embankments, and bridges. The line then descends about 50 feet into the Koomeylee plain, and rises to a height of 348 feet at the Koomeylee terminus.

Eight iron girder bridges and a large number of drains have been constructed on the line.

The whole of the railway, earthworks, embankments, cuttings, bridges, and drains, have been executed by troops of the force and by men of the Army Works Corps. A few civilian plate-layers, some from Bombay, and some obtained from the shipping and departments of the Army, have superintended the plate-laying. The greater portion of the railway will have been constructed by the 23rd Punjab Pioneers, commanded by Major Chamberlain, and the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers under Lieutenant Colonel Muter. I am particularly desirous that the services of these two corps, in performing a duty so utterly new to them, should be brought to His Excellency's notice. The cheerfulness and willingness on the works of the men of these corps, inspired by the spirit and tone of their officers, have been most conspicuous, and is deserving of the highest praise. The Punjab Pioneers are very clever, and quite artistic in all they do under the guidance of their skilful commander. The wells made by them at the station called "Pioneers' Wells" and at the bridge are models of skill in well-digging.

The 2nd Grenadiers worked on the line during the hot season, but they always evinced the greatest alacrity and desire to further the work.

I respectfully wish to bring to His Excellency's special notice the services of Captain Darrah, R.E., Field Engineer, who has superintended the railway works from the commencement to the completion, as well as the services of his assistants, Lieutenant Williams, R.E., Assistant Field Engineer; Lieutenant Pennefather, R.E., Assistant Field Engineer; Lieutenant Band, R.E., Assistant Field Engineer; Lieutenant Graham, 108th Regiment, Assistant Field Engineer.

Lieutenant Williams, R.E., commenced the railway survey on 16th November, and he remained on the works superintending the bridges till 15th March, when he was ordered to the front. He returned to Zoulla on 20th May, and resumed his position on the railway.

Lieutenant Pennefather joined the railway works on 23rd of December, and he has never left the works for a day up to this time.

Lieutenant Baird, R.E., arrived from Bombay on the 28th February, and he at once took up the appointment of Traffic Manager of the line.

Lieutenant Graham, 108th Regiment, joined Captain Darrah on the 20th January, and he has been on the works the whole campaign.

As the railway works have been carried out under my own supervision, I am able to speak from personal observation of the devotion to duty displayed by Captain Darrah and his assistants.

Early and late day by day, for upwards of five months, have these officers, under most trying circumstances of climate, strained to the utmost ability and strength to further the success of the Expedition so far as the railway was concerned.

His Excellency should be informed of the exemplary conduct throughout of the under-mentioned non-commissioned officers employed on the railway works from nearly their commencement to the completion. All skilled men, the value of their services have been increased by their good conduct:—

Corporal Heinig, R.E., 10th Company; Sergeant Webb; Corporal Reeks; Private Cooper; Private Cox, 1st Battalion, 4th King's Own Regiment; Private Miller, 45th Foot.

The difficulties of even trusting a railway with unprofessional labour have been greatly enhanced from the circumstances of five different descriptions of rails having been provided for the work on four different principles of fixing.

Had it been possible to land and carefully stack each description of rail prior to plate-laying, the variation in the rails would not have been the cause of much inconvenience.

As it happened, this difference of pattern proved most annoying, for the disembarkation of the plank just kept pace with the requirements of the works, and the line was fed from hand to mouth throughout, consequently there was no time for sorting and stacking.

The Kurrachee rails have given the greatest trouble in laying and maintenance, being very much worn and bent, and being a joint chair and not a fish-plated rail.

The 40-lb. fish-plated rail would have been more useful if the fish-plate holes had fitted those in the rails. In five cases out of ten they did not fit, nor would the bolts go through the holes.

My opinion is that railways required for the operations of war should be carried out entirely as a civil work by engineers and contractors who make it their business to construct railways, and who would bring to bear on the works their own experience and that of professional establishments.

In the present case it is worthy of remark, as a set-off that, although the railway works have not been constructed so well and so quickly as they would have been by a professional contractor, yet the line was made in time to be exceedingly useful, and the difference of expense between the two systems is very great.

I understand the tender of an eminent contractor for making the Abyssinian railway was at the rate of £6,000 a mile, which would have brought up the cost of the whole line to about £72,000, exclusive of rails and plant.

As near as I can ascertain, the cost of making the Abyssinian railway has been about £6,000, exclusive of rails and plant.

It must not be supposed from this statement that the contractor (had the line been let to him) would have made a large profit. His expenses would have been very great for labour and superintendence.

Roads.

Early in November last year, when it was determined to explore the Koomeylee Pass, No. 1 Company of Bombay Sappers were sent to work in the Sooroo defile under Lieutenant Jopp, R.E., Assistant Field Engineer's superintendence.

From the time of the Koomeylee Pass being adopted as a route, strenuous exertions were made to construct a cart road through the Sooroo defile, the road was completed by the 31st January, the works having been well carried out under the directions of Lieutenant A. K. Jopp, R.E., Lieutenant (now) Captain Sturt, R.E., Lieutenant Coaker, R.E., who are deserving of His Excellency's notice.

The Sooroo defile occupied the labour of two companies of Sappers and two companies of Beloochees for three months. The road, when completed, had a breadth of about 10 feet, and was constructed on the principle of ramping over boulders and obstacles, instead of attempting their removal by blasting. The boulders which it was necessary to remove with the miner's drill, were found to be of the toughest description of granite, and for some time the Sappers were unable to make any impression upon them.

Almost simultaneously with the construction of the Sooroo defile road was the work of clearing a cart-road the whole way from Zoulla to Senafé, a distance of 63 miles taken in hand. The rise in this road, in the length of 63 miles, is 7,400 feet.

About a mile of defile road at Rayrayguddy had to be built much in the same manner as the Sooroo; and at 1½ miles from Senafé, a ghaut road, 1½ miles in length, had to be cut out of the mountain side.

The whole road was open for cart traffic the early days of February.

The road has been kept in a perfect state of repair up to the 8th of May, when thunder-storms commenced breaking over the passes and doing serious damage to the made road.

A cart-road was also made between Senafé and Addigerat, a further distance of seventeen miles. Two pieces of ghaut-road occur on this line, the Goon Goona and Kersuba Ghauts from Addigerat to Antalo; so much of the route was cleared as to render it possible for the 9-14th Battery to be driven to that post.

Beyond Antalo to Magdala, the road can only be described as a track passable for laden mules and elephants.

A detailed description of the roads will be found in the accompanying report.

An alternative route was commenced by the Huddas River, but was abandoned through sickness of the troops engaged and from other causes.

Captain Hills, R.E., Field Engineer, who held the post of Executive Engineer at Koomeylee and Senafé during the campaign, has exerted himself in a very creditable manner in exploring for the best line of road to be taken to the Huddas.

Water-supply.

When large bodies of troops and followers had landed at Zoulla, and animals of the Transport Train accumulated in great numbers, it became necessary to condense a large supply of water.

About 200 tons of water were landed daily from steamers in the harbour by means of a wooden shoot which conveyed the water to iron tanks, from which a long wooden trough was kept constantly filled.

The troops soon moved up-country, and on the opening of the sixth-mile siding on the railway, the whole of the Transport Train animals were moved to Koomeylee, then the supply required from the condensers became greatly reduced.

The allowance of water to every individual in Zoulla—camp, officers, soldiers, and followers—has been 1½ gallons daily per head, a by no means wasteful allowance when the climate is considered.

A water-supply for about 5,000 aninals and proportion of men was provided at Koomeylee in December and January; but on these numbers being greatly increased in March, it became necessary to increase this water-supply.

Force, suction, and chain pumps were set up at the wells, capable of watering 10,000 to 15,000 animals and 5,000 men, and long ranges of troughs were provided, rendering the watering of animals an easy operation.

Lieutenant Le Mesurier, R.E., Assistant Field Engineer, came out from England specially to set up the new American tube wells and pumps at the different posts. This energetic officer took charge of the whole water-supply generally, and, with his assistants, inaugurated and carried out a very efficient system of water-supply at each post as far as Addigerat.

Lieutenant Le Mesurier's creditable exertions have doubtless come under His Excellency's own observation, it only remaining, therefore, for me to bring to His Excellency's favourable notice the services of Lieutenant Le Mesurier's assistants,—Lieutenant Clarke, R.E., Lieutenant Sargeaunt, R.E., Lieutenant Protheroe, M. S. C., Lieutenant Mainwaring, R.E., Assistant Field Engineers.

The water works between Koomeylee and Addigerat being of a permanent character are detailed in the accompanying report.

Lieutenant Le Mesurier has favoured me with the following remarks upon the water-supply between Addigerat and Magdala.

Beyond Addigerat no stores could be carried, and paved slopes were made into the nullahs for the animals, Norton's tube wells supplying drinking water.

Beyond Antalo, four Norton's tubes and driving apparatus complete were carried on six mules as far as Lat. They were then of necessity left behind, and finally reached Magdala on the eve of our departure, enabling us, however, to obtain a supply of pure drinking water after a want of it for sixty hours.

The water was obtained from the following sources:—

Lake Ashangi, measuring 3½ miles by 2½ miles, and 17 fathoms in depth, and possessing the peculiarity of having no outlet:

The River Ayangua, rising at Lat, and said by some to be the source of the Tacazze:

The Tellare River was crossed at Dildee;

The Tacazze River was crossed at Miya;

On the Wadela plateau the supply was obtained from the Santara, Gosho, Gashoss, and Fanta Rivers, running into the Jita.

The Jita River, about 2,500 feet below the Waddela and Dalanta plateau, was dry on the advance of the army on 4th of April, and nearly so on its return on 23rd April. The distance in a lee line from one plain to the other is not less than 3 miles, and the journey to accomplish by the King's road nearly 10 miles.

Water was found on Dalanta plain in pools in the small valley.

The formation here apparently was basaltic trap, while on the Waddela it was sandstone.

The Bashilo River, 8 miles north of Fahla, running and knee deep, after several severe thunder showers, was the only water crossed deserving the name of river.

It was the main source of supply to the army when encamped before Magdala.

The water in the small Native wells in the immediate vicinity of Magdala was unfit for any purpose, owing to the number of dead animals, &c., and the small supply obtained from the well dug by the troops, though clean, was of a peculiarly bitter taste.

A medical officer assured me that it was not injurious.

Telegraph.

Lieutenant St. John's telegraphic operations have not come under my observation beyond the Passes.

A statistical report by Lieutenant St. John is contained in the accompanying report of engineering operations.

I can, however, bear testimony to the value of Lieutenant St. John's telegraph.

I may say the telegraphic communication has been simply invaluable, and it has not failed when most wanted.

I have now to bring to His Excellency's notice that the engineer park having had the advantage of being formed with great care in Bombay, under Captain Greig's directions, has always been enabled to comply with the requisitions made upon it. It has fulfilled its purpose completely, and therefore calls for no further remarks.

Captain Greig has expressed himself well satisfied with the exertions of his assistants,—

Lieutenant Saxton, R.E., Assistant Field Engineer; Cornet Dalrymple, Assistant Field Engineer.

In concluding this remaining portion of my report, it remains for me to bring to His Excellency's favourable notice the services of my Brigade Major, Captain Charles Goodfellow, V.C., R.E., Field Engineer, which have been so valuable to me by reason of his energy of character and experience in the conduct and management of Public Works.

Royal Engineers and Sappers and Miners.

Of the Royal Engineers and Madras and Bombay Sappers and Miners, the under-mentioned companies have been present with the force:—

X. Company, Royal Engineers.

Madras Sappers and Miners:—

G. Company.
H. „
K. „

Bombay Sappers and Miners:—

No. 1 Company.
„ 2 „
„ 3 „
„ 4 „

The X. Company, Royal Engineers, are divided into,—

1. Telegraphists.
2. Signallers.
3. Well-borers.
4. Photographists.

The telegraphists have been employed between Zoulla and Antalo only, under the orders of Lieutenant Puzey, and under the general superintendence of Lieutenant St. John, R. E.

The signallers made themselves useful to the army the whole way from Senafé to Magdala, and their services were more especially valuable whilst the army crossed the ravines of the Takazze, the Jiddah, and the Bashilo, and on the advance on Magdala, in communicating with distant points relative to placing guns in position.

His Excellency is aware of the services of the officer under whom those men worked so willingly and efficiently.

The well-borers made themselves generally useful on the line of march from Koomeylee to close to Magdala, proving the efficacy of the American pumps as applicable to the line of march of an army. The operations of these men were judiciously directed by Lieutenant Le Mesurier, R.E.

The photographers have completed a series of views from Zoulla to Magdala, illustrating all points of interest on the line of march of the army. It is to be regretted that rather more professional and artistic knowledge was not brought to bear on this subject. Some beautiful effects of light and shade have been lost, owing to the views not having been taken at the proper time of day.

Major Pritchard, R.E., commanded the 10th Company, Royal Engineers, and was with the photographers throughout the Expedition.

Madras Sappers.

Major H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., R.E., commanded the detachment consisting of G., H., and K. Companies; staff officer with the detachment, Captain Foord.

The G. Company* have been posted at Zoulla and Koomeylee during the whole campaign. The services performed by this company on the public works at Zoulla, on the railway, and on the Koomeylee water-works, have been excellent.

The sepoys of this company excavated a well on the railway line, 85 feet in depth, without lining of any kind, and proved themselves very skilful workmen.

I have much pleasure in recording the good services rendered by Lieutenant Morris, commanding this Company, in superintending the water arrangements at Koomeylee. These services have proved most beneficial to the Transport Train establishment at that post.

Lieutenants Protheroe and Mainwaring have been before mentioned.

The H. Company† have been employed during the whole campaign on the public works at Zoulla, and have been most industrious.

This company has shown itself ever ready and willing to undertake any work required of it.

Lieutenant Pennycuick, R.E., commanding the H. Company, appears to have conducted the duties of his position in an efficient manner.

Lieutenant Cunningham, R.E., has been employed on detached duty at Antalo.

K. Company.‡—This company commenced work in the Senafé Pass after a short stay at Zoulla, and afterwards, when joined by head quarters, improved the track route between Antalo and Magdala, rendering it suitable for laden mules and elephants, and were present at the action of Arogee and taking of Magdala.

Captain Elliott, N.I., Commanding, Lieutenant Bird being Subaltern Officer.

Lieutenant Coaker, R.E., was detached from the company on its arrival at Zoulla, and worked with the 4th Company, Bombay Sappers, throughout the campaign.

* G.—Lieutenant Morris, R.E.; Lieutenant Protheroe, S.C.; Lieutenant Mainwaring, R.E.

† H.—Lieutenant Pennycuick, Commanding; Lieutenant Cunningham, 1st Officer.

‡ K.—Captain Elliott, N.I.; Lieutenant Bird, S.C. Lieutenant Coaker, R.E.

Bombay Sappers and Miners.

With head quarters, Captain Macdonnell, R.E. Commanding, Lieutenant Merewether, R.E., Adjutant.

No. 1 Company* arrived at Zoulla in October from Aden. After a short time, this company were sent to the Sooroo defile, and worked on the roads, the passes, till December, when it marched to Senafé and worked on the ghaut till the end of January, when it was removed on to Addigerat, working on the road between Senafé and Addigerat, more particularly on the Kersabba Ghaut, for which pieces of road great credit is due.

The company then proceeded to Antalo, and were employed in constructing the telegraph, returning to the Sooroo Pass in time to repair the damage done during the month of May, and remained there on duty till all the troops had cleared out.

This company was commanded by Lieutenant Newport, and I consider they did very efficient service under their excellent officer's command.

Lieutenant Osborne, R.E., was attached to this company in January, and subsequently performed the duties of Adjutant from January to May during the time Lieutenant Merewether was absent.

No. 2 Company.†—This company arrived in this country with head quarters early in December, and after a short stay at Zoulla worked on the Senafé Pass, and principally on the Sooroo defile, for which the company deserves great praise. The company was then pushed on to Antalo, and thence to Magdala, assisting in the road-making, and were present at the action of the 10th of April and capture of Magdala on the 13th.

Captain Sturt, R.E., commanded, and also worked this company, an arrangement which was most beneficial to the interests of the company.

No. 3 Company.‡—This company worked for two months at Zoulla on the stone pier; the men were employed eight hours a day. They were then removed up into the Pass; were worked on the Senafé Ghaut. They worked between Senafé and Addigerat, and between Addigerat and Antalo. Assisted in road-work between Antalo and Magdala, and were present in the action of the 10th and taking of Magdala on the 13th April.

Captain Leslie, S.C., commanded, and the company worked under the orders of Lieutenant Jopp, R.E.

4th Company.§—Worked two months at Zoulla on the stone pier eight hours a day; were then employed at Lower Sooroo, and subsequently in the Senafé Ghaut. Assisted in making the road between Senafé and Addigerat and Addigerat and Antalo. Also were employed generally in road-making between Antalo and Magdala, and were present in the action of the 10th, and capture of Magdala on the 13th April.

Lieutenant Leacock, S. C., commanded this company, working under the directions of Lieutenant Coaker, R.E.

Captain Macdonnell commanded the Bombay Sappers, three companies, and Major Prender-

* No. 1 Company.—Lieutenant Newport, S.C., Commanding; Lieutenant Osborne, R.E., superior officer.

† No. 2 Company.—Captain Sturt, R.E., Commanding.

‡ No. 3 Company.—Captain Leslie, S.C., Commanding.

§ No. 4 Company.—Lieutenant Leacock, S.C., Commanding.

gast, V.C., the K. Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, during the action of the 10th April.

Major Pritchard, R.E., being senior officer of engineers with troops, commanded on the 13th at the capture of Magdala. The following details:—X. Company, Royal Engineers; K. Corps, Madras Sappers; 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Corps, Bombay Sappers; the distribution of engineer officers and men being under Captain W. W. Goodfellow, Second in Command of Royal Engineers with the force.

ST. CLAIR WILKINS, *Lieut. Col., R.E.,*

Comdg. Engrs., Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

ADMIRALTY, *June 29th*, 1868.

A despatch has been received by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty from Commodore Leopold G. Heath, C.B., the senior officer of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the East India Station, relative to the services rendered by the Royal Navy in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition.

The following are extracts from the despatch which is dated on board Her Majesty's ship *Octavia*, Annesley Bay, June 10th, 1868:—

The re-embarkation of the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force being now practically completed, I propose to lay before their Lordships a summary of the work which has been done by the Royal Navy, and to submit the names of those officers and others whom I wish to bring to their special notice.

The Expedition which Sir Robert Napier has so successfully commanded will take its place in history as one of the most remarkable of modern days.

It has been pushed four hundred miles through a country about which little was previously known, except that it was mountainous and pathless,—a country supposed to be without water, and access to which could, it was said, be gained only by crossing great deserts, or scaling tremendous mountains,—a country moreover whose resources in supplies were doubtful, and the disposition of whose inhabitants towards us was uncertain.

It has been conducted by a General who, with prophecies of failure on all sides and from all countries, without adequate time for organising his land transport, upon which he knew all would depend, with a period for campaigning limited on the one hand by the S. W. monsoon, which prevented an earlier commencement of operations, and on the other by the local rains, which have already begun to fall, nevertheless answered to the call made upon him, and by continued and unceasing personal vigilance, by patience, by boldness, by perseverance, has gained England's end, and raised her name amongst all nations.

The Navy's part in this Expedition has been a humble one, but it has been none the less arduous, and none the less useful, for the Army landed at a port without fresh water, without grass, without resources of any kind but what were brought to it by sea; it had not only to build its own landing piers, to make its own railway, to raise its own huts and store-houses, but also to bring from distant ports the materials of which all these were made; and under these circumstances, it is impossible but that the assistance of the Royal Navy must have been very valuable, not merely from the actual labour it supplied, but from the superintendence and organization which it brought to bear upon the operations of landing. The Navy, moreover, furnished a small but efficient body of fighting men, which did good service in front of Magdala, and at a subsequent date it supplied a larger body for the defence of Senafé. These last were, however, almost immediately re-embarked as fresh troops arrived from India. In this Expedition there have been landed by the help of, and under the superintendence of, the Royal Navy—

Troops	14,214
Cavalry Horses (including Staff)	2,538
Natives, not soldiers	26,254
Land Transport Horses or Mules	19,580
" " Camels	6,045
" " Bullocks	7,086
" " Donkeys	1,850
" " Elephants	44

and all these, with the exception of the greater portion of the land transport animals, have been again embarked.

The Navy has superintended the manufacture of 27,470 tons of fresh water for the use of the troops on shore, and 9,563 tons for replenishing the transports for the return voyage. It has landed railway plant and engines for a line of 12 miles, and it has freely lent its officers to supplement the departments of the Army which required them.

Finally, it has fixed and maintained lighthouses, and supplied a body of pilots with such success, that, although there have been 621 entries into the harbour of Zoulla, but one vessel (a small brig) has been lost.

I have thought it right to recapitulate these services, and to place them on record, because, although less brilliant and less dazzling than those performed by that portion of the Army and Navy in advance, they have been, I think, of vital importance to the Expedition, and they have been performed with the utmost zeal and alacrity notwithstanding the intense heat of the climate.

I wish now to bring to their Lordships' notice the good conduct of the officers and men who have carried out this work.

Their Lordships have already acknowledged the services of Captain Joseph Edge, of Her Majesty's ship *Satellite*, in the early part of the Expedition. Upon that officer, and upon Captain Colin Campbell, of Her Majesty's ship *Octavia*, have since then devolved all the organizations of the necessary working parties, the distribution of the tugs and lighters, and the general superintendence of the watering arrangements.

Captain Campbell commanded the Naval small arm brigade which was landed for the defence of Senafé, but which was not sent up in consequence of the unexpected arrival of Her Majesty's 26th Regiment from India. Captain George Tryon has worked the transport department with great zeal and energy, and has secured the good-will of all the heads of departments with whom he has had to deal.

The services of Captain Richard Bradshaw, of Her Majesty's ship *Star*, in erecting and maintaining lighthouses, in superintending the pilot department, and in performing other hydrographical duties, have before been acknowledged by their Lordships.

Mr. George G. Bardin, Inspector of Machinery float, has been most zealous and useful.

Sir Robert Napier will doubtless refer in his despatch to the services of Commander Thomas

H. B. Fellowes, of Her Majesty's ship *Dryad*, Commanding the Naval Rocket Brigade.

The conduct of the remaining commanders, including Commander William H. Maxwell, of the Flag Ship, and Lieutenant George W. Allen, in temporary command of the *Dryad*, has been worthy of all praise; and whether attending to the interests of the Expedition at Aden or Suez, or Berbera, or employed in the dreary work of maintaining the pilot service at the seven fathoms patch, has been such as to merit my warmest commendation.

Equally good has been the behaviour of those in lower ranks. The officers and ships' companies have had unusually trying work, and, notwithstanding the burning heat of the sun and constant unavoidable exposure to it, they have done their duty with the greatest energy.

My Secretary, Mr. Henry H. Wyatt, has carried out the extra work which has been thrown upon him with his usual zeal and intelligence, and I am equally satisfied with Lieutenant Henry C. Walker, my Flag Lieutenant.

I enclose a list of officers and others who have, I think, earned promotion by special services.

OFFICERS and others recommended for promotion on account of special services.

Names and Rank.	Ship.	Nature of services.
T. H. Butler Fellowes, Commander ..	*Dryad*	With Royal Naval Rocket Brigade.
Charles S. Cardale, Senior Lieutenant ...	*Satellite*	
George L. Atkinson, Acting-Sub-Lieutenant	*Octavia*	
Henry N. M. Sedgwick, Assistant Surgeon	"	
William E. Boxer, Assistant Paymaster ...	"	
Duke A. Crofton, Midshipman (upon passing)	"	
Daniel S. May, Navigating Lieutenant (Harbour Master)	"	Has had hard work; there have been generally upwards of 150 vessels in port, and scarcely an accident has happened.
James H. Ferguson, Engineer	"	Specially useful to the Expedition, having taken charge of the Locomotive Department.
William Callar, Gunner, 3rd Class	*Argus*	Strongly recommended by Commander Hallowes as useful at the embarkation of animals at Berbera.
Thomas King, Chief Boatswain's Mate ...	*Octavia*	General good work.
Charles R. Lewis, Chief Carpenter's Mate ...	*Star*	Special good conduct and skill in erecting lighthouses.
Charles Barkley, Private, R.N. (doing duty as acting Corporal)	*Octavia*	Special good conduct and intelligence at the water depôt.

L. G. HEATH,
Commodore.

[Enclosure to Despatch from Commodore Heath.]

Summary Proceedings of the Royal Naval Brigade,

ROYAL NAVAL BRIGADE,
Camp Marrawah, May 2nd.

1. As the campaign is now drawing to a close, and the Royal Naval Brigade under my command will, ere long, be broken up and re-embarked, I avail myself of the opportunity of a halt to report on the general proceedings of the brigade.

2. The brigade, in compliance with instructions received from Commodore Leopold G. Heath, C.B., landed at Zoulla on the 25th of January, and encamped on the plain.

3. I commenced organizing them immediately, and as soon as mules could be supplied lost no opportunity of drilling in batteries and exercising firing rockets, and performing field evolutions.

4. The men rapidly acquired a perfect knowledge of the drill and the management of mules, and I was therefore enabled to report the brigade ready to march to the front immediately that the rocket tubes were supplied.

5. On the 27th of February I received orders from Brigadier General Stewart, Commanding at Zoulla, to proceed to Antalo on the 29th of February to join the advanced division, with Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., the Commander-in-Chief.

6. The brigade marched at daylight on the 29th, and consisted of 100 officers and men (European), 2 farriers, 13 grass-cutters, 3 water-carriers, 6 bearers for sick, 1 sweeper for hospital, 88 battery mules, 54 baggage and provision mules, or their equivalent in camels, 11 officers' horses, 3 bullocks for carrying water.

7. We carried with us five days' rations for men and animals.

8. On arrival at Senafé on the 5th of March, I reported myself to Brigadier General Schneider, Commanding, and was ordered by him to complete to seven days' provisions, and to march on Antalo on the 7th of March.

9. We arrived at Antalo on the 16th of March, and I reported the arrival of the brigade to Brigadier General Collins. In the evening orders arrived from Sir Robert Napier to send on all the troops belonging to the 1st and 2nd Brigades, first Division, to the front immediately.

10. The Royal Naval Brigade was at first attached to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, and marched from Antalo on the 17th of March for Magdala, in company with B. 21 Battery, Royal Artillery, 33rd Regiment of Foot, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, and a detachment of Scinde Horse.

11. After incessant and somewhat harassing marches, we arrived at Lat on the 23rd of March, and joined the first Division under Sir Charles Staveley.

12. The whole division under Sir Charles Staveley marched on the 25th to join the Commander-in-Chief, who was reported to be at Dildee.

13. On the 29th of March we marched on Takazzee, and on arrival were enabled to telegraph to the Commander-in-Chief, who was encamped on the heights at Santara.

14. We marched on the 30th of March up the almost perpendicular ascent leading to Santara, and joined His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

15. On my reporting the arrival of the brigade to His Excellency, he gave me a warm and hearty welcome, and expressed the gratification he felt at having a force representing the navy under his command. He also expressed his desire to see the rocket batteries drill and fire, in order that he might estimate their value.

16. I accordingly turned out the Naval Brigade, and proceeded, under the immediate direction of the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his staff and a large number of the officers of the army to the top of an adjoining hill, and fired rockets at various elevations as directed by His Excellency.

17. On the conclusion of the practice, Sir Robert expressed his gratification at the appearance of the brigade, and at the efficiency, range, and power of the rockets, and immediately placed us in the first Brigade under Brigadier General Schneider.

18. On the 31st of March we marched with the Commander-in-Chief and the first Brigade, to which we were now attached, on Gahso, and thence on Abdikoom, Sindee, and across the Jitha, on to the Dalanta Plain overlooking the Bashilo, and in view of King Theodore's camp in the neighbourhood of Magdala.

19. On the 10th of April we marched with the Commander-in-Chief and first Brigade at 4-30 A.M. on Magdala by the King's Road, down the steep and precipitous south bank of the Bashilo and across the river.

20. After crossing the Bashilo, a force, consisting of a squadron of Cavalry, the 4th Regiment and Punjab Pioneers, were sent under Sir Charles Staveley over the hills on the right of the King's Road; but the path which they took was found impracticable for laden mules with the batteries, and the Naval Brigade and A. 21 Battery, Royal Artillery, was therefore ordered to proceed by the King's Road up the Arogie Pass, the Naval Brigade leading.

21. After ascending the Pass, and on skirting Islamgie and Fahla Hills, within range of the guns of the latter, King Theodore, who was on Fahla, opened fire on the Naval Brigade, and very shortly afterwards his troops, numbering about 10,000 men, descended with astonishing rapidity with the intention of attacking and cutting us off, having supposed that our battery mules were laden with baggage.

22. The Commander-in-Chief, who was on the spot, immediately directed me to form up on a commanding position, dismount the batteries, and open fire on the enemy, at the same time directing the Infantry to advance.

23. So easily are the rocket tubes handled that they were brought into action in a very short time, and the Royal Naval Brigade were enabled to return the first shot. After this the fire was kept up with rapidity until the enemy was driven back, and I was ordered to take the batteries down on the plain to clear out the parties of King Theodore's troops who were firing from behind bushes.

24. The action was concluded and the troops ordered off the field at dark, by which time 2,000 of the enemy were killed and wounded.

25. As much rain had fallen during the afternoon and evening, all were wet through; but as no tent could be pitched and a vigilant look-out had to be maintained, those not on guard slept in the battery.

26. At 2-30 A.M., on the 11th of April, we shifted our ground and encamped on the hill to the north-west of Magdala. At 8 A.M. Lieutenant Prideaux and Mr. Flad, two of the captives, accompanied by one of the chiefs of King Theodore, came into camp with a message from Theodore stating that he felt unable to contend with the British force after the result of yesterday's engagement, and offering to give up the captives. Sir Robert wrote to say that King Theodore must come into camp himself, and that both he and his family should receive honorable treatment. The King returned the letter with indignation, but subsequently relented, and on Sunday, the 12th of April, sent in all the European captives. He did not come himself.

27. On Monday, the 13th of April, as the King had attempted to fly, but had found it impracticable to do so, and had not given himself up or surrendered Magdala, Sir Robert Napier resolved to proceed with the attack, and accordingly the force, consisting of the first Brigade and second Brigade, which had by this time arrived, were moved on the plain between Islamgie and Fahla; the Native Infantry were sent to occupy Fahla, and the 33rd and 4th Regiments Islamgie. This was done without any resistance being offered, and the Naval Brigade and Artillery moved up under Magdala. King Theodore's army now laid down their arms by thousands, and only a small number remained with the King in Magdala.

28. The Naval Brigade were placed on a ridge between Fahla and Islamgie, facing Magdala, whence we threw rockets into Magdala until ordered to advance. On our arriving under the gate of the town, the assault had commenced, and I therefore ordered the rocket tubes and some rockets to be carried up by hand after the Infantry. The town was speedily taken, and King Theodore shot himself inside the gate.

29. We bivouacked in Magdala that night, and returned to the camp on the morning of the 14th of April.

30. The rockets, as reported by the captives and Natives, had astonished King Theodore and his troops, and one had gone close to the King while he was on Fahla, which he afterwards picked up, and said to Mr. Flad, it was impossible

for him to fight against people who used such things.

31. The Gallas tribes now began to come in, and to rob and plunder the defenceless inhabitants who were leaving Magdala in great numbers for Debra Tabor and Tigrié. I was, therefore, ordered to send out pickets with rockets to drive them off, and this duty was performed until we struck our camp.

32. On the 17th of April we re-crossed the Bashilo, ascending 3,500 feet by the King's Road on to the Dalanta Plain, and encamped. On the following day Magdala was burnt, and the Commander-in-Chief came over with the remaining troops.

33. A large quantity of hay and grain, crosses, jewels, and manuscript books were taken from Magdala, and all, excepting the books, were sold by auction on the 20th. A trophy was selected and given to each battery and regiment. A valuable and handsome shield, with gold filigree and lion's skin, and a solid silver cross, fell to the lot of the Naval Brigade. The proceeds of the sale will be distributed among the troops, the manuscripts sent to the British Museum.

34. On the 20th of April the Commander-in-Chief held a grand review on Dalanta Plain of the troops, and made a speech, in which he expressed his thanks to all for their zeal and devotion. The Naval Brigade was placed on the right of all troops, except the Cavalry.

35. On the 22nd of April we re-crossed the Jitha, and commenced the return march to Zoulla.

36. The marching of the men of the Naval Brigade has been excellent throughout, no case having occurred of men falling out on the march, although their boots have frequently been completely worn through, and even men who were sick would endeavour to and succeed in performing long marches. The most strict discipline has been maintained throughout, and in both these points specially the Naval Brigade can compare favourably with any troops.

37. I have now the very great pleasure of reporting that very few punishments have been requisite to maintain discipline. There are a large proportion of most deserving and praiseworthy officers, petty officers, and seamen, of whom I would wish to bring the names of the following more particularly to notice :—

Lieutenant Charles Searle Cardale, who has always most zealously performed his duties, and assisted me most materially, and has always been ready to perform any duty.

Mr. Henry Nanton Murray Sedgwick, Assistant Surgeon, whose constant kindness and attention to the sick, often under trying circumstances, has met with my warmest approval.

Charles Henry Jones, Chief Gunner's Mate, who has performed the duty of Sergeant Major.

Robert Smith, Gunner's Mate, who has done duty as Quarter Master Sergeant, and has been most attentive and useful.

Thomas Vaughan, Boatswain's Mate, and John Graham, Boatswain's Mate, who have throughout the march had, the trying duty of bringing up the rear and superintending the re-loading of mules that had cast their loads or broken down.

Benjamin Starkes, Coxswain of the barge, and Charles Austin, Second Captain of the foretop, who have done duty as Sergeants of batteries.

38. I feel that I should fail in my duty were I to close this despatch without recording the cordial and even warm feeling that has been shown by all ranks of our comrades in the army towards the Naval Brigade, from the Commander-in-Chief to the private soldier, and which feeling we most heartily reciprocate.

39. I trust that the complete success in every particular of the Naval Brigade of the Abyssinian Field Force will give satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

T. H. BUTLER FELLOWES,

Commander, Commanding.

ADMIRALTY, *June 30th*, 1868.

A further despatch has been received by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty from Commodore Heath, of which the following is a copy :—

(Enclosure 1.)

SERVICES OF OFFICERS LENT FROM THE NAVY TO DO DUTY WITH THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Her Majesty's Ship "Octavia,"

Annesley Bay, June 10th, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the officers lent by me to Sir Robert Napier for service on shore have now returned to their duties, and I have the satisfaction of forwarding to their Lordships for record copies of the letters received by me on their return.

I have, &c.,

L. G. HEATH,

Commodore.

The Secretary of the Admiralty,
Whitehall, London.

ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Camp Zoulla, June 4th, 1868.

From the Deputy Adjutant General, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, to Commodore Heath, C.B., R.N., &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—In forwarding for your perusal, and for communication to the officers concerned, copies of letters received from Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins, Commanding Engineer, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, I am directed by Sir R. Napier to convey to you His Excellency's best thanks for the kindness displayed in placing their valuable services at his disposal.

I have, &c.,

FRED. THESIGER, *Colonel,*

Dy. Adjt. Genl., Head Quarters.

ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE,

Zoulla, May 28th, 1868.

From Lieutenant Colonel ST. C. WILKINS, R.E., Commanding Engineer, A.E.F., to Colonel the Hon'ble F. A. THESIGER, Deputy Adjutant General.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B. and G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, that at the close of March last, Commodore Heath, C.B., R.N., Commanding-in-Chief, very kindly permitted Mr. J. W. Ferguson, R.N., Engineer of H.M.S. *Octavia*, to take charge of the Railway Locomotive Department.

2. The locomotives being in bad working order, from the misconduct of the Superintendent sent up from Bombay, which necessitated his removal, threatened serious results to the traffic on the line.

3. The difficulty was overcome by the appointment of Mr. Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson has had charge of this branch of railway management during the most important period from the 1st April to the close of the campaign.

4. By his skill and ability, Mr. Ferguson's services have had an important bearing upon the success of the railway traffic management. It is therefore due to that officer that these services should be brought to His Excellency's notice.

I have, &c.,

ST. CLAIR WILKINS, *Lieut. Col.*,
Comdg. Engr., A.E.F.

ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

From Lieutenant Colonel WILKINS, R.E., Commanding Engineer, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, to Colonel the Hon'ble F. A. THESIGER, Deputy Adjutant General, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

SIR,—I have the honor to bring to the favorable notice of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B. and G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, the services rendered in the Engineer Department by the undermentioned officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, placed at His Excellency's disposal by Commodore Heath, C.B., R.N., Commanding-in-Chief, and appointed Assistant Field Engineers with the Abyssinian Field Force :—

2. Lieutenant S. C. Darwin and Navigating Lieutenant Thomas Pounds, R.N., have superintended the water-supply of Zoulla from the condensing ships.

3. Lieutenant Arthur S. Phillpotts, R.N., has been indefatigable in carrying out his onerous duties of landing railway plant and other heavy engineering stores.

4. Navigating Lieutenant Wm. H. Hayward, R.N., has been attached to the Telegraph Department, and his services have been distinguished for ability and energy.

5. Lieutenant Geo. F. H. Rule, Royal Marine Light Infantry, has served with the Army Works Corps during the campaign, and the Commanding Officer has, on several occasions, reported in the most favourable manner of the assistance he has received from Lieutenant Rule.

6. I would mention that the duties performed by Lieutenant Phillpotts, Navigating Lieutenant Hayward, R.N., and Lieutenant Rule, R.N., have fallen under my own observation, and I have the highest satisfaction in bringing their meritorious services to His Excellency's notice.

I have, &c.,

ST. CLAIR WILKINS, *Lieut. Col.*,
Commanding Engineer,
Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Camp Zoulla, June 7th, 1868.

From the Deputy Adjutant General, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, to Commodore HEATH, C.B., R.N., Commanding-in-Chief, East Indian Squadron.

SIR,—In reporting the return to his naval duties of Lieutenant Phillpotts, R.N., Her Majesty's ship *Satellite*, the Commanding Engineer, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, brings under the notice of the Commander-in-Chief "how much the Engineer Officers concerned appreciate the assistance they have received from Lieutenant Phillpotts in the landing of railway stores of all kinds," and Sir Robert Napier now begs me to request the favour of your having this complimentary testimony (duly supported by His Excellency) conveyed to Lieutenant Phillpotts in such manner as you may deem best.

I have, &c.,

FRED. THESIGER, *Colonel,*
Deputy Adjutant General,
Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

The 30th July 1868.

No. 737 *of* 1868.—The services of Lieutenant D. G. Pitcher, of the 21st Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 31st July 1868.

No. 738 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to promote 2nd Class Veterinary Surgeon John Samuel Woods, of the Indian Service, to the Grade of Veterinary Surgeon of the 1st Class, with effect from the 17th June 1868, agreeably to the instructions of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, contained in his despatch No. 171 of 21st May 1868, received at Simla on the above date.

No. 739 *of* 1868.—Honorary Assistant Surgeon George Law, Civil, Bhundara District, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

No. 740 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Major G. H. Thompson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Revenue Surveyor, 2nd Grade ..	21st July 1868.

No. 741 *of* 1868.— The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major General Henry Frederick Dunsford, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps ...	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 742 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the dates specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major William Elwyn ...	23rd July 1868.
„ Peter Henry Peck Gill „ William John Ward ... „ Charles Frederick Hicks	25th July 1868.
„ Erskine Grant Langmore ... .. Major John Peter William Campbell	28th July 1868.

No. 743 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the Medical Department:—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, George Saunders, to have permanent rank from the 20th July 1868, vice Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. A. Dunbar, M.D., who vacates on the expiration of his tour of service in that grade.

No. 744 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 123 *of the* 9*th July* 1868.—Transferring, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, Lieutenant H. de P. Rennick, he having arrived from Abyssinia, from the 3rd to the 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent as Officiating Wing Subaltern, vice Captain Way.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Simla, the 27*th July* 1868.

No. 202.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Banerjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Accountant General's Office, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for three months, with effect from 23rd July 1868 inclusive.

The 28*th July* 1868.

No. 203.

Mr. W. Edwards, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, in Mysore, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st July 1868.

No. 204.

Leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate for twelve months has been granted to Mr. R. C. Anderson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, with effect from the 7th July 1868.

The 29*th July* 1868.

No. 205.

Mr. G. R. Clarke is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st August 1868, and posted to Oudh.

No. 206.

Mr. D. Turner, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, in Oudh, has been granted preparatory leave to proceed to Calcutta to appear before a Medical Board.

No. 207.

The appointment of Mr. Charles Berry to the Public Works Department as a *temporary* Assistant Engineer of the 3rd Grade, by the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, in Notification No. 146 of 2nd July 1868, is confirmed.

The 30*th July* 1868.

No. 208.

Lance Corporal A. Henry, Unattached List, Overseer, 1st Grade, in Oudh, is remanded to Military duty.

No. 209.

Leave of absence on medical certificate for three months has been granted to Mr. W. F. F. Handcock, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, in Oudh, with effect from the 14th July 1868.

No. 210.

Leave on medical certificate from the 11th July to the 1st November 1868 has been granted to Lieutenant J. T. Whish, Her Majesty's 103rd Foot, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rajpootana.

The 31*st July* 1868.

No. 211.

Mr. J. H. Penn, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is removed from the Public Works Department.

No. 212.

Lieutenant Colonel W. W. H. Greathed, C.B., R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, 1st Grade, and Officiating Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, Irrigation Works, and Joint Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1*st May* 1868.

The Viceroy and Members of the Government of India having left the Presidency for Simla, it is hereby notified that on and after the 16th May and until further notice, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

All communications other than remittances intended for the Gazette should be addressed to the Superintendent, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 4, Hastings Street.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th July 1868.

The following amounts in Circle Notes are available at this Office :—

Allahabad ..	...	19,55,190
Lahore ...	...	9,73,630

R. A. STERNDALE,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Nagpore, the 15th July 1868.

The public are informed that there are available at the Nagpore Currency Office the following Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle :—

1,598 Ten Rupees Notes,	value Rs.	15,980
396 Twenty „ „	„	7,920
1 Fifty „ „	„	50
Total Rs.	...	23,950

The above Notes are a legal tender for all payments within that Circle of Issue, and are payable in cash or in exchange for other Notes of the Bombay Circle at the Office of Issue at Bombay.

G. W. CLINE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees.	Certificates issued for Rupees.	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay, Rupees.	Assayed, Rupees.	Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees
July 20th, 1868	.....	.....	3,142	71,115	45,61,717
„ 21st, „	.....	3,201	.....	74,118	45,61,717
„ 22nd, „	3,300	.....	3,300	1,21,293	45,61,717
„ 23rd, „	227	.....	3,557	1,42,395	45,61,717
„ 24th, „	.....	.....	3,557	2,36,400	45,61,717
„ 25th, „	.....	.....	3,557	2,37,362	45,61,717

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 27th July 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004*A*, *dated Simla*, 30*th July* 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

Lost.

Second halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A18—29769 for Rs. 10.
„ A39—01488 „ 100.

R. N. YOUNG.

First half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A—74159 for Rs. 50.

CHOTAY LALL SHAW & Co.

The following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A41—90382 for Rs. 10.

F. P. CAREY.

Second halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A13—83292 for Rs. 100.
„ A33—92597 „ 20.
„ A39—02514 „ 100.

G. F. KELLNER & Co.

In transit between Banda and Cawnpore the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A33—97960 for Rs. 20.

THAKOOR DASS.

First half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A18—35426 for Rs. 10.

F. E. WIGGENS.

Second half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A31—57044 for Rs. 10.

BYKOONTNATH MOOKERJEE.

Left half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A34—75573 for Rs. 20.

J. PARSICK.

Second half of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A22—07189 for Rs. 10.
„ A44—62842 „ 20.

T. BECK.

Second halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A18—37083 for Rs. 10.
„ A26—04618 „ 20.
„ A23—72449 „ 50.
„ A30—74873 „ 100.

T. F. HARKNESS.

In transit by Post right half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A52—50930 for Rs. 20.

J. H. FERGUSSON & Co.

In transit between Mynpoorie and Calcutta right half of the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A34—72601 for Rs. 20.

M. A. MCCONAGHEY.

The following Lahore Circle Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Offices, Lahore and Calcutta :—

No. 31045 for Rs. 500.

GOLAB SING.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A35—34395 for Rs. 50.

HURRYDASS GHOSE.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office :—

No. A22—07929 for Rs. 10.

F. R. MICHELL.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A42—04373 for Rs. 10.

BRIJONATH DUTT.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A38—37749 for Rs. 100.

J. S. SCRYMGEOUR.

In transit by Post between Mirzapore and Cawnpore right half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Nagpore :—

No. C36—86031 for Rs. 10.

TARUCK NATH MOOKERJEE.

The following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A33—95993 for Rs. 20.
„ A33—95994 „ 20.

MEEA JAN.

In transit from Lahore to Calcutta second half of the following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle :—

No. A18—59188 for Rs. 10.

C. C. SEYMOUR.

The following Currency Notes :—

No. A58—88194 for Rs. 100.
„ A58—75737 „ 100.

GOOL KHAN.

Lost or Stolen.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A34—63876 for Rs. 20.
„ A7—53567 „ 10.

RAMCHUNDER JOHARMULL.

First halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A10—16815 for Rs. 20.
„ A27—40920 „ 20.

KHETTER MOHUN GHOSE.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A58—76920 for Rs. 100.
„ A58—81201 „ 100.
„ A23—80193 „ 50.
„ A55—92902 „ 50.

GOUR DOSS BYSACK.

In transit from Benares to Calcutta the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A42—04520.

S. A. THOMPSON.

Stolen.

The following Currency Note :—

No. A38—87898 for Rs. 100.

FUKEER MAHOMED.

In transit by Post the following Currency Note —intimation of loss given to the Currency Office:—

No. A49—84279 for Rs. 10.

CHUNDERNATH MOOKERJEE.

Mutilated.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of mutilation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A38—24797 for Rs. 100.
" A13—69658 " 100.
" A55—91784 " 50.

KOYLOSS CHUNDER ROY.

Wrongly Joined.

Application has been made for payment of a Currency Note wrongly joined as follows:—

1st half No. A18—26770 for Rs. 10.
2nd " A18—26762 " 10.

Any person possessing the corresponding halves should communicate with the Currency Office, Allahabad.

MADHUB CHUNDER MOITREE.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle, of which the two halves bear different numbers:—

Right half No. A26—35764 } One Note for Rs. 20.
Left " A26—35765 }

COLVIN, COWIE & Co.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 9182 of 14120 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, dated the 1st May 1832, for Sicca Rs. 2,000, last endorsed to Sreemutty Brahmo Moyee Dossee and Joge Mayah Dossee (Administratrixes to the estate of Kristo Mohun Singh, deceased), by whom it was never endorsed to any one. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and an application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note.

KHETTER MOHUN SINGH.

Destroyed by White-Ants.

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{001531}{22355}$ of 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60 for Rs. 1,000, standing in my name. Payment stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

SYUD JAUN.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Notice

Is hereby given that, in conformity with Section XXXIII of the Charter Act IV of 1862, the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 3rd August at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th July 1868.

Just Published—Price Rs. 7.

A COLLECTION

OF

STATUTES RELATING TO INDIA,

PASSED BETWEEN THE

YEARS 1855 AND 1867

(BOTH INCLUSIVE),

BEING A

SUPPLEMENT

TO

'THE LAW RELATING TO INDIA AND THE E. I. COMPANY'

(FIFTH EDITION).

EDITED,

WITH AN INDEX TO THE STATUTES RELATING TO INDIA NOT EXPRESSLY REPEALED.

BY WHITLEY STOKES, ESQ.,

OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
4, HASTINGS STREET.
1868.

NEW NUMBER OF ARMY LIST,

CORRECTED UP TO JULY 1, 1868.

Price Rs. 5; Packing Charges and Postage, 8 As. extra.

[Should Postage Stamps be remitted, one anna additional in the Rupee must be sent to cover discount on sale of Stamps.]

By Authority of Government.

THE

OFFICIAL

QUARTERLY ARMY LIST

OF

H. M.'s FORCES IN BENGAL,

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A NON-OFFICIAL SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING

THE LATEST CORRECTED CIVIL LIST,

&c., &c., &c.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
4, HASTINGS STREET.
1868.

Price Five Rupees.

FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for the year 1866-67, and ESTIMATE of REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, and CASH BALANCES for 1867-68, with a comparison of the two years.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
4, HASTINGS STREET.
1868.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

No. 28 of 1868.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 22nd July 1868.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Hon'ble Major General Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

COORG COURTS' JURISDICTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. TAYLOR, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to define the jurisdiction of the Courts in Coorg, said that the Bill as framed by Mr. Saunders, when Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, would embody the details requisite to ensure the efficient working of the courts of that province, and be modelled on the Acts recently passed for the administration of civil and criminal justice in the Panjáb and other Non-Regulation Provinces.

The Council were doubtless aware that the small mountainous province of Coorg, probably not larger than an ordinary District elsewhere, was situated in the south-western corner of Mysore, and was administered by the Commissioner of that territory. It was annexed by the British Government more

than thirty years ago in consequence of the hostility and rebellious conduct of its Rájá, our tributary; and, what was perhaps more remarkable, at the express desire of the people of the country who were thoroughly harrowed and worn out by the savage and revolting cruelties which had been perpetrated by their own native rulers for a series of years. The people were a hardy warlike race, and were described as retaining to the present day much of the primitive simplicity, as well as the independence, of their character. Our administration had not failed to give satisfaction, and the courts of judicature established since our assumption of the country had been well suited to the wants and habits of the people. But a great change had passed over the province of recent years. Owing to the extension of coffee-planting, to which the soil and climate of South Coorg were peculiarly adapted, and to the influx of Europeans connected with that growing industry, civilization had progressed, commerce extended, and the work of administration had consequently increased. Until quite recently, the Superintendent was the only European executive and magisterial officer in the province, and his court was held forty miles from the tract chiefly occupied by the English planters. The want of an Assistant Magistrate and executive officer, who could communicate with the settlers by word and letter in their own language, soon began to be keenly felt. On the urgent representation of the Planters' Association, the Commissioner strongly advocated the appointment; and the Government of India had recently allowed an European Assistant to be posted to South Coorg. A question, however, at once arose as to his duties: it was asked by the local authorities if he should try all cases in which Europeans were concerned all over the Province; and it was proposed that, for this purpose, he should have concurrent jurisdiction with all local courts in all civil cases up to Rs. 3,000. The object was to allow all Europeans to bring their cases to his court in preference to the ordinary courts of the country if so inclined. It was then pointed out that this could only be done by a legislative enactment, as in the case of other Non-Regulation Provinces in respect to which it had been found necessary to pass laws to confer civil and criminal jurisdiction not hitherto exercised. It seemed desirable, therefore, instead of confining the measure to the single object of providing a jurisdiction for the court of the European Assistant, which could not have been easily fitted to the existing system, to take the opportunity of remodelling the whole judicial machinery of the Province and placing it on a proper legal basis.

The Commissioner was accordingly desired to prepare and submit a Draft Bill, defining the constitution and jurisdiction of the various courts he proposed to retain, and the kind of procedure he would lay down for them. This he had now done. Several grades of courts of both civil and criminal jurisdiction were proposed on the model of those in the Panjáb and Central Provinces, though under different local names; retaining as far as possible the present system and the simple rules of procedure now in force. He (MR. TAYLOR) would not detain the Council by going over the several provisions of the measure; but with the above explanation of its object, he would ask His Excellency's permission to introduce the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH RENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY moved that the further report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to rent in

Oudh be taken into consideration. When the Bill was introduced, he stated that there were two objects for which legislation was necessary; first, to give the force of law to the engagements entered into by the Government, and to confirm the concessions made by the taluqdárs of Oudh in favour of certain classes of tenants; and second, to provide for many matters relating to the recovery of rent, in respect of which the existing law was either doubtful or unsatisfactory.

Since the Bill was last discussed in Council, it had been twice referred to a Select Committee, and all its provisions had been carefully scrutinized. The opinions of all the principal revenue officers in Oudh, and of many officers in other provinces, had been given, and every section of the Bill had been discussed by him personally with the present Chief Commissioner and Financial Commissioner, and with the chief taluqdárs. He believed that no Bill had yet come before this Council which had been more thoroughly examined and criticized.

So far as the Bill referred to the engagements entered into between the Government and the taluqdárs, it was stated in the report of the Select Committee, dated the 15th September last, that the taluqdárs were completely satisfied with the provisions of the Bill. They had repeatedly declared that the Bill carried out faithfully all the engagements of the Government, and they themselves confirmed to His Excellency in person the accuracy of this statement when His Excellency visited Lucknow in November last.

In respect, therefore, of those portions of the Bill which referred to those particular questions, nothing more need be said, for no changes of importance had been subsequently made in them.

One addition, indeed, had been made to section 5, with the object of negativing more distinctly the transferability *inter vivos* of rights of occupancy. This had been done merely to make the intention of the section clearer. It was never proposed that those rights of occupancy should be transferable without the consent of the landlord. With such consent, they would be transferable, if the conditions of the last proviso to section 5 were complied with.

When he introduced this Bill, he said that, except the rights of occupancy declared to be possessed by the class of cultivators who had once possessed proprietary rights in the land which they now held, no rights of occupancy were recognized by this Bill, and he added that no rights of occupancy could hereafter be created by the Government, or could grow up in Oudh, as they could grow up in provinces where Act No. X of 1859 was in force, from the mere occupation of the land for twelve years, or for any other time. So far as the Government was concerned, the only class of tenants with rights of occupancy was the class described in section 5 of this Bill. If any other rights of occupancy were claimed, they could only be established by the decree of a competent Court of law, and such claims would not be affected by this Bill. If any tenant claimed to possess a right of occupancy different in kind to the rights of occupancy therein described, it was of course open to him to sue for that right in a Court of law, and to prove his claim if he could. If such rights should in any case be established, they must be protected by the Courts, in accordance with those orders of Lord Canning which formed the legal basis of all existing rights in land in Oudh, and which declared that all persons "would be secured in the possession

of the subordinate rights which they had heretofore enjoyed." He had thought it desirable to mention this, although he did not suppose that the matter was one regarding which there was likely to be any doubt. He might add that what he had now said was in strict accordance with the views of Sir Charles Wingfield. He had repeatedly stated in the official correspondence which had been published, that, although he considered that non-proprietary tenants must be assumed to be tenants-at-will until the contrary was proved, he had never desired to shut against any one the judicial tribunals by which claims to rights in land were heard and determined.

He would have to propose some verbal amendments in two of the sections which referred to the right of tenants to claim compensation, under certain circumstances, for unexhausted improvements. No change of importance, however, was proposed in the original provisions of the Bill in regard to this matter. There was no part of the Bill which he believed to be more important than this, or which he looked upon with greater satisfaction. This was, he believed, the first attempt that had been made in India—he was very sure that it would not be the last—to legislate on this subject, regarding which there had lately been so much discussion at home.

The time had, he hoped, almost passed away in which it was necessary to argue in favour of the principle that property created by the industry of a tenant ought to belong to him, and that it ought not to be liable to confiscation at the pleasure of a landlord. The justice of this principle was the more evident in a country like India, where for the most part, whatever improvements were made were commonly made by the tenants and not by the landlords. That being the case, it was right to assume, as this Bill assumed, that in the absence of any specific agreement to the contrary, improvements made by a tenant had been made with the tacit consent of the landlord.

The necessity for legislation on this subject had lately received a strong illustration.

When he introduced this Bill, he believed that, although in the present state of the law, it was, to say the least, very doubtful whether a tenant could in any case obtain compensation for improvements which he had made without his landlord's consent, it did not occur to him (MR. STRACHEY) to imagine that the tenant, by making such improvements, even of the most trivial description, exposed himself not only to the chance of losing the money that he had expended, but to the danger of being summarily ejected altogether from his holding. Yet this had lately been declared by a Full Bench of the High Court at Agra to be the existing law in the North-Western Provinces, and if it were the law there, it might perhaps be supposed that it was the law in Oudh also. He asked the attention of His Excellency and of the Council to that judgment of the High Court which he held in his hand. It was dated the 20th July 1867, and it had recently been published for the information of revenue officers by the Board of Revenue in the North-Western Provinces. This judgment laid down the general rule that a tenant, even though he possessed a right of occupancy, made himself liable to ejectment if he dug a kachchá well without the previous consent of his landlord, although it was admitted that there might be local usages forming exceptions to the general law.

He did not wish to say much on this subject, for he thought that the bare statement of those facts was sufficient for his present purpose. But the matter was one of very great importance. The right of occupancy possessed by an hereditary tenant was, as his hon'ble friend Mr. Maine had clearly shown, a right of property in the land. Such a tenant was in fact a part-proprietor. Whether this sort of property were economically good or bad,—he himself believed it to be good,—had nothing to do with the present question. Not only did that right of property unquestionably exist, but the right was often a very valuable one. That such a right, or for that matter, any other right should be capable of annihilation by the digging of a kachchá well seemed to him to be truly extraordinary.

For what was a kachchá well? It was really a misapplication of terms to call it a well, or it would be so, if they had in English any other word by which it could be described. A kachchá well, in the greater part of Northern India, was a mere hole dug in the ground to the depth of a few feet, and perhaps 3 or 4 feet in diameter, and it cost usually a few shillings to make. The digging of those holes for the supply of water for irrigation was very commonly, as the Board of Revenue had truly said, as essential as the ploughing of the land to the production of any crop at all.

Yet the digging of such holes, without which no crop could be raised, exposed a man, unless he had got the consent of the superior owner of the land, to the confiscation of the property which he and his ancestors had perhaps held for centuries! If they were to be told that in those parts of Ireland in which the Ulster custom of tenant-right prevailed, and in which tenants often invested large sums of money in the improvement of their farms, it had now been found to be the law that such a tenant might be summarily ejected, and his property confiscated, if he manured his crops, or removed the weeds from his corn-fields, they might say, without any exaggeration of the fact, that such a law was less extraordinary and less unreasonable than that law which had been declared to be the law of the North-Western Provinces of India.

He would not for a moment call in question the accuracy of the conclusion as to the state of the existing law which the High Court had thus declared, and he might add, in justice to the Court, that the Judges had shown most clearly by the terms in which their judgment was worded, that they felt strongly the injustice and the inexpediency of the law which they held themselves bound to administer. While he was glad to know that after the passing of this Bill, there would be no danger of any such law being applied in Oudh, he thought that the facts which he had now noticed demanded the serious attention of the Government.

An important change had been made in that part of the Bill which related to the enhancement of the rent of tenants not having rights of occupancy. The original Bill following the practice hitherto in force in Oudh and in those Provinces to which Act No. X of 1859 was applicable, provided that when (with certain exceptions) a landlord desired to enhance the rent of a tenant, he must, before a certain date, serve a notice upon him through the tahsíldár, specifying the rent demanded and the fields in respect of which enhancement was to take place. Although the intention of these provisions was the protection of the tenant, it had been found that their actual effect had been of a very different character.

They had placed in the hands of the landlord a power of enhancing rents which he would not otherwise have exercised, and the tenant often looked on the notice served through the tahsíldár as an order of the Court that he was to pay the increased rent which had been demanded by the landlord. This procedure had been objected to on other grounds also. It often led to unnecessary and objectionable interference by the Courts between landlord and tenant in cases in which, if left to themselves, they would settle by mutual agreement the terms upon which the land was to be held. The Select Committee, in accordance with the almost unanimous opinion of the officers who were consulted, came to the conclusion that this custom of issuing notices of enhancement of rent through the tahsíldár ought to be done away with. All that was really necessary was that, when a dispute arose regarding the amount of rent to be paid by a tenant to a landlord, the Court should be able to ascertain without difficulty the terms which were actually agreed upon between the parties. Section 36 of the amended Bill provided for this difficulty. If in any suit between a landlord and a tenant not having a right of occupancy, the amount of rent payable by the tenant were disputed, the Court would assume that the tenant was liable to pay rent at the same rate which was payable for the last preceding year, unless it were shown by evidence in writing that the parties had agreed that the previous rent should be altered. This was almost equivalent to saying that an enhancement of rent must always take place under a written lease. If no arrangement could be come to between the parties, the landlord would have the remedy in his own hands by exercising his power of ejectment. A strong encouragement would thus be given to the adoption of the highly beneficial custom of giving written leases for a term of years. He (MR. STRACHEY) believed that while this change in the law would be advantageous to tenants, it would be entirely approved by the better class of landlords.

Since the Bill was introduced, an important change had been made in Chapter VI, which related to distress for arrears of rent. The result of the original proposals would have been a lawsuit in every case in which the landlord exercised the power of distraint, and the expense of this litigation could have fallen, almost invariably, on the tenant. The Bill, as it now stood, followed in regard to distress for arrears of rent, in all essential respects, the procedure of Act No. X of 1859.

A proviso had been added to section 109, to the effect that in the notification by which the Code of Civil Procedure was extended to Oudh, the words "ancestral property" should be held to include the property in land of persons admitted to engagement for the land-revenue at the Summary Settlement of 1858-59. This required explanation. For political and other reasons, the Government determined that ancestral property in land should not be sold in satisfaction of decrees of Court without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner. In cases coming under the present Bill, the sanction of the Financial Commissioner would be necessary. But according to the orders of Lord Canning under which the sanads of the taluqdárs were granted, the property in land of an Oudh taluqdár, as he (MR. STRACHEY) explained when he introduced the Bill to define the rights of taluqdárs, was not, legally speaking, ancestral. That property depended entirely upon the gift of the British Government, and not upon any hereditary rights. Consequently, if the proviso that now added to the Bill had been omitted, the land of a taluqdár might have been sold in satisfaction of decree of a Revenue Court without the sanction of any superior authority, and

thus the desire of the Government to prevent property of this description passing into the hands of strangers would have been frustrated. This defect in the law would continue to exist after the passing of this Bill in respect of the decrees of the Civil Courts.

A change had been made in section 125 which required notice. As the Bill originally stood, there was no doubt that sufficient means were not given to taluqdárs for the speedy recovery of arrears due by under-proprietors holding sub-settlements. In such cases, there could be no exercise of the power of distraint, and the taluqdár who, under the system in force in Oudh, was directly responsible for the punctual payment of the Government revenue would not always have had, under the Bill as it was formerly drawn, sufficient means of recovering from under-proprietors the arrears, on the receipt of which his power of paying that revenue might depend. The only means that he could take was the institution of suits in Court. Theoretically, the taluqdár had been protected against ultimate loss by the liability of the under-proprietor to have his tenure sold in execution of decree, but, as he had before said, there were such great difficulties in the way of thus bringing landed property to sale, that this security was really not worth much. In the interest of the Government and of the under-proprietors themselves, some further provisions were quite as necessary as they were in the interest of the taluqdár. It must be remembered that a large portion of the taluqdár's demand on the under-proprietor holding a sub-settlement consisted, in fact, of the revenue that was due to the Government, and the amount of this demand on the under-proprietor did not depend on any voluntary agreement between him and the taluqdár, but was determined by a judicial decree. The Government was therefore interested, as well as the taluqdár, in the payment of the sums due under a sub-settlement by an under-proprietor. Under these sub-settlements in Oudh, a heavier burden was ordinarily placed on the land than would be the case if the revenue were paid directly to the Government instead of to the taluqdár. Special rules had long been found necessary in the case of village communities and of proprietors dealing directly with the Government, to save them from ruin when they failed to meet the Government demand. Timely study of the causes of default was necessary, and if it was objectionable to leave such cases to the mechanical procedure of the Courts, it was not less objectionable to leave unprotected the interests of under-proprietors holding sub-settlements under taluqdárs. In the latter cases also, it was right that the causes of default should be discovered and appropriate remedies applied. The so-called rent that was paid by an under-proprietor holding a sub-settlement, differed in its nature from the rent ordinarily paid to a landlord. It was in fact, in a great measure, revenue payable to the Government, and it seemed right that it should, when necessary, be recovered as such. In this manner, while effect was given to the judicial decree of the Settlement Court, and the rights of the taluqdárs were upheld, the under-proprietor would at the same time be protected against the danger of unjust treatment on the part of the taluqdár. The Bill as it now stood gave to the Deputy Commissioner power to exercise, for the satisfaction of a decree against an under-proprietor, all the powers which he might have exercised for the recovery of an arrear of revenue.

He did not think that he need refer in detail to any of the other changes in the Bill which had been noticed in the report of the Select Committee.

Many of these were of little importance, and the rest had been explained sufficiently in the report.

He had said nothing to-day regarding those questions of tenures and of the rights of landlords and tenants which had been the subject of so much discussion. When the present Bill and the Bill to define the rights of taluqdârs in Oudh were introduced, he gave his opinion fully upon all these matters, and he thought that no useful purpose would be gained by going into them again. The merits of the policy which had been followed by His Excellency in Oudh had been, as every one knew, keenly criticized. Few Indian questions had created so much interest as these questions connected with the Province of Oudh created in their day. Experience would infallibly show hereafter whether in its main principles the policy of His Excellency was right or wrong. Having had in his hands for two years the administration of Oudh, he (MR. STRACHEY) had had as good opportunities as most men of forming an opinion on these matters. He contented himself now with repeating what he had often said before, that he believed the policy followed by His Excellency in Oudh to have been just and necessary, and in complete accordance with the real intentions of Lord Canning, and he was glad to know that he had borne a part in carrying that policy into effect.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE said that he had seen references to the judgment of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces on which his hon'ble friend had placed so much stress, but before the present moment, he had not had an opportunity of reading it. So far as he could judge from a cursory perusal, it seemed to correspond with the description of it given by Mr. Strachey, and no doubt the Viceroy, after what had been said, would direct an enquiry to be made of the North-Western Provinces Government as to the probable effect of the decision on the status of the ryot. But he, MR. MAINE, was anxious to say that the High Court did not appear to be in the very least to blame for the law it had laid down. It avowedly based its decision partly on the general custom of the country as shown to it by evidence and authority, and partly on the wording of parts of Act X of 1859. But the Judges expressly justified their decision on the ground that they were interpreters of the law, and not legislators. He would read a passage from the judgment of the Full Bench, in which the Court indicated, as far as a Court could do so with propriety, that it doubted whether the law, which it was obliged to declare, was in accordance with good policy.

"There may, of course, be local usages forming exceptions to the general law; but we see no reason to doubt that the law is such as it is represented to us to be by the pleaders who appear for the plaintiff in this case. The law may or may not be opposed to good policy. The act of digging a well or planting a tree does not necessarily imply or assert a proprietary right in the land in which the well is dug or the tree planted. Whether it be most expedient that the tenant should be encouraged to improve his holding by all means, or that the benefits resulting from certain modes of improvement should be secured to the landlord or left to his option, may be a question, but it is one which we are not called upon to consider. The Court must recognize the law as it is found to exist, so long as it shall not be superseded by positive law, and must apply it in all cases not governed by local usages or special contract.

So also in respect of the penalty incurred by a tenant who is guilty of a breach of contract of the kind which this case brings to our notice, the unwritten law of the country must be our guide. Were we free to legislate upon the subject, it might seem to us equitable

and expedient to look to the amount of injury actually caused to the landlord by the act complained of, and to grant him relief and compensation whenever possible, otherwise than by ejectment of the tenant. But it is not contended or proved that any other penalty than forfeiture of his holding for such a breach of contract is sanctioned by the law of these Provinces."

The case made strongly in favour of an opinion which he, MR. MAINE, held, and which, judging from many communications he received from learned Judges of the High Courts, he inferred that not a few of them held that, if common justice was to be secured to the masses in India, it would never to do to trust exclusively to declarations of law by Courts however dignified, but the active interposition of the Legislature was indispensably necessary.

The Hon'ble Sir H. M. DURAND said that, in signifying his general assent to this Bill, he had to observe that some of its provisions involved principles that, under ordinary circumstances, would have been open to much discussion and conflict of opinion, and which would have demanded more sifting and limitation in application, than they had here met with. The Hon'ble Mr. Maine had touched upon one such radical point when noticing the decision of the High Court to which the Hon'ble Mr. Strachey adverted, and this was by no means the only point affecting the rights of the proprietor of land, or the landlord, that might be adduced. We had, however, during the progress of this Bill so repeatedly received the assurance that its every section had the concurrence, not only of the administrative authorities in Oudh, but also specially of the talúqdárs and landlords, that this legislative enactment came before us under peculiar circumstances. Under these circumstances, namely, the primary action of the Government in this matter, the liberal concessions of the taluqdárs to meet the views of Government, and the continual assurances given by the hon'ble mover that the consent of the taluqdárs was obtained, *pari passu*, to every provision and section admitted into the Bill so that the latter had their entire approval, he (SIR H. M. DURAND) signed the Report of the Committee. He must add that, though occasionally prevented by other duties from attending some of the sittings of the Committee, he was enabled, by the information given him by the Secretary, Mr. Whitley Stokes, not to lose, on such occasions, the chain of its proceedings. But, though he had followed with care and interest the consideration of the provisions of this Bill, he was bound to add that what has had great weight with him in accepting the Bill was, the information derived from one enjoying in a peculiar degree the confidence of the taluqdárs. He alluded to Sir George Yule, from whom he learnt that the taluqdárs, though they regarded the Bill as drafted in a spirit adverse to their rights, and containing provisions based on the theoretical, views of a particular school, were nevertheless willing to accept the Bill, because they considered that, as a formal legislative enactment, it contained an acknowledgment of their rights, and was a solemn guarantee that would render any future invasion of those rights by succeeding Governments difficult, if not impossible.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL wished to put to the hon'ble mover a question in regard to section 41. He would ask why the tenant holding on an unexpired lease had been classed with the tenant who had distinct rights of occupancy, and was made liable to ejectment only under the operation of a decree granted for that specific object? It appeared to him that

all tenants were properly divisible into two classes, namely, those who had rights of occupancy, and those who had not, and that the mere lease-holder, without any distinct right of occupancy, whether the term of his lease had or had not expired, must necessarily belong to the latter class. In the amended Panjáb Tenancy Bill, the holder of an unexpired lease was classed with tenants who had no right of occupancy, and made subject to provisions precisely similar to those of Clause 1, Section 42 of this Bill. It seemed to him that in that case, the class of tenant referred to was properly dealt with, and should be similarly treated in this enactment. In other words he held that the lease-holder against whom a decree of arrears of rent had been obtained, should be liable to be ousted at his landlord's pleasure in the execution of such decree. The lease was in the nature of a contract by which the holder thereof is bound to pay a certain rent; if his rent-payments fell into arrear, he had failed to perform his part of the contract, and, as in ordinary contracts, the default of either party rendered the contract voidable. He submitted that a lease became justly cancelled by the mere fact of the holder's failure to act up to its conditions. He saw no use in the provision of section 40, that a tenant whose rent was in arrear on a certain date, might be ejected, if such ejectment could only take place after a decree for that special purpose had been sought for and obtained independently of any decree establishing the fact of the arrears of rent.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY said that, if he rightly understood the question, he thought that the section required no alteration. If a tenant held under an unexpired lease, it was not proper that he should be liable to be ejected until the decree of a competent Court had declared that he was so liable in consequence of his failure to act up to the conditions of his contract.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT said that it was a subject of congratulation that this Bill, which he might describe as defining the rights of the tenants in Oudh and the principles on which those rights were founded, had now been brought to so satisfactory a conclusion. Considering the circumstances under which so many of the rights and privileges of the taluqdárs had arisen—considering that these rights had been gained at the expense of the old village landed proprietors, who were now often reduced to the condition of tenants with rights of scarcely appreciable value,—the Government of India were, in HIS EXCELLENCY's opinion, bound to mediate between the tenants as a body and the taluqdárs. While he, THE PRESIDENT, admitted that in every case these claims of tenants had not received all the consideration they might have had, they had in fact obtained a great deal, and HIS EXCELLENCY entertained a hope, which he might say amounted to a conviction, that the result of the present measure would be beneficial to all classes, taluqdárs, sub-proprietors and tenants. He (THE PRESIDENT) had always felt a strong interest in the subject, and for many years he had taken a large part in all that had been done to settle the conflicting claims to which he had referred, not from any undue animus on his part against the taluqdárs, but because he thought the tenants were the weaker party, oppressed, and in former days despoiled by their landlords. All that he had done in the matter, HIS EXCELLENCY rejoiced at having done, and he was sanguine that the results anticipated by his hon'ble friend Mr. Strachey would be attained by the measure which the Council was about to pass.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY moved that in lieu of sections 22 and 25, the following be substituted:—

Tenants' right to compensation for improvements.

"22. If any tenant, or the person from whom he has inherited, make any such improvements on the land in his occupation as are hereinafter mentioned, the rent payable by him or his representative shall not be enhanced, nor shall he or his representative be ejected from the same land unless and until he or his representative, as the case may be, has received compensation for the outlay, in money or labour, or both, expended in making such improvements, by him, or the person from whom he has inherited, or whom he represents, within thirty years next before the date of such enhancement or ejectment.

Provision for difference as to amount or value of compensation.

25. In case of difference as to the amount or value of the compensation tendered, either party may present an application to the Court, on a paper bearing a stamp of eight annas, stating the matter in dispute and requesting a determination thereof.

Notice of such application shall be served on the other party by the proper officer, and the applicant shall pay the costs of service.

On receiving such application, the Court shall, after taking such evidence as the parties or either of them may adduce, and after such further enquiry (if any) as it may deem necessary, determine (as the case may be) the amount of the payment or the terms of the lease or both.

In determining such amount, the Court shall take into account any assistance given by the landlord, either directly in money, material or labour at the time of making such improvements, or indirectly by subsequently allowing the tenant to hold at a rate of rent more favourable than the rate at which he otherwise would have held.

The proceedings on any such application shall be deemed to be a suit for the purposes of chapter six (as to reference to arbitration) of the Code of Civil Procedure and of section nine of Act No. XXIII of 1861 *(to amend Act VIII of* 1859*)*."

He said that the alterations now proposed were little more than verbal. But it had been pointed out that as section 22 now stood, a tenant might claim compensation for improvements on the mere demand by his landlord of an enhanced rent, or on the receipt of a notice of ejectment, although neither the enhancement nor the ejectment might have been actually carried into effect. This would have been clearly unfair to the landlord, and nothing of the sort had been intended when the Bill was prepared, nor by the Select Committee. Doubts had also arisen whether cases under section 25 could, under the Code of Civil Procedure, be referred to arbitration. There was clearly no class of cases in which recourse to arbitration could be more generally proper, and all doubt as to the legality of this course would be removed by the amendment which he now proposed.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL said that before the hon'ble mover of the Bill proceeded to put his proposed amendment of section 25, he (MR. COCKERELL) would suggest for his consideration the propriety of making a slight alteration of its present purport. In Clause 2 of the proposed amendment, it was provided that "the applicant shall pay the costs of service" (of the notice therein referred to). It was elsewhere provided in the Bill that the rules prescribed by the Civil Procedure Code should be generally applicable to proceedings under this Bill. By section 2, Act XXIII of 1861 (which formed part of the Code of Civil Procedure), it was provided as follows:—

Every process required to be issued under Act VIII of 1859 shall be served at the expense of the party at whose instance it is issued, unless otherwise specially directed by the Court;

and the sum required to pay the costs of such service shall be paid into the Court before the process is issued, within a period to be fixed by the Court issuing the process.

MR. COCKERELL submitted therefore that the insertion of the words above cited was not merely unnecessary, but was calculated to limit the application of the more comprehensive provisions of the existing law in this matter, and he would for this reason propose the omission of Clause 2, and the substitution therefor of the following words to be inserted after the word "shall" in the first line of the third Clause of the same section,—"cause notice thereof to be served on the other party, and"

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY expressed his willingness to adopt Mr. Cockerell's suggestion.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL said that, with Mr. Strachey's approval, he had to propose a slight amendment of section 30. The subject of this section was to a certain extent *in pari materia* with that of section 25, but whereas in the case of the latter, provision had been made,—probably with regard to the difficulties known to have arisen in the determination of the proper stamp duty chargeable under the new Stamp Act on petitions and applications in suits and proceedings, the value of the subject-matter of which was undefined,—for imposing a moderate fixed stamp duty on the petition or application to be presented to the Court under that section, no such provision had been made in section 30. MR. COCKERELL moved therefore that the omission be supplied by inserting after the word "Court" in that section the following words:—"on a paper bearing a stamp of eight annas."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY also moved that in section 31 the words 'one month' be substituted for 'three months.'

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF begged to offer a few words of sincere and hearty congratulation to His Excellency the Viceroy and his hon'ble friend Mr. Strachey on the completion of this great labour. He (SIR W. MANSFIELD) had abstained from taking a part in the discussion which had led to the introduction of the Bill, and in the debates which had subsequently taken place, but he had been a careful observer of all that had occurred. He now ventured to bear his humble testimony to the admirable forbearance and moderation which had been exercised by His Excellency the Viceroy and other hon'ble members of the Council in dealing with the great questions submitted to them. Without the display of those qualities, this Bill, which was the solution of those questions, could not possibly have been carried.

When the vast importance of the interests concerned is considered, it was not too much to say that the passage of this law would be deemed hereafter a bright illustration of the history of the viceregal reign, and that it would throw

into the shade feats of government and policy which the public at present might consider more brilliant.

For this measure was not merely the termination of a discussion which had spread over many years,—it was not merely a resting-place in the controversy between two rival schools of English thought in the administration of India, a controversy which would probably endure as long as the principles they represented,—but it was also the settlement of a most difficult and complicated political problem which had been discussed with the earnestness certain to be seen in the management of all questions relating to property and its safeguards, and this more especially when there were many classes immediately interested in the particular question. On this occasion the classes were not less than three, that is to say, the taluqdárs, the sub-proprietors, and the tenants of the great Province of Oudh. Of these, the taluqdárs had all the advantages which position and wealth naturally gave them; and their baronial pretensions springing from the possession of landed property, and from their rank under the late native rule, had enlisted the sympathy of politicians in this country and of very important statesmen in England. The second and third classes, the sub-proprietors and the tenants, had enjoyed the benefit of the zealous protection of His Excellency the Viceroy. The contest had now happily been brought to a conclusion with the best results of a just and equitable arrangement, but he (THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF) would repeat his conviction that this conclusion could never have been attained without the exercise of extraordinary forbearance and moderation on the part of the several members of the Council, who represented different principles; and he would further add that the excellence of the measure before them was greatly due to the fact that those most interested, viz., the taluqdárs, had been personally consulted at all stages.

They sometimes heard of complaints outside of hasty or of over-legislation on the part of this Council. HIS EXCELLENCY did not share in such opinions; but it was indeed satisfactory to point to what had been done in this matter. For not only had the classes immediately concerned been consulted on every detail of the Bill; not only had every such detail been laid before them in the different forms which it successively assumed under the hand of the draftsman after the repeated consultations in Committee, but the principles which the Bill embodied had been submitted to the criticisms, and had received the approval of the ablest and most experienced authorities at home. In short, in one form or other, the discussion might be said to have lasted for seven years, a discussion not at all disproportionate to the importance of the interests and the difficulties of the questions concerned. As to how necessary law-making was now in this country, we had had ample illustration in the statements made to-day by the Hon'ble Messrs. Maine and Strachey, and to the care and satisfactory manner with which that legislation was on the whole performed by this Council, testimony had been recently borne by competent authorities in England.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LOCK HOSPITALS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to enable Municipalities to provide for Lock Hospitals, said that, when the measure ultimately passed as the Indian Contagious Diseases' Act was under

discussion by the Legislature at Calcutta, it was fully understood that the greatest part of the cost of bringing it into operation would fall upon the Government, particularly in places where troops were located. Still it was hoped and believed that the Municipalities would not be unwilling to contribute part of the expenses from their funds, considering the extent to which the localities administered by them were interested in the success of the measure. Since the Bill had become law, however, doubts had been expressed whether, under all or some of the existing laws regulating Municipal Government in India, the Municipal bodies could lawfully devote a part of their funds towards defraying the cost of the new machinery. It was not necessary to consider how far those doubts were well founded, but it was clearly expedient they should promptly be set at rest, and this MR. MAINE proposed to effect by the present Bill, which could enable Municipalities to contribute out of their funds to the expenses of the Contagious Diseases' Act, notwithstanding anything contained in the enactments under which they were constituted. MR. MAINE thought that no apology for a permissive measure of this kind was required. The Indian Municipalities had now power to spend money, sometimes in very large amounts, on works intended to cleanse the cities and towns under their care, and thus to relieve the population from malarious and other insalubrious influences. MR. MAINE would be the last person to say a word in disparagement of these undertakings, but those who expected most from them would probably allow that their effects on the public health would be more or less indirect and remote. It seemed then to MR. MAINE the greatest of anomalies and paradoxes that Municipalities should be able to spend without stint on such works, and yet should be debarred from disbursing a single rupee in combating, by methods perfectly direct and absolutely infallible, a disease which poisoned the very springs of life, and probably killed or destroyed its hundreds, for every one person who fell a victim to the maladies against which the works now undertaken by Municipalities were a security. The Bill would be merely an enabling Bill, and would put no compulsion on the Municipal bodies to whose good sense the matter would be left.

The Motion was put and carried.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business merely for the purpose of enabling him to introduce the Bill and secure its publication. He would not ask the Council to affirm its principle at present by referring it to a Select Committee.

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE then introduced the Bill.

The Council then adjourned till the 29th July 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

SIMLA,
The 22nd July 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 29th July 1868.

The Council adjourned till the 30th July 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

SIMLA,
The 29th July 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 30th July 1868.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Hon'ble Major General Sir H. M. Durand, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the appointment of Justices of the Peace. He said that the necessity for the present Bill arose from the changes which had been made in the jurisdiction of the superior Courts over European British subjects. The Council were aware that the principal function of Justices of the Peace in India was to investigate allegations against European British subjects, and, if necessary, to fine, imprison or commit them for trial to one of the High Courts. Until recently, the High

Court at Fort William, on receiving a warrant from the Governor General in Council, issued commissions for the whole of the Presidency of Bengal and the places subordinate thereto and for most of the Native States, and the High Courts of Bombay and Madras similarly, on receiving warrants from the Local Government, issued commissions for their respective Presidencies and the places subordinate to them. But lately a High Court had been established in the North-Western Provinces, and a Chief Court at Lahore, and a Statute had been passed under which the Governor General in Council was empowered to declare that original criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects should be exercised by the several High Courts in such of the Non-Regulation Provinces as might from time to time be determined, and also to exercise jurisdiction in respect of Christian subjects of Her Majesty residing in the Native States. Under this Act a Notification had been issued under which Mysore and Coorg were placed under the High Court at Madras. The Justices in Mysore and Coorg would accordingly henceforth make commitments to that High Court; and a question had arisen as to whether the High Court at Fort William could any longer exercise its power to issue commissions for those Districts, and it was understood that a difference of opinion on the point existed among the learned Judges of the High Court of Fort William. It was clear that the Government of Madras had no power to issue commissions, inasmuch as Mysore and Coorg were not subordinate to that Presidency. Under these circumstances, an interposition of the legislature seemed absolutely necessary, and if the Council would give him leave to introduce the Bill, they would find that it would settle the matter on the simple basis that commissions for Justices of the Peace should, in future, be issued in all cases by the Court to which they committed. The law on the subject of the issue and supersession of commissions to Justices, and to the administration of their oaths of office, was in a somewhat dispersed condition, and the opportunity would be taken of consolidating the seven enactments in which that law was now contained.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide against European vagrancy. He said that the papers on the subject had been for some time before the Council, and on the present occasion, if his motion were agreed to, he proposed merely to ask His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules in order that the Bill might be introduced and published.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE then introduced the Bill. He said that the Statement of Objects and Reasons which had for some time been in the hands of members, and which would be published with the Bill, not only described

the Bill, but was a condensation of the numerous papers which had been received on the subject. He did not propose to ask the Council to affirm the principle of the Bill by referring it to a Select Committee until they re-assembled at Calcutta.

The Council adjourned till the 6th August 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

SIMLA,
The 30th July 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY.

From the Reverend J. R. BALDWIN, Honorary Secretary to the Allahabad District Charitable Association, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—dated 4th February 1868.

You did me the honor, at the end of the year 1865, to ask for a report upon the management of the Relief Society of this station, and for an explanation of the principle and practice established here by me.

In reply to your communication, I sent you a letter detailing the scheme in operation and some of the results so far as they could be stated after so short a period of experiment as one year.

In the concluding paragraph of that letter, I ventured to suggest that the scheme of relief first established at Allahabad, and afterwards, by order of Government, recommended for general adoption in other large places, although perfect as far as the individual stations adopting it were concerned, required, for its complete success, that other measures should be taken at the Presidency town to which, by the natural action of the Mofussil relieving societies, vagrancy gravitated.

The other measures which I considered necessary were the introduction of the Vagrancy Act and the more stringent enforcement of Act XXV. of 1861, Chap. XIX., Sections 295, 298, and 301, the establishment on a large scale of a House of Industry, as well as greater facility for shipping men to England or the countries from whence they come.

At the expiration of three years of trial and experience, I have obtained, by a careful investigation and record of every case which has come before me, a mass of information which, I believe, may be useful to the Government, and confirms me in the opinions which I have already expressed as to the imperative necessity for other measures to prevent the increase of vagrancy, and to provide, as far as may be, a remedy against its evils.

Before I enter upon an analysis of the statistics which I have obtained, it may be as well to recapitulate briefly the scheme established at Allahabad, which is adopted, more or less entirely, in other large stations of this Presidency

The principle on which relief is here given is, that every needy European out of employ is entitled to receive at the hands of his fellow-countrymen the common necessaries of life, and such help as shall enable him to seek for other employment, care being taken that the aid most suitable shall be afforded with the least risk of abuse.

In accordance with this plan, a large serai has been placed at my disposal (by G. Ricketts, Esquire, the Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad, to whose assistance and co-operation I am much indebted) for travellers, each room containing a bed and a chair.

Superintendent (European).	Bhistee.
Assistant	Sweeper.
Khitmutgar	Dhobee and Barber.
Cook.	Two Chowkeedars.
Cook's boy.	

For the proper discipline of the serai (known as "the Strangers' Home"), there is an establishment as marginally noted.

By this establishment travellers are supplied with food, according to a scale somewhat less liberal than a soldier's rations, at contract rate of six annas per man per diem.

In connection with this home, there is a European civil hospital, also supported by the District Charitable Association.

All Europeans and Eurasians on arrival in the station afternoon, or on Sunday, are allowed free quarters and food for the day, after which they must apply to the Secretary, who makes a record of their case and grants the necessary relief.

Should there be any probability of their obtaining employment in the station, they are allowed to remain some days in the serai, and failing to get work, are provided with a ticket for the rail, with another for refreshments on the way to Mogul Serai, Jumalpore, or Calcutta, according to circumstances.

No Europeans are as a rule allowed to go up-country. To none is money given, but none are sent away without some relief.

It was confidently stated, prior to the establishment of this scheme, that such a rest-house as is here described would encourage and promote the evil which it was intended to remove. This has not been the case.

By the co-operation of the residents, and their steady refusal to give any money at the doors, relief has been strictly confined to food and railway refreshment tickets, so that the applicants have only cost in food the very small sum of Rs. 4-9 per annum, whereas, by the old system of giving money grants, each vagrant obtained from the Secretary on an average Rs. 7-4, besides the very large amount which he was able to gather by house-to-house solicitation. It will thus be evident that, if at each large station, a man could obtain no more than his food and transport, the lucrativeness of the profession would be gone, and the inducement to beg would be removed.

In order to arrive at this desirable result, an establishment has to be retained which raises the cost of each vagrant about Rs. 4, or to Rs. 8-2 as an average. This must be considered an enormous gain. It is a gain primarily to the station which adopts this plan, as by a small general subscription, vagrants can be supported at Rs. 8 per man per annum, while the residents are relieved from the annoyance of sturdy and often dangerous professional beggars; and it is a gain to the community at large as the means of demoralization, which the promiscuous giving of alms furnishes, are thus cut off.

The number of vagrants relieved is as follows:—

In 1864	410
„ 1865	119
„ 1866	214
„ 1867	183

Understanding that the Government were desirous of obtaining information on the subject of vagrancy generally, I have made an analysis of the different trades or callings of these men as recorded in my register. It gives the following returns, which, I apprehend, may serve to characterize the whole body of vagrants in India, since the applicants who pass under my scrutiny do, as a rule, visit every relieving Officer on their route:—

Sailors	135	Railway employés ...	84
Adventurers ...	115	Eurasians	47
Soldiers	88	Australians	19

Some very important conclusions may be deduced from these statistics.

The first is that the army of loafers is continually being fed from the seaports. Nearly all, viz., sailors, adventurers, and Australians (in all 269) have landed in this country of their own free will, and for the most part without character, without money, and as a mere speculation.

I feel sure that I am not far from the mark when I say that 75 per cent. of those who come before me are, by their own admission (often roughly extorted, and reluctantly given), confirmed drunkards, or men who have lost their employment in consequence of intemperance. I do not think it even probable, from what I know of this class of men, that they will (so long as they remain in this country) obtain employment, or if they do obtain a situation be able to keep it longer than a few months. I am confirmed in this opinion by the statements of the career of these men, the certificates they sometimes produce for short periods of service, and the fact that so many of them appear several times in the register book as applicants for relief.

1st.—The sailors are as a rule persons of bad habits, without certificates of discharge, who have, by their own confession, deserted from their ships, and are either making their way to Bombay, or hoping to obtain employment on the Railway, or have hopelessly settled down into dissipated habits as loafers.

2nd.—The class styled adventurers are persons other than sailors, soldiers, or men who have come from Australia, who have worked their passage out from home, or from the Colonies, to escape apprehension for crimes committed there, or allured by the prospects held out of a land whose gold is good, and where the black man works that the white man may be at ease. As a rule, they have no character nor recommendation, have held and lost numerous situations, and are utterly demoralized.

Altogether they make a very formidable class, and one which, considering the paucity and inefficiency of the Police, we are quite incompetent to provide for or restrain in their injurious and dishonest dealings with the Natives.

3rd.—The third class in this group, which I have called Australians, are men who have come from the Colonies chiefly in charge of horses. They are, for the most part, a set of men of bad characters.

It may be observed that, in the second group, there are two classes who have held honest and profitable situations in the country, and have lost them generally by intemperance.

These are men who have been in the Army or in Railway employ.

Of soldiers who have taken their discharge, with a certificate of employment, there are 88.

Of men who have been dismissed from Railway employ, 115.

It is sad to see the loss and hopeless condition of some of the men who come before me. Some painfully confess that, by their own folly, they have lost themselves, and induced habits which prevent their re-employment, and would gladly re-enlist, or do anything to keep themselves from starvation. Others again, more demoralized still, seem scarcely to feel the degradation of their condition, and too idle to dig, but not ashamed to beg, pass on from one relief society to another, robbing the Natives, and plundering their comrades in order to gratify their love of liquor. The story of a loafer, as told by one of themselves, is truly pathetic, and shows how rapid in this country is the descent from honest industry and independence to ruinous idleness under the terrible influence of drink. Some of these men, whom intemperance has deprived of first one and then another situation, worn out at length with the heat and fatigue, gradually sink into a state of carelessness as to the present, and despair as to the future, and pass their time between Calcutta and Bombay, with long visits to the various hospitals and jails *en route* during the hot weather.

With this evidence before me of the state of vagrancy in India, I venture to conclude these remarks by some suggestions which I am convinced would, if carried out, palliate, if not entirely remove, this growing evil.

When I speak of this as "an evil," I am not thinking of it merely in its effect upon society, but also as regards the injury which the permission and continuance of it is to the men themselves.

There are three measures urgently required, without which it will be impossible to check vagrancy in India, and a consideration of the two groups brought under your notice will, I think, show clearly the importance of their adoption.

In the first are those who are supplied from the sea-ports—

1st— { Sailors.
Australians.
Adventurers. }

In the second, those who are entertained and discharged in this country—

2nd— { Soldiers.
Railway employés. }

As regards the first group, consisting of sailors, Australians, and adventurers generally, it seems to me that but one remedy will suffice, namely, to prevent absolutely their going up the country.

This might be done by the introduction of a system of passports, which should be given to no man on landing who cannot give some account of himself, and has not some means or some tangible promise of employment. No ships

should be allowed to land adventurers of this class, nor any ship masters to discharge their men at any of the sea-port towns without finding their passage back again.

This plan could only be carried out slowly and gradually, and notifications should be issued to English and Colonial Shipping Masters that if they bring out adventurers, they do it on their own responsibility and at their own cost, and that they cannot ship men for the outward voyage only to be cast adrift in India without finding them a passage home.

This passport system could be carried out by the River Police meeting every ship as it anchored, and stopping every adventurer who could not give a good and satisfactory account of himself.

I am not unaware that it will be objected that any such system would be an infringement of the principles of political economy and of the rights of the subject. I answer that India is not ripe for the introduction in their integrity of all the crude notions that now go by the name of the laws of political economy, while I cannot but think that the permission to allow a number of worthless adventurers to land in a country where need of supervisors is small, and English manual labour almost unknown, temptations manifold, the climate unsuitable to colonization, and the Police few and inefficient, is a greater evil and an infringement of the rights and liberties of the residents who must support these vagabonds, and protect themselves as best they can from their incursions.

So that until some organization is introduced to stop the importation of adventurers, vagrancy will continue.

The second group to which I have referred consists of those who have once had employment in this country, but have, by their own misconduct, lost it,—soldiers and railway employés.

Of the number of soldiers who obtain their discharge yearly, the large proportion, 88, have appeared before me within this period. The remedy for this would be that either the discharge should be refused altogether to the soldier to remain in India, in consequence of its exceptional character as a Colony, or that it should be granted with less readiness than at present.

Almost any man who has saved Rs. 200 can now, on the strength of a mere promise of employment, obtain his discharge, and my experience shows me that once released from the restraints of discipline, the very best soldiers often fall.

It could be no injustice to a soldier if, at the time of his enlisting, he was distinctly informed that no discharge could be granted in India, and that, on the purchase of his discharge or expiration of his term of service, he would be landed in the place where he enlisted.

It is by no means an uncommon thing for a man to enlist for the very purpose of coming out to India, by which he obtains his passage out at the cost of his discharge, or for rather more than Rs. 200. It would certainly repay the Government to double the price of discharges in India, and thus throw increased difficulty in the way of the soldiers taking a step fraught with ruin,—the sad commencement of a downward course.

It will be evident that, if discharges were either impossible in India, or only to be obtained with great difficulty, the Railway Company would be obliged, in self-defence, to adopt another plan for obtaining their servants.

At first these servants came out covenanted for a term of years, with passage home promised. These men were of a highly respectable class, and seldom appear among the number of vagrants.

The system was found to be expensive, and as the Railway Company discovered that they could always get servants in the country without giving them a covenant, they have abolished it.

Railway Guards are largely supplied from the Army; the Engine-drivers and Stokers from the sailors. We understand that the number of applicants for employment is greatly in excess of the vacancies.

It is clear that, if the supply of unemployed men at the sea-ports was cut off, and discharges in India discontinued, the Railway Companies would be compelled to fall back upon the former system of employing covenanted men which in every way, except in the matter of expense, seems to have been better than the present one.

The employment of more covenanted men, and the discouragement of adventurers, would effect a decrease in vagrancy in India, for I find that almost every applicant for relief states his expectation of finding employment on the Railroad, and I am sure that this hope draws many from England, the Colonies, and America.

Having considered the remedies which appear to me to be necessary for the prevention of vagrancy in India, with reference to the two great sources of their supply, namely, 1st, adventurers, 2nd, those who have been employed and discharged in the country, it is necessary now to turn our attention to the very important question of the best mode of dealing with the evil as it exists at present.

I will suppose then what I hope yet to see that relieving societies, such as I have described, have been established all over India, and that, as a necessary result of sending vagrants to the sea-ports, the Presidency towns have become full of them. We have now to consider what is to be done with the loafer when we have driven him to the sea-port, and compelled to him to take up his abode there.

It is in the large Presidency towns only where there are European Police that the vagrant can be restrained from doing injury to others, or be himself taken care of. Driven to Calcutta by the system described above, he too often begs to drink and drink to die.

What is required is a measure to prevent him from begging, and some plan to recover the drunkard, and induce in him industrious habits.

For the first, the introduction of a new Vagrancy Act, or the more careful and rigorous enforcement of the present Penal Code, might become advisable. I need not dwell on this any further than to say that, unless men can be prevented from begging, it is almost hopeless to endeavor to reclaim them. I leave this to the consideration of the Legislature, and pass on to the second measure necessary to the reclamation of the vagrant and the drunkard.

There should be in every Presidency town a House of Industry, which should include in its system the punishment, correction, and reformation of the various classes of vagrants, and a rest-house for poor travellers seeking for employment.

The vagrants by a little care and discrimination might be divided into classes according to their characters and antecedents, work should be obligatory for all; but some might be allowed to go out once a week or oftener to seek employment, and have light work allotted to them; others should not be allowed to go out, except once a month, with somewhat heavier work; while the worthless and confirmed drunkards and vagrants should not be allowed to go out more than once a quarter, and compelled to harder work.

If the law against vagrancy were properly carried out, there ought to be no escape from the House of Industry.

This system should not be rendered too severe, as the climate and confinement are in themselves a considerable punishment; nor, on the other hand, should any laxity of discipline or indulgence be permitted, except in the cases of the well-behaved. Part of the labor profit might be returned either to send them home, provide them with clothes, or set them up in trade, &c.

An experiment has been made in America, and I am led to believe with the best result, by which confirmed drunkards have been reclaimed.

The experiment consists in an asylum where inebriates are placed under strict supervision and confinement, with light and constant employment for mind and body, for a period of six months, during which time they are carefully dieted and placed under medical treatment.

The following prescription is the medicine which is principally relied upon for the cure of that internal craving for drink which constitutes the disease :—

Sulphate of iron	...	5 grains	Twice a day.
Magnesia ...	...	10 „	
Peppermint ...	...	11 drachms	
Spirit of nutmeg	...	1 „	

There does not appear to be any sound reason why, under careful medical supervision, this terrible failing should not be conquered, and no greater benefit could be conferred by the Government than the establishment of a House of Industry, where, under proper control, care and kindness, habits of industry, method, sobriety, and honesty, might be induced in those who are now a disgrace to us and sorrow to themselves.

The establishment of this House of Industry should include Superintendent, Overseers of Work, School-master, and Chaplain, who might be one of the Governors.

The combined moral, intellectual, and physical influence of this system ought to palliate, if it cannot remove, the evil of vagrancy; and should the Government consider that my services might be of use in this matter, I should be glad to give my aid to so important an undertaking.

Could you see the sad sights which, day by day, come before me, of poor men whom misery and misfortune have almost driven to despair, and who have

with difficulty retained, amid their sorrow, integrity of character and self-respect; of good hearted men in whose faces I read the struggle that has taken place, and is taking place, between what they know to be right and the vicious course which trouble and temptation drive them to adopt; and, lastly, of the worthless and demoralized who, dead to all sense of shame, with bleared eyes, blotched face, shaggy hair, and tattered clothes, are victims of an evil passion, terrible as that of demons; could you see these heart-rending sights, you would agree with me that something should be done to meet so great an evil, and pardon the earnest advocacy of this letter.

P. S.—It might be objected that other stations, especially the smaller ones, have not the same facilities for giving relief according to the plan adopted at Allahabad, the objection is the fence of indifference or indolence. The principle of relief there given, namely, of food instead of money, and that by a central office, rather than by many donors, is as practicable in a small station as in a large one.

Let the Magistrate or Police Officer collect from the residents of the station subscriptions to form a monthly relief fund; let all vagrants be sent to that Officer; let an arrangement be made with the khansamah of the Native serai or of the dâk bungalow to give food and a charpoy for a day or days on the presentation of a perwanah from the relieving Officer; let his passage be paid, not to the vagrant, but to the Station Master, Dâk or Bullock Train Agent, and we may rest assured that but few vagrants will visit a station where charity is so wisely but cautiously administered.

No. 32 of 1868.

The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd July 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIX OF 1868.

THE OUDH RENT ACT.

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An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Rent in Oudh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to rent in Oudh and to other matters connected therewith; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and extent of Act.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Oudh Rent Act," and shall extend only to Oudh.

Repeal of laws, &c.

2. All laws, orders having the force of law and rules in force in Oudh, inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act, are repealed.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Oudh." "Oudh" means the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh at the time of the passing of this Act:

"Court." "Court" means any judicial officer presiding in a Court of revenue for the disposal of matters under this Act:

"Suit." "Suit" means a suit under this Act:

"Assistant Commissioner." "Assistant Commissioner" includes an Extra Assistant Commissioner:

"Land." "Land" applies only to land assessed to the land-revenue, and includes land whereof the revenue has been assigned by Government: it also includes the ungathered produce of land, whether spontaneous or otherwise, and whether growing in earth or water:

"Revenue." "Revenue" means the money payable to the Government on account of land:

"Rent." "Rent" means the money or the portion of the produce of land, payable on account of the use or occupation of land, or on account of the use of water for irrigation:

"Proprietor." "Proprietor" does not include an under-proprietor. Where there are two private rights of property, one superior and the other subordinate, in the same land, "proprietor" means the holder of the superior right only:

"Proprietary right." "Proprietary right" means a proprietor's right in land:

"Under-proprietor." "Under-proprietor" means any person possessing a heritable and transferable right of property in land for which he is liable to pay rent:

"Under-proprietary right." "Under-proprietary right" means an under-proprietor's right in land:

"Tenant." "Tenant" means any person, not being an under-proprietor, who is liable to pay rent:

"Landlord." "Landlord" means any person to whom an under-proprietor or tenant is liable to pay rent:

"Representative." "Representative" means an heir or any other person taking by operation of law or by will a beneficial interest in the property of a deceased person. It includes the guardian of a minor and the legal curator of a lunatic or idiot: and

"Lumberdár." "Lumberdár" means any person who has executed an engagement for the payment of the revenue to Government, or for the payment to a landlord of the rent due from under-proprietors holding a sub-settlement.

Saving of written agreements.

4. Nothing in sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 28 shall affect the terms of any agreement in writing heretofore or hereafter entered into respecting the subject-matter of the said sections respectively.

Index not to have force of law.

Nothing in the Index to this Act shall be deemed to have the force of law.

CHAPTER II.

OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LANDLORDS, UNDER-PROPRIETORS AND TENANTS.

Right of Occupancy.

Tenants having a right of occupancy.

5. Tenants who have lost all proprietary right, whether superior or subordinate, in the lands which they hold or cultivate, shall, so long as they pay the rent payable for the same according to the provisions of this Act, have a right of occupancy under the following rule :—

Rule.

Every such tenant, who, within thirty years next before the thirteenth day of February 1856, has been, either by himself, or by himself and some

Compensation for Tenants' Improvements.

Tenants' right to compensation for improvements.

22. If any tenant, or the person from whom he has inherited, make any such improvements on the land in his occupation as are hereinafter mentioned, the rent payable by him or his representative shall not be enhanced, nor shall he or his representative be ejected from the same land unless and until he or his representative, as the case may be, has received compensation for the outlay, in money or labour, or both, expended in making such improvements, by him, or the person from whom he has inherited, or whom he represents, within thirty years next before the date of such enhancement or ejectment.

"Improvements" defined.

23. The word "improvements," as used in section 22, means works by which the annual letting value of the land has been, and, at the time of demanding compensation continues to be, increased, and comprises—

1*st*.—The construction of works for the storage of water, for the supply of water for agricultural purposes, for drainage, and for protection against floods; the construction of wells; the reclaiming and clearing of waste lands and jungles; and other works of a like nature;

2*nd*.—The renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works, or such alterations therein or additions thereto, as are not required for maintaining the same, and which increase durably their value.

Compensation how made.

24. Such compensation may, at the option of the landlord or his representative, be made—

(1.)—By payment in money;

(2.)—By the grant of a beneficial lease of the land by the landlord or his representative to the tenant or his representative; or

(3.)—Partly by payment in money and partly by the grant of such lease as aforesaid.

Provision for difference as to amount or value of compensation.

25. In case of difference as to the amount or value of the compensation tendered, either party may present an application to the Court, on a paper bearing a stamp of eight annas, stating the matter in dispute and requesting a determination thereof.

On receiving such application the Court shall cause notice thereof to be served on the other party, and, after taking such evidence as the parties or either of them may adduce, and after such further enquiry (if any) as it may deem necessary, determine (as the case may be) the amount of the payment or the terms of the lease or both.

In determining such amount, the Court shall take into account any assistance given by the landlord, either directly in money, material or labour at the time of making such improvements, or indirectly by subsequently allowing the tenant to hold at a rate of rent more favourable than the rate at which he otherwise would have held.

The proceedings on any such application shall be deemed to be a suit for the purposes of chapter six (as to reference to arbitration) of the Code of Civil Procedure, and of section nine of Act No. XXIII of 1861, (*to amend Act VIII of* 1859.

Tender of lease for twenty years to bar right to compensation for improvements.

26. If in any case a landlord tenders to a tenant a lease of the land in his occupation, for a term of not less than twenty years from the date of the tender, at the annual rent then paid by the tenant, or at such other annual rent as may be agreed upon, such tender, if accepted by the tenant, shall bar any claim by him or his representative in respect of improvements previously made on such land by the tenant or the person from whom he has inherited.

Survey and Measurement.

Landlord's right to enter and measure lands.

27. Every landlord, his agents and surveyors, may at all reasonable times enter upon any land comprised in his estate for the purpose of surveying and measuring the same.

CHAPTER III.

COMMUTATION AND PAYMENT OF RENT IN KIND.

Commutation of rents in kind.

28. In any district in which a settlement of revenue is in progress, it shall be in the discretion of any officer employed in making or revising such settlement, in any case in which the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy is paid in kind, or by the estimated value of a portion of the crop, to commute, on the application either of the landlord or the tenant, such rent into a rent in money.

The amount of rent thus fixed shall be binding upon the parties concerned.

All decisions already passed by any such officer, commuting rents in kind or by valuation to rents in money, shall, subject to the same appeal as is given by this Act in respect of decisions passed in suits, be binding on the parties concerned.

Chief Commissioner may extend section 28, and declare officers to hear and decide cases thereunder.

29. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh may extend the provisions of section 28 to any district or portion of a district in which a settlement of revenue is not in progress;

and may declare what officers are empowered to hear and decide cases under this section;

and may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, make rules for the guidance of officers acting under this section and section 28, and from time to time, with the like sanction, alter and add to the rules so made:

Provided that such rules, alterations and additions are consistent with this Act.

Division or appraisement of produce taken for rent.

30. Wherever rent is taken by division of the produce in kind, or by estimate or appraisement of the standing crop or other procedure of a similar nature requiring the presence both of the tenant and landlord either personally or by a recognized agent, if either party neglect to be present at the proper period,

or if a dispute arise between the parties regarding such division, estimate, or appraisement, either party may present an application to the Court on a paper bearing a stamp of eight annas, requesting that a proper officer be deputed to make the division, estimate, or appraisement.

Procedure in case of dispute.

31. On receiving such application, the Court shall issue a written notice to the other party to attend on the date and at the place specified in the notice, and shall depute an officer before whom the division, estimate or appraisement shall be made.

The award of such officer in respect of such division, estimate or appraisement shall be final, unless within one month from the date thereof, either party institutes a suit to set it aside.

CHAPTER IV.

ENHANCEMENT AND FIXING RATES OF RENT.

A.—Tenants with Right of Occupancy.

Enhancement of rent of tenant with right of occupancy.

32. No tenant having a right of occupancy in any land shall, in case of dispute as to the rent to be paid in respect of such land, be liable to an enhancement of the rent except in pursuance of a decree made under this Act on some one of the following grounds (that is to say):

1st Ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is below the rate of rent usually paid by the same class of tenants having a right of occupancy for land of a similar description, and with similar advantages, situate in the same village.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall enhance his rent to such amount as the plaintiff demands, not exceeding such rate.

2nd Ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is more than 12½ per cent. below the rate of rent usually paid by tenants of the same class not having a right of occupancy for land of a similar description, and with similar advantages, situate in the same village.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall enhance his rent to such amount as the plaintiff demands, not exceeding such rate less 12½ per cent.

3rd Ground.—That the quantity of land held by him exceeds the quantity for which he has previously paid rent.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall decree rent for the land in excess at rates to be fixed by the first or the second of the Rules contained in this section, as the case may be.

Nothing contained in the previous part of this section shall affect the terms of any agreement in writing hereafter entered into between a landlord and tenant.

Term for re-enhancement, after decision fixing rent under section 32.

33. After a decision has been passed in accordance with section 32, no suit shall lie for re-enhancement of such rent until the expiration of five years from the date of such decision, except on the said third ground, or, in the case referred to in section 34, until by re-assessment, within the said term of five years, the revenue of such land has been increased.

Enhancement on re-assessment of revenue.

34. On such re-assessment, if the rent of such tenant cannot be enhanced under section 32, by reason of the absence of the grounds therein mentioned, the landlord may institute a suit to enhance the rent to a sum not exceeding double the average amount of the revenue imposed at such re-assessment upon land of a similar description and with similar advantages, held by tenants of the same class in the same village.

B.—Tenants not having Right of Occupancy.

Court not to enquire into propriety of rate of rent payable by tenant not having right of occupancy.

35. The Court shall in no case enquire into the propriety of the rate of rent payable by a tenant not having a right of occupancy.

The rent payable by such tenant for any land in his occupation shall be such amount as may be agreed upon between him and the landlord; or, if no such agreement has been made, such amount as was payable for the land in the last preceding year.

Suits in which there is evidence in writing of agreement to alter rent.

36. If in any suit between a landlord and a tenant not having a right of occupancy, the amount of rent payable by such tenant shall be disputed, he shall not be held liable to pay rent other than that payable by him for the last preceding year, unless the Court is satisfied by evidence in writing that the parties have agreed that the rent so payable shall be altered.

CHAPTER V.

EJECTMENT.

General Provisions.

Grounds on which tenant may contest liability to ejectment.

37. A tenant may contest his liability to be ejected from the land which he holds on any of the following grounds:—

First.—That he holds a lease or an agreement, or a decree of Court, under the terms of which he is not liable to such ejectment:

Second.—That he has a right of occupancy in the land:

Third.—And if he be a tenant not having a right of occupancy, that notice of ejectment has not been served upon him in manner provided by section 43.

Time of ejectment of tenant.

38. No tenant, except a sub-lessor, shall in any case, whether in execution of a decree or otherwise, be ejected from the land in his occupancy, except between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of June in any year after the passing of this Act; unless while his rent is in arrear, he has failed to cultivate the land in his possession in accordance with the terms on which he holds it.

Time of ejectment of sub-lessor.

39. A sub-lessor liable to be ejected under the provisions of this Act may be ejected at any time during his tenancy.

Ejectment for arrears of rent.

40. Any tenant, other than a sub-lessor, from whom an arrear of rent remains due on the fifteenth day of May in any year after the passing of this Act, and any sub-lessor from whom an arrear of rent remains due at any time during his tenancy may, subject to the provisions of sections 38, 39 and 41, be ejected from the land in respect of which the arrear is due.

Tenant with Right of Occupancy.

Ejectment of tenant having a right of occupancy.

41. No tenant having a right of occupancy, or holding under an unexpired lease, or special agreement, or decree of Court, shall be ejected otherwise than in execution of a decree for ejectment.

Provided that if the tenant have a right of occupancy in the land from which the landlord desires to eject him, the decree shall not be made unless at the date of the decree a decree against such tenant for an arrear of rent in respect of such land has remained unsatisfied for fifteen days or upwards.

Tenant without Right of Occupancy.

Ejectment of tenant not having a right of occupancy.

42. A tenant not having a right of occupancy and not holding under an unexpired lease or an agreement or a decree of Court, may be ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act; *first*, in execution of a decree for arrears of rent or for ejectment; or *second*, by notice given by his landlord in the manner described in section 43.

Notice.

Notice of ejectment of tenant not having right of occupancy.

43. The notice mentioned in section 42 shall be written in Hindí and in Urdu: it shall specify the land from which the tenant is to be ejected; and it shall inform him that if he means to dispute the ejectment, he must institute a suit for that purpose on or before the fifteenth day of May next after the service of the notice, or vacate the land on or before that date.

Service of Notice.

On the application of the landlord to the Tahsíldár, or officer authorized to serve such notices, the notice shall be served by such officer on or before the fifteenth day of April in each year, and the landlord shall pay the costs of service.

The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the tenant. But if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or, if he does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at the village *chaupál* or other conspicuous place in the village wherein the land is situate.

Cessation of Tenancy.

If notice is not contested, tenancy to be held to cease.

44. If the tenant on whom such notice of ejectment has been served, fails to institute a suit to contest his liability to be ejected on or before the fifteenth day of May next after the service, his tenancy of the land in respect of which the notice has been served shall be held to cease on that date, unless, after the service, the landlord has expressly authorized him to continue to occupy the land.

Assistance to eject.

When assistance to eject may be given by Court.

45. If no such suit be brought, and the landlord require the assistance of the Court to eject any person whose tenancy is alleged to have ceased under the provisions of section 44, he may apply for such assistance, and if the Court is satisfied that notice of ejectment was duly served on such person, it shall give such assistance accordingly:

Provided that nothing done by the Court under the previous part of this section shall affect the right of any tenant to institute a suit against his landlord on account of illegal ejectment and to recover compensation for the same.

Growing Crops.

Compensation to ejected tenant for growing crops.

46. Any tenant ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of any growing crops or other ungathered products of the earth belonging to such tenant, and being on the land at the time of his ejectment:

Provided that if the land shall have been sown or planted by the tenant after the service on him of the notice mentioned in section 42, he shall not be so entitled unless, after such service, the landlord has expressly authorized him to continue to occupy the land.

CHAPTER VI.

DISTRESS FOR ARREARS OF RENT.

Recovery of arrears of rent by distress.

47. When an arrear of rent is due from any tenant, the landlord may distrain the produce of the land in respect of which the arrear is due, subject to the rules contained in the following sections:

Proviso as to tenants who have given security for payment of rent.

Provided that when a tenant has given security for the payment of his rent, the produce of the land in respect of which such rent is payable, shall not be liable to distress so long as the security is in force.

No distress in certain cases.

48. Distress shall not be made for any arrear which has been due for a longer period than one year; nor for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable in the last preceding year for the land in respect of which the arrear is due, unless the tenant has agreed in writing to pay such excess, or unless he has been declared to be liable for the same by a decree of Court.

Power of distress by whom exercisable.

49. The power of distress, vested by section 47 in landlords, may be exercised by managers under the Court of Wards, managing agents and tahsíldárs of estates held under khám management, and other persons lawfully entrusted with the charge of land, and also by the agents

employed by landlords or any such persons as aforesaid in the collection of rent if expressly authorized by power of attorney to distrain:

Liability of principal of agent.

Provided that, if any such agent, purporting to act in the exercise of the said power, commits an act, which, under the provisions of this chapter, is illegal, the person employing such agent shall be liable, as well as the agent, to be sued for compensation for any injury caused by such act.

Distress by servants.

50. Any person empowered to distrain property under section 47 or 49, may employ a servant or other person to make the distress; but in every such case he shall give to such servant or person a written authority for the same, and the distress shall be made in the name and on the responsibility of the person giving such authority.

Crops liable to distress.

51. Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth, and crops or other products when reaped or gathered and deposited in any threshing-floor or place for treading out grain or the like, whether in the field or within a homestead, may be distrained by persons invested with powers of distress under this Act.

But no such crops or products, other than the produce of the land in respect of which an arrear of rent is due, or of land held under the same agreement, as the land in respect of which the arrear is due, and no grain or other produce after it has been stored by the cultivator, and no other property whatsoever, shall be liable to distress under this Act.

Demand of arrear before or at time of distress.

52. Before or at the time when any distress is made under this Act, the distrainer shall cause the defaulter to be served with a written demand for the amount of the arrear, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the demand is made.

The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally on the defaulter, but if he cannot be found, they shall be affixed at his usual place of residence, and shall thereupon be deemed to be duly served upon him.

Value of distress.

53. Unless the amount of the demand is immediately paid or tendered, the distrainer may distrain property as aforesaid of value as nearly as may be equal to the amount of the arrear with the costs of the distress; and shall prepare a list or description of the said property, and deliver a copy of the same to the owner, or if he be absent, affix it at his usual place of residence.

Service of list of property to be distrained.

Reaping and storing standing crops when distrained.

54. Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth may, notwithstanding the distress, be reaped or gathered by the tenant, and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose.

If the tenant neglect to do so, the distrainer may cause the said crops or products to be reaped or gathered, and, in such case, shall store the same either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

In either case, the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of some proper person appointed by the distrainer for the purpose.

If the crops or products do not, from their nature, admit of being stored, the distress shall be made (if at all) at least twenty days before the time when the crops or products or any part thereof would ordinarily be fit for cutting or gathering.

Application by distrainer in case of resistance.

55. If a distrainer is opposed, or apprehends resistance, and desires to obtain the assistance of a public officer, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may, if it think necessary, depute an officer to assist the distrainer in making the distress.

Withdrawal of distress on tender of arrear and costs.

56. If at any time after property has been distrained as aforesaid, and before the sale thereof as hereinafter provided, the owner tenders payment of the arrear demanded and of the costs of the distress, the distrainer shall receive the same, and give a receipt therefor, and shall forthwith withdraw the distress.

Application for sale.

57. Within five days from the time of storing any distrained crops or products, or if such crops or products do not, from their nature, admit of being stored, within five days from the time of making the distress, the distrainer shall apply for sale of the same to the proper officer authorized to sell property in satisfaction of decrees of the Court within whose jurisdiction the distrained property is situate.

Form of application.

58. The application shall be in writing: it shall contain a list or description of the property distrained, and it shall state the name of the defaulter, his place of residence, the amount due, and the place in which the distrained property is deposited.

Together with the application, the distrainer shall deliver to the proper officer the sum payable for the service of a notice upon the defaulter as hereinafter provided.

Procedure on receipt of application.

59. Immediately on receipt of the application, the proper officer shall send a copy of it to the Court, and shall serve a notice in the form contained in Schedule C hereto annexed or to the like effect on the person whose property has been distrained, requiring him either to pay the amount demanded, or within fifteen days from the receipt of the notice, to institute a suit to contest the demand.

The officer shall at the same time send to the Court, for the purpose of being put up at the Court-house, a proclamation fixing a day for the sale of the distrained property, not less than twenty days from the date of the proclamation: and shall deliver a copy of the proclamation to the peon charged with the service of the notice, to be put up by him in the place where the distrained property is deposited.

The proclamation shall contain a description of the property, and shall specify the demand for which it is sold and the place where the sale is to be held.

Suspension of sale on institution of suit.

60. If a suit is instituted in pursuance of the aforesaid notice, the Court shall send to the proper officer, or, if so requested by the owner of the distrained property, shall deliver to him, a certificate of the institution of the suit.

On such certificate being received by, or presented to, the proper officer, he shall suspend proceedings in regard to the sale:

Provided that if, in his opinion the property distrained is such that delay will cause damage thereto, he may direct its immediate sale.

Suit to contest distrainer's demand.

61. Any person whose property has been distrained as aforesaid, may institute a suit to contest the distrainer's demand at any time before the expiration of the fifteen days mentioned in section 59.

When such suit is instituted, the Court shall proceed in the manner prescribed in section 60.

If application for the sale of the property is afterwards made to the proper officer, he shall send a copy of the application to the Court, and suspend further proceedings pending the decision of the case.

Withdrawal of distress on execution of bond.

62. The person whose property has been distrained may, at the time of instituting any such suit as aforesaid, or at any subsequent period, execute a bond with one or more surety or sureties, for an amount not less than double the value of the property so distrained, binding himself to pay whatever sum may be adjudged to be due from him with costs of suit.

When such bond is executed, the Court shall give to the owner of the property a certificate to that effect, or, if he so requests, shall serve the distrainer with notice of the same.

Upon such certificate being presented to the distrainer by the owner of the property, or served on him by order of the Court, the property shall be released from distress.

Proceeding with sale, if, on expiration of time fixed, no suit is instituted.

63. On the expiration of the period fixed in the proclamation of sale, if the institution of a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer has not been certified to the proper officer in the manner hereinbefore provided, he shall, unless the said demand, with such costs of the distress as are allowed by him, be discharged in full, proceed, with the sanction of the Court, to sell the property, or such part thereof as may be necessary.

Place and manner of sale.

64. The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is deposited, or at the nearest ganj, bázár or other place of public resort, if the proper officer thinks that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

The property shall be sold by public auction in one or more lots as the officer holding the sale thinks advisable; and if the demand, with the costs of distress and sale, be satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distress shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

Postponement of sale where fair price is not offered.

65. If on the property being put up for sale, a price which the officer holding the sale shall think fair be not offered, and if the owner of the property or his recognized agent apply to have the sale postponed until the next day or (if a market be held at the place of sale) until the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until such day, and shall be then completed at whatever price may be offered.

Payment of purchase money.

66. The price of every lot shall be paid in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks fit; and in default of such payment, the property shall be put up again and resold.

When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate stating the property purchased by him and the price paid therefor.

Proceeds of sale.

67. The officer holding the sale shall deduct from the proceeds one anna for every rupee and fraction of a rupee, on account of the expenses attending the sale.

He shall then pay to the distrainer the expenses incurred by him on account of the distress and of the issue of the notice and proclamation of sale prescribed in section 59, to such amount as, after examination of the statement of expenses furnished by the distrainer, the officer thinks proper to allow.

The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, and the surplus (if any) shall be delivered to the person whose property has been sold.

Officers holding sales not to purchase.

68. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, such officers, are forbidden to purchase, either directly or indirectly, property sold by such officers.

Illegal acts of distrainer to be reported.

69. The officer mentioned in section 57 shall bring to the notice of the Court any illegal act which shall come to his knowledge as having been committed by any person in making a distress under this Act.

If in any case, on proceeding to hold a sale under this Act, such officer finds that the owner has not received due notice of the distress and intended sale, he shall postpone the sale and report the case to the Court, and the Court shall direct the issue of another notice and proclamation of sale under section 59, or make such other order as it thinks proper.

Recovery of expenses if no sale takes place.

70. When such officer has gone to any place for the purpose of holding a sale, and no sale takes place, either for the reason stated in section 69, or because the distrainer's demand

has been previously satisfied, the said charge on account of expenses attending the sale shall be leviable by the officer, and shall be calculated on the value of the distrained property, as estimated by him, unless the distrainer's demand has been satisfied before the day fixed for the sale, and notice of such satisfaction has been given by him to the officer.

If the distrainer's demand be not satisfied until the day fixed for the sale, the charge shall be paid by the owner of the property, and may be recovered by sale of such portion thereof as may be necessary.

In every other case the charge shall be paid by the distrainer, and may be recovered under the warrant of the Court by attachment and sale of his property:

Provided that in no case shall an amount exceeding ten rupees be recoverable under this section.

Second proclamation of sale when arrears are adjudged to be due.

71. When a suit has been instituted to contest a distrainer's demand, and the property has not been released on security, if the demand or any portion of it shall be adjudged to be due, the Court shall issue an order to the proper officer authorizing the sale of the property.

On the application of the distrainer (which shall be made within five days from the receipt of such order by such officer), such officer shall publish a second proclamation in the manner prescribed in section 59, fixing another day for the sale of the distrained property, not less than five nor more than ten days from the date of the proclamation; and, unless the amount adjudged to be due with costs of distress be paid immediately, shall proceed to sell the property in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Distrainer to prove the arrear in suits to contest his demand.

72. In all suits instituted to contest a distrainer's demand the defendant must prove the arrear in the same manner as if he had himself brought a suit for the amount under the foregoing provisions of this Act.

If the demand or any part thereof is found to be due, the Court shall make a decree for the amount in favour of the distrainer.

Such amount may be recovered by sale of the distrained property as provided in section 71, and if the distress has not been withdrawn, and if any balance remain due after such sale, by execution of the decree against the person and any other property of the defaulter, or if the distrained property have been released on security, by execution of the decree against the person and property of the defaulter, and, if his surety has been made a party to the suit, against the person and property of such surety.

Compensation for vexatious distress.

73. If the distress is adjudged to be vexatious or groundless, the Court, besides directing the release of the distrained property, may award such compensation to the plaintiff as it thinks fit, not exceeding twice the value of the property distrained.

Suit by third party claiming property distrained.

74. If any person claims, as his own property which has been distrained for arrears of rent alleged to be due from any other person, the claimant may institute a suit against the distrainer and such other person to try the right to the property, in the same manner and under the same rules as to the time of instituting the suit and as to the consequent postponement of sale, as a person whose property has been distrained for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from him, may institute a suit to contest the demand.

Release on giving security.

75. When any such suit is instituted, the property may be released upon security for its value being given to the satisfaction of the Court.

Order if claim dismissed.

If the claim is dismissed, the Court shall make an order in favour of the distrainer for the sale of the property or the recovery of its value, as the case may be.

Compensation for distress of stranger's property.

If the claim is upheld, the Court shall order the release of the distrained property, and may award such compensation as it thinks fit, not exceeding twice the value of the property distrained.

Landlord's prior claim to distrainable produce in possession of defaulting tenant.

76. No claim to any produce of land liable to distress under this Act, and found at the time of the distress in the possession of a defaulting tenant, whether such claim be in respect of a previous sale, mortgage, or otherwise, shall bar the landlord's prior claim, nor shall any attachment in execution of a decree of any civil Court prevail against such claim.

Stranger claiming to be landlord and to have right of distress to be made a party.

77. Whenever property has been distrained for an arrear of rent, and a suit has been instituted to contest the demand, and the right to distrain for such arrear is claimed by or on behalf of any person other than the distrainer, on the ground of such other person being actually and in good faith in the receipt and enjoyment of the rent of the land, such other person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him before and up to the commencement of the suit, shall be enquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of such inquiry:

Provided that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of any person having a title to the rent of the land, to establish such title in a Court of competent jurisdiction, by suit instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Suit for illegal distress.

78. Any person whose property has been distrained for the recovery of a demand not justly due, or of a demand due or alleged to be due from some other person, and who is prevented by any sufficient cause from bringing a suit to contest the demand or try the right to the property, as the case may be, within the period allowed by sections 59 and 74, and whose property is

in consequence brought to sale, may institute a suit to recover compensation for any injury which he has sustained from the distress or sale.

Suit for illegal act of distrainer.

79. If any person empowered to distrain property, or employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, distrains or sells any property for the recovery of an arrear of rent alleged to be due otherwise than according to the provisions of this Act,

or if any distrained property is lost, damaged or destroyed, by reason of the distrainer not having taken proper precaution for the due keeping and preservation thereof,

or if the distress is not immediately withdrawn when any provision of this Act requires such withdrawal,

the owner of the property may institute a suit to recover compensation for any injury which he has thereby sustained.

Suit for distress or sale falsely purporting to be under this Act.

80. If any person not empowered by this Act to distrain or sell, nor duly authorized for that purpose by a person so empowered, purports to distrain or sell any property under this Act, the owner of such property may institute a suit to recover compensation from the person so distraining or selling for any injury which the plaintiff has sustained from the distress or sale.

Such suit shall not affect the defendant's liability to be prosecuted under any law for the time being in force.

Procedure in case of resistance to distress.

81. If any person resists a distress of property duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely removes any distrained property, the Court, upon complaint being made within ten days from the date of such resistance or removal, shall cause the person accused to be arrested and brought before the Court with all convenient speed, and the Court shall proceed forthwith to try the case.

If the case cannot be at once heard and determined, the Court may, if it think fit, require the party arrested to give security for his person, whenever the same may be required, and, in default of such security, may commit him to the civil jail until the case is tried.

Punishment of offender.

82. If such resistance or removal of property be proved, the Court may order the offender to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, together with all costs and expenses incurred in the case or in making the distress, and, in default of payment, may order him to be imprisoned in the civil jail until payment is made: Provided that no such imprisonment shall continue for more than six months.

CHAPTER VII.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS.

Suits cognizable.

Suits cognizable under this Act.

83. The Courts of Revenue in Oudh shall take cognizance of the following descriptions of suits, and such suits shall be heard and determined in the said Courts in the manner provided in this Act, and not otherwise:—

A.—Suits by a Landlord.

(1).—For the delivery by a tenant of the counterpart of a lease under section 9;

(2).—For arrears of rent;

(3).—For the enhancement of the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy;

(4).—For the ejectment of a tenant or for cancelling any lease on account of the non-payment of arrears of rent, or on account of a breach of the conditions of such lease;

(5).—Suits by landlords against patwáris or agents employed by landlords in the management of land or the collection of revenue or rent, or against the sureties of such patwáris or agents for money received or accounts kept by such patwáris or agents in the course of such employment, or for papers in their possession, or for the rendering and settlement of accounts.

B.—Suits by an Under-proprietor or a Tenant.

(6).—For establishing a right of occupancy;

(7).—For the delivery by a landlord of a lease;

(8).—For contesting a notice of ejectment;

(9).—For compensation—

on account of illegal enforcement of payment of rent, or of any sum in excess of rent due,

or on account of the refusal of receipts or acknowledgments for rent paid or tendered,

or on account of illegal ejectment,

or on account of the value of standing crops under section 46;

(10).—For the recovery of the occupancy of any land from which an under-proprietor or tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord;

(11).—For contesting the exercise of the power of distraint conferred on landlords and others by this Act, or any acts purporting to be done in exercise of the said power, or for compensation for illegal distraint;

(12).—For abatement of rent in accordance with the provisions of section 19;

(13).—For the recovery of compensation for improvements in accordance with the provisions of section 22.

C.—Suits regarding the Division or Appraisement of Produce.

(14).—Suits under section 31, regarding the division, estimate, or appraisement of the produce of land.

D.—Suits by, and against, Lumberdárs, Co-sharers and Muáfidárs.

(15).—Suits by a sharer against a lumberdár or co-sharer for share of the profits of an estate, or any part thereof, or for the rendering and settlement of accounts in respect of such profits;

(16).—Suits by a lumberdár or pattidár who is entitled to collect the rents of the patti, for arrears of revenue or rent payable through him by the

co-sharers whom he represents, and by a lumberdár for village-expénses and other dues for which the co-sharers may be responsible to him, or against a joint lumberdár for compensation for revenue or rent paid by such lumberdár on account of such joint lumberdár;

(17).—Suits by co-sharers against lumberdárs, or by proprietors or lessees against muáfídárs or assignees of revenue, for compensation on account of exaction in excess of revenue or rent, or on account of the refusal of receipts or acknowledgments for revenue or rent paid or tendered;

(18).—Suits by muáfídárs or assignees of revenue for arrears of revenue.

Grades of Courts.

Grades of Courts for the purposes of this Act.

84. For the purposes of this Act, the Courts of Revenue shall consist of six grades of Courts, namely—

(1).—The Court of the Assistant Collector of the second class;

(2).—The Court of the Assistant Collector of the first class;

(3).—The Court of the Deputy Collector;

(4).—The Court of the Collector;

(5).—The Court of the Commissioner;

(6).—The Court of the Financial Commissioner.

Chief Commissioner may declare grade of Tahsíldár or Assistant Commissioner.

85. Subject to any orders that may from time to time be issued by the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh shall have power to declare to which of the first three grades any Assistant Commissioner shall belong, and to invest any Tahsíldár with the powers of any of the same grades.

Deputy Commissioner to have Collector's powers.

86. The Deputy Commissioner shall exercise the powers of a Collector under this Act.

Settlement officers may be invested with powers of Collector, &c., under this Act.

87. Subject to any orders in this behalf that may from time to time be made by the Governor General of India in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh may invest any officer employed in making or revising settlements of revenue with all or any of the powers of a Collector, or Deputy Collector, or Assistant Collector, under this Act.

Jurisdiction of Assistant Collector of the second class.

88. The Court of the Assistant Collector of the second class shall have power to try and determine suits of the descriptions mentioned in clauses 1, 2, 7, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of section 83, of which the subject-matter does not exceed one hundred rupees in value or amount.

Jurisdiction of Assistant Collector of the first class.

89. The Court of the Assistant Collector of the first class shall have power to try and determine suits of the descriptions referred to in the last preceding section of which the subject-matter does not exceed five hundred rupees in value or amount.

Jurisdiction of Deputy Collector.

90. The Court of the Deputy Collector shall have power to try and determine suits of every description of which the subject-matter does not exceed five thousand rupees in value or amount.

Jurisdiction of Collector.

91. The Court of the Collector shall have power to try and determine suits of every description and of any amount, and to hear appeals from the decisions in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act) from the orders of the Assistant Collectors, and, in suits under clauses 2, 5, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 of section 83, from such decisions and orders of the Deputy Collectors.

Whenever the state of the public business requires it, the Chief Commissioner may invest any Deputy Collector with the powers of a Collector for the trial and determination of suits and appeals under this Act, other than appeals from the decisions of such Deputy Collector, and may, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, invest any Collector with all or any of the powers of a Commissioner under this Act.

Jurisdiction of Commissioner.

92. The Court of the Commissioner shall have power to hear and determine appeals from decisions in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure) from the orders of the Collectors and Deputy Collectors, except as otherwise provided in sections 91, 95 and 102.

Jurisdiction of Financial Commissioner.

93. The Court of the Financial Commissioner shall have power to hear and determine appeals from the decisions in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure) from the orders, of the Commissioners, and also special appeals, as provided in the said Code, from the decisions passed in regular appeal by the Collectors and by the Commissioners.

Appeals.

Time for presenting appeals.

94. The memorandum of appeal prepared in the form and containing the particulars mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be presented to the Court empowered to hear the appeal within the period hereinafter specified, unless the appellant shall show sufficient cause, to the satisfaction of such Court, for not having presented the memorandum within such period; that is to say, thirty days if the appeal lie to the Collector, six weeks if the appeal lie to the Commissioner, and ninety days if the appeal lie to the Financial Commissioner.

The period shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the day on which the decision or order appealed against was passed, and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree or order from which the appeal is made.

Applications for the admission of special appeals shall be presented in the Court of the Financial Commissioner within the period hereinbefore fixed for the presentation of a memorandum of appeal.

95. In suits under clauses 2, 5, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 of section 83, and in appeals from decisions in such suits tried and decided by a Commissioner or Collector, if the amount sued for does not exceed one hundred rupees, the judgment shall be final, except as hereinafter provided, unless in any such suit a question of right to enhance or otherwise vary the rent of a tenant, or any question relating to a title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, has been determined by the judgment.

No appeal, except in certain cases, from Collector's decree for money below one hundred rupees

In such case the judgment shall be open to appeal in the manner provided in this Act.

Distribution of Business.

96. The Deputy Commissioner may direct the business in the Courts subordinate to him, whether or not they hold their sittings in the same place, to be distributed among such Courts in such way as he shall think fit.

Deputy Commissioner may distribute business in subordinate Courts.

Transfer of Suits and Appeals.

97. The Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any suit instituted in any Court subordinate to him, and try such suit himself, or refer it for trial to any other such Court competent to try the same.

Transfer of suits from subordinate Courts to Commissioner's or Collector's Court.

The Commissioner may also withdraw any appeal instituted in the Court of any Collector subordinate to him, and try the appeal himself, or refer it for trial to the Court of any other Collector in his division.

Withdrawal or reference of appeals.

98. The Financial Commissioner may order that any suit or appeal which shall be instituted in or presented to any Court subordinate to him, shall be transferred to any other such Court competent to try or hear the subject-matter of the same.

Financial Commissioner may transfer suits and appeals from one subordinate Court to another.

Miscellaneous.

99. In the performance of their duties under this Act, the Collectors shall be subject to the direction and control of the Commissioners and of the Financial Commissioner; and the Deputy Collectors and Assistant Collectors shall be subject to the direction and control of the Deputy Commissioners to whom they are respectively subordinate:

General subordination of Courts.

Provided that nothing in this section shall empower the Financial Commissioner or any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner to interfere in any way not authorized by this Act with any decision or order in a suit.

Proviso.

100. All suits, which, under the provisions of this Act, may be brought by or against landlords, may be brought by or against managing agents or tahsildárs of khám estates held under khám management, whether such estates are the property of Government or not.

Suits by or against managing agents or tahsildárs of khám estates.

101. No sharer in a joint estate, under-proprietary or other tenure in which a division of land has not been made among the sharers, shall exercise any of the powers conferred by this Act in regard to the recovery of arrears of rent, enhancement of rent, ejectment of tenants or distress, otherwise than through a manager authorized to collect the rents on behalf of all the sharers.

Sharer to exercise certain powers only through manager or lumberdár.

In pattídárí estates or tenures such powers shall be exercised only through a lumberdár or through the pattídár who is entitled to collect the rents of the pattí.

102. If any landlord, under-proprietor, or tenant has, without his consent, been dispossessed of any land otherwise than by due course of law, such landlord, under-proprietor or tenant, or any person claiming through him, shall be entitled to recover possession thereof notwithstanding any other title has been set up, provided that he makes application to the Court to recover possession of the land within three months from the time of the dispossession.

Recovery of land of which applicant has been illegally dispossessed.

But nothing in this section shall bar the person from whom possession has been so recovered, or any other person, from instituting a suit to establish his title to such land and to recover possession thereof.

The application mentioned in the first clause of this section shall be heard by the Collector or Deputy Collector only, and no appeal shall lie from any order passed thereon, nor shall any review of such order be allowed.

103. The Courts may sit for the hearing and determining suits and appeals, and for disposing of other business under this Act, in any place within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions:

Courts may sit anywhere within limits of their jurisdiction.

Provided that every hearing and decision shall be in open Court, and that the parties to the suit or their authorized agents shall have had due notice to attend at such place.

CHAPTER VIII.

LIMITATION OF SUITS.

104. Except as herein otherwise provided, and subject to the provisions as to legal disability contained in any law for the limitation of suits for the time being in force in Oudh, all suits under this Act shall be instituted within one year from the date of the accruing of the cause of action.

General limitation.

105. Suits for the delivery of leases or the counterparts of leases may be instituted at any time during the tenancy.

Suits for delivery of leases or counterparts.

106. Suits for the recovery of arrears of rent of revenue, or of a share of profits, shall, except in the case mentioned in section 16, be instituted within three years from the date on which

Suits for arrears of rent, or revenue or share of profits.

the arrear or share of profit claimed shall have become due.

Suits against agents for money, or delivery of accounts or papers.

107. Suits for the recovery of money in the hands of an agent, or for the settlement of accounts or delivery of papers by an agent, may be brought at any time during the continuance of the agency, or within one year after its determination, or, in the case of claims legally cognizable at the date of the passing of this Act, within one year after such date.

Suits regarding distress, division of produce, &c.

108. Suits regarding distress under section 74, 78, 79 or 80, and suits regarding the division, estimate, or appraisement of the produce of land, shall be commenced within three months from the date of the accruing of the cause of action.

CHAPTER IX.

PROCEDURE.

Civil Procedure Code to be the procedure under this Act

109. Subject to the exceptions and provisoes under which the Code of Civil Procedure was extended to Oudh, as contained in the Notification republished in Schedule D hereto annexed, the provisions of the said Code shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, apply to all suits, appeals and proceedings under this Act:

Provided that the said Notification shall be read as if the words "Financial Commissioner" were substituted for the words "Judicial Commissioner," and that section 244 of the said Code shall be read as if for the word "Court," the word "Commissioner" were substituted:

Provided also that the words "ancestral property" in the said Notification shall be held to include the property in land of persons admitted to engagement for the land-revenue at the summary settlement of 1858-59.

Particulars to be added to plaint.

110. In addition to the particulars required by section 26 of the said Code to be specified in the plaint, the plaint shall contain the following particulars:—

1st.—The name of the village or estate, and of the pargana, in which the land to which the suit relates is situate;

2nd.—If the suit be for the recovery of an arrear of rent, or for the enhancement or abatement of rent, or for the ejectment of a tenant, or for contesting a notice of enhancement of rent, or for contesting a notice for the ejectment of a tenant, or for the recovery of the occupancy or possession of any land, the plaint shall specify the extent, situation and designation of the land to which the suit relates, and where fields have been marked in a Government survey, the number (if it be possible to give it) of each field;

3rd.—If the suit be for the recovery of an arrear of rent or revenue, the plaint shall specify the yearly rent or revenue of the land, the amount (if any) received on account of the year or years for which the claim is made, the amount in arrear, and the time in respect of which it is alleged to be due;

4th.—If the suit be for the delivery of a lease or the counterpart of a lease, the plaint shall specify all the particulars mentioned in section 7.

Third person claiming rent to be made a party.

111. When in any suit between a landlord and an under-proprietor or tenant, the right to receive the rent of the land is claimed by a third person, on the ground that he, or a person through whom he claims, has actually and in good faith received and enjoyed such rent up to the time of the commencement of the suit, such third person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him or the person through whom he claims shall be enquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of such inquiry:

Provided always that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of any party having a legal right to the rent of such land to establish his title thereto in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Summons to defendant to be for final disposal.

112. In all suits under this Act, the summons to the defendant shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

Set-off in suits for arrears of rent.

113. In a suit to recover an arrear of rent no set-off shall be allowed against the claim, except such amount as may be due to the defendant on an unexecuted decree under this Act against the plaintiff.

Defendant may pay money into Court.

114. In any suit under this Act involving a claim to money, the defendant may, at any stage of the suit, deposit in Court such sum of money as he considers a satisfaction in full of the plaintiff's claim, together with the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of such deposit.

Notice of the deposit shall be given to the plaintiff, and the amount deposited shall be paid to him on his application.

No interest shall be allowed to a plaintiff on any sum paid by the defendant into Court from the date of such payment, whether such sum be in full of the plaintiff's claim or fall short thereof.

Procedure for balance where defendant pays less than amount claimed.

115. In any case in which the defendant deposits less than the amount claimed by the plaintiff, nothing in section 114 shall bar the plaintiff from proceeding in the suit for the recovery of the balance.

Dismissal of suit for lease or counterpart, in absence of written evidence of agreement.

116. If a tenant not having a right of occupancy institute a suit against a landlord for the delivery of a lease, or a landlord institute a suit against a tenant not having a right of occupancy for the delivery of the counterpart of a lease, and the parties do not agree in respect of the particulars which such lease or counterpart is to contain, the Court shall dismiss the suit,

unless evidence in writing is produced which shall satisfy the Court that an agreement has been entered into between the parties in accordance with which such lease or counterpart ought to be delivered.

Collector may make local enquiry.

117. The local enquiry described in section 180 of the Code of Civil Procedure may also, if he think fit, be made by the Collector in person or other officer presiding in the Court, and the provisions of the said Code regarding local inquiries shall apply to such inquiries made by such Collector or other officer.

In such cases the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, after completing the inquiry, shall record on the proceedings such observations as he thinks fit, and the observations so recorded shall be received as evidence in the suit.

As to Decrees.

Time within which execution may be had.

118. No process of execution shall be issued on a decree under this Act after the lapse of three years from the date of such decree.

Immediate execution of decree.

119. When a decree for money is made in any suit under this Act, the Court may, on the oral application of the party in whose favour the decree is passed, direct immediate execution thereof in the manner described in section 13 of Act No. XXIII of 1861 *(to amend Act VIII of* 1859.*)*

Decree for enhancement to state date from which it is to take effect.

120. When a decree in favour of the plaintiff is made in a suit for an enhancement of rent, the Court shall declare the date from which such enhancement shall take effect.

Enforcement of decree for delivery of papers or accounts.

121. If the decree be for the delivery of papers or accounts, it may be enforced by the imprisonment in the civil jail of the party against whom it is made, or by the attachment of his property, or by both imprisonment and attachment.

The imprisonment and attachment may be continued until he complies with the terms of the decree:

Provided that no person shall be imprisoned under this section for a longer period than six months.

Decrees for lease or counterpart to specify particulars.

122. A decree for the delivery of a lease or of the counterpart of a lease shall specify all the particulars mentioned in section 7, and such other particulars as to the Court seem fit.

Court after decree may grant lease or counterpart, in case of defendant's refusal.

123. If the decree be for the delivery of a lease or the counterpart of a lease, and the party ordered to deliver such lease or counterpart neglects or refuses so to do, the Court may grant a lease or counterpart in conformity with the terms of the decree, and such lease or counterpart shall have the same effect as if delivered by the party against whom the decree was passed.

Execution to be first made against moveable property.

124. If the decree be for money, no process in execution shall issue against the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor, other than attachment of such property, unless satisfaction of the decree cannot be obtained against his moveable property.

Sale of under-proprietary right in execution of decree for arrears of rent.

125. If the decree be for an arrear of rent due in respect of an under-proprietary right, the interest of the judgment-debtor in such right may, subject to the provisions of this Act, be sold in execution of the decree:

Provided that no such sale shall be allowed unless it appear to the Deputy Commissioner that satisfaction of the decree cannot be made in the manner referred to in sections 243 and 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

If it appear to the Court that such satisfaction can be made, the Court may exercise the powers given to it by the said section 243, although no application has been made by the judgment-debtor.

Appointment of Deputy Commissioner as manager.

The Deputy Commissioner may be appointed manager under the same section. When he has been so appointed, he may exercise for the satisfaction of the decree against the judgment-debtor, all the powers which, under any law in force in Oudh, he might have exercised for the recovery of an arrear of revenue due by such judgment-debtor to the Government.

Registration of incumbrance created by under-proprietor.

126. No beneficial lease or other incumbrance hereafter created on his tenure by any under-proprietor shall be valid, in the event of the sale of his rights and interests in execution of a decree for arrears of rent, unless such incumbrance has been registered under any rules or law for the time being in force in Oudh, within four months after the creation thereof, and not less than thirty days before the date of attachment of such rights and interests.

Proprietor's lien for rent payable by under-proprietor.

127. When an under-proprietor creates any such incumbrance, and fails to pay to the proprietor all or any part of the rent subsequently accruing in respect of the land subject to the incumbrance, the incumbrancer shall be liable to pay to the proprietor the whole or such part as aforesaid of the said rent, unless the proprietor has agreed in writing to waive any claim which he might otherwise have made on the incumbrancer under this section.

Right of pre-emption at execution-sales.

128. When land is sold in execution of a decree under this Act, and the land or any lot thereof has been knocked down to a stranger, any co-sharer, other than the judgment-debtor, may, before sunset on the day of sale, claim to take the land or lot, as the case may be, at the sum at which it was so knocked down.

If the land be an under-proprietary tenure, a like claim may also be made by the proprietor.

Any claim made under this section shall be allowed: Provided that if a claim to the same land or lot be made by a proprietor as well as by a co-sharer, the claim of the co-sharer shall be

preferred: Provided also that no claim shall be allowed unless the claimant fulfil all the conditions of the sale binding on a purchaser.

SCHEDULE A.*

(See Section 15.)

I, A. B., of &c., solemnly declare that I did personally [*or* by my agent C. D.] on the day of tender payment to E. F. at (the place where the {revenue / rent} of the lands at , held *or* cultivated by me under [*or* from *or* jointly with] the said E. F., are usually payable) of the sum of rupees as and for the whole amount due from me in respect of the {revenue / rent} of the said lands from the month of to the month of both inclusive. I further declare that the said E. F. refused to accept the said sum so tendered [*or* to give me a receipt in full, forthwith, for the sum so tendered]. And I declare that, to the best of my belief, the sum of rupees so tendered, and which I now desire to pay into Court, is the full amount which I owe the said E. F. on account of the {revenue / rent} of the said lands from the month of to the month of both inclusive, and that I owe the said E. F. no further sum on account of the {revenue / rent} of the said lands.

I the person named in the above declaration, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

SCHEDULE B.†

(See Section 15.)

Court of the of
Dated the day of 18
To E. F., of &c.

With reference to the within declaration, you are hereby informed that the sum of rupees therein mentioned, is now in deposit in this Court, and that the above sum will be paid to you or your duly authorized agent on application. And take notice that if you have any further claim or demand whatsoever to make against the said A. B. in respect of the rent of the said lands, you must institute a suit in Court for the establishment of such claim or demand within six calendar months from this date, otherwise your claim will be for ever barred.

SCHEDULE C.

(See Section 59.)

Office of officer appointed to sell distrained property.

A. B.—Distrainer.

Whereas the said A. B. has applied to have the distrained property specified below sold for the recovery of alleged to be due to him as arrears of rent, you are hereby required either to pay the said sum to the said A. B., or to institute a suit before the Court to contest the demand within fifteen days from the receipt of this notice, failing which the property will be sold.

Dated this day of 186

SCHEDULE D.

(See Section 109.)

Under the provisions of section 385 of Act No. VIII of 1859, and section 3 of Act No. IV of 1860, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, from 1st January 1862, Act VIII of 1859 is extended to the Province of Oudh, subject to the following exceptions and provisoes:—

1. Section 3 shall be subject to the following proviso:—

Provided that the Judicial Commissioner or any other Court exercising any appellate jurisdiction within the Province of Oudh, may, at any time within one year from the time of the passing or execution of any judgment or order by any Court subordinate to the said Appellate Court, call for such judgment or proceedings without any regular appeal or application for review having been preferred against the same, and may, if he or it shall see sufficient grounds, revise and alter, or reverse or confirm the same. But that in such case, before revising, altering or reversing any one judgment or order, the said Judicial Commissioner, or it, shall cause the same notice to be given to the party in whose favour the said judgment or order was pronounced, and the same opportunity to such party to be heard in support thereof, and the same proceedings to be taken as if a memorandum of appeal had been filed by the party aggrieved thereby.

2. Section 17 is excepted, and the term recognized agent is defined as follows, *viz.*, a permanent servant, partner, relation, or friend, whom the Court may admit as a fit person to represent a party, and especially persons holding powers of attorney from absent parties, persons carrying on business on behalf of bankers and traders, managing agents of landholders, nearest male relations of women, and persons *ex-officio* authorized to act for Government, or for any Prince or Chief.

3. Section 111 shall be subject to the following limitation:—It shall not be obligatory on the Court to decide *ex parte* in the absence of defendant, but the Court may proceed to compel his attendance under the following rule, being the rule now in force in Oudh:—

Rule.—If the defendant does not appear, it shall be at the discretion of the Court to issue a warrant to arrest him and detain him till another day appointed for the hearing of the case, and to attach his property.

4. Section 172.—So much of this section as requires that the whole of the evidence shall be taken down in writing in the language in ordinary use is excepted, and the record made by the hand of the Judge, under the following rule, being the rule now in force in Oudh, shall be taken as a record of the evidence:—

* If this declaration is made by an agent, it must be altered accordingly.

† This is to be by endorsement on a copy of the declaration under Schedule A. made by the person paying the money into Court.

Rule.—An intelligible note of the essential points of the evidence of each witness is to be taken at the time and in the course of oral examination by the officer who tries the case, in his own language. The notes must be legible, complete, and properly arranged, must attest the presence of the witness at the time, and mark every postponement and change of time and scene, so that their *bonâ fide* character may be apparent. Every essential point must be noted, but mere surplusage may be omitted. These notes shall be filed, and shall form part of the record of the case: Provided that in cases tried by a European officer, who has not passed the examination in the native languages prescribed for Assistant Commissioners exercising special powers, the evidence of witnesses shall also be recorded at length in their own language.

Section 205.—So much of this section as renders land liable to sale in execution of a decree, will be subject to the restrictions on the sale of land prescribed by the following rule, being the local rule now in force in Oudh :—

Rule.—No ancestral property in land shall be sold in satisfaction of a decree, without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner; and before acquired property in land shall be so sold, the permission of the Divisional Commissioner shall be obtained.

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The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd July 1868:—

No. 18 of 1868.

A Bill to enable Municipalities to provide for Lock-Hospitals.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable all Municipalities in British India to provide out of the municipal funds for the maintenance of Lock-Hospitals and generally for the prevention of contagious venereal disease; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to Municipal Committees to devote funds to maintaining Lock-Hospitals, &c.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act of the Governor General of India in Council, of the Governor of Madras in Council, of the Governor of Bombay in Council, of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council, or in any other law for the time being in force,

it shall be lawful for every Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, or other Body of persons duly appointed to conduct the affairs of a municipality in British India to pay out of the funds at their disposal,

towards the maintenance of the hospital provided under section twelve of Act No. XIV of 1868 *(for the prevention of certain contagious diseases)* within the limits of the place for which they are so appointed,

and towards defraying the cost of the medical treatment, lodging, clothing and food of the women detained in such hospital, and of the allowance provided under section nineteen of the same Act for the subsistence of prostitutes residing within the limits aforesaid,

such part as may from time to time be agreed on by and between the Corporation, Committee or Body and the Local Government of the total cost of the said maintenance, treatment, lodging, clothing, food and allowance as annually estimated by such Government.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to enable Municipalities to contribute towards the expenses attending the introduction of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act. Those expenses are so considerable that the Government of India may be unable, unless aided out of local resources, to introduce the Act into many places where its provisions are urgently required. The Bill is merely an enabling measure, and the amount of the contribution will from time to time be determined by agreement between the Local Government and the Municipality concerned.

H. S. MAINE.

SIMLA,
The 8th July 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th July 1868:—

No. 19 OF 1868.

A Bill to provide against European Vagrancy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS numerous persons of European extraction are at present wandering in a destitute condition throughout India, and whereas such conduct is prejudicial to public order, and it is expedient to prevent the same; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—*Preliminary.*

Short title. Commencement of Act.

1. This Act may be called "The European Vagrancy Act, 1868," and shall come into operation on such day as the Governor General of India in Council shall by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoint in this behalf.

Interpretation clause. 'Vagrant.'

2. In this Act—"vagrant" means a person of European extraction found asking for alms or wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence:

"Magistrate." "Master of a ship."

"Magistrate" means, within the limits of the Presidency Towns, a Police Magistrate, and, outside those limits, any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate;

And "master of a ship" includes any person in charge of a decked vessel.

II.—*Procedure.*

Power to require apparent vagrant to go before Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or Superintendent of Police.

3. Any Police officer may require any person who is apparently a vagrant to go to and appear before the nearest Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or Superintendent of Police.

Where the distance from the place where the person apparently a vagrant is found to such Police Magistrate, Justice or Superintendent exceeds ten miles, the Police officer may require the person apparently a vagrant to go, in the first instance, to the nearest Police station, whence he shall be forwarded by the officer in charge of the station to the nearest Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or Superintendent of Police.

Summary inquiry into vagrant's circumstances.

4. The Police Magistrate, Justice or Superintendent shall make a summary inquiry into the circumstances and character of the alleged vagrant; and if he is satisfied that such person is a vagrant he shall record in his office a declaration to that effect. If he is further of opinion that the vagrant is not likely to obtain employment at once, he shall require him to go to a Government work-house, and shall draw out an order to that effect.

The vagrant shall then be placed in charge of the Police for the purpose of being forwarded to the work-house, and the said order shall be a sufficient authority to the Police for retaining him in their charge while he is on his way to the work-house, and to the Governor of the work-house for receiving and detaining such vagrant.

Forwarding vagrant to place of employment.

5. Where the officer making the inquiry mentioned in section four is of opinion that the vagrant is likely to obtain employment in any part of the territories subject to the Local Government to which he is desirous of proceeding, such officer may in his discretion forward the vagrant to such place in charge of the Police and draw up an order to that effect.

Such order shall be a sufficient authority to the Police for retaining him in their charge while he is on his way to such place of employment.

Assistance to obtain employment.

6. Upon his arrival at the place of employment, the vagrant shall be taken before the nearest Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or Superintendent of Police, to whom the order for transmission shall be delivered.

Such officer shall thereupon, to the best of his ability, assist the vagrant in seeking employment, and shall keep him under the observation, but not in the charge, of the Police, while he is seeking employment.

Should he fail to obtain employment within a reasonable time, such officer shall forward him to a Government work-house in the manner provided by section four.

Subsistence allowance.

7. Every person, while in charge of the Police, whether before inquiry as to his vagrancy, or while he is on his way to the work-house or, under section five, to a place of employment, shall be entitled to an allowance for his subsistence at the rate of eight annas per diem.

The Police Magistrate, Justice or Superintendent before whom any vagrant is taken under section six, may order him to receive a similar allowance for a reasonable time while he is seeking employment.

Such allowance shall be paid out of such funds and in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

III.—*Government Work-houses.*

Government work-houses.

8. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, may provide work-houses, with their necessary furniture and establishment, at such places as it may think proper, for the temporary reception of vagrants,

or may by writing under the hand of a Secretary to such Government, certify any building or part of a building not provided as a work-house under the former part of this section, to be fit for a work-house for the purposes of this Act. Every such certificate shall be published in the local official *Gazette*, and thereupon such building or part of a building shall be deemed a Government work-house under this Act.

Scale of diet.

The Local Government shall allow the same scale of diet for the support of vagrants received in such work-houses as is from time to time allowed for Europeans confined in the local prisons or penitentiaries.

Superintendence of work-houses.

9. Every such work-house shall be under the immediate charge of a governor who shall be appointed and may be suspended or removed by the Local Government, and who shall, if the Local Government think fit, be subject to the orders of a Committee of Management appointed from time to time by such Government.

Search of vagrants.

10. Every such governor may order that any vagrant admitted to the work-house under his charge shall be searched, and that the vagrant's bundles, packages and other effects shall be inspected, and may direct that any money then found with or on the vagrant, shall be applied (subject to the orders of the Local Government) towards the expense of carrying this Act into execution, and may order that all or any of the said effects shall be sold, and that the produce of the sale be applied as aforesaid.

Discipline.

11. Vagrants admitted to work-houses under this Act shall be subject to such rules of management and discipline, and to such penalties for wilfully disobeying or neglecting them, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government:

Provided that such rules shall not prescribe a term of imprisonment for any one offence greater than three months, and that they shall have received the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council.

Refusal to accept employment.

12. The governor and the Committee of Management (if any) of every such work-house shall use his and their best endeavours to obtain suitable employment for the vagrants in the work-house. When such employment is obtained, any such vagrant refusing or neglecting to avail himself thereof, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

IV.—*Deportation.*

Deportation of vagrants.

13. If after the lapse of a reasonable time no suitable employment is obtainable for any such vagrant, it shall be lawful for the Local Government to deport him to England or elsewhere as it shall in each case think fit.

The cost of such deportation shall be paid by Government.

Certificate.

14. When any vagrant is deported, he shall receive a certificate signed by the governor of the work-house to which he has last been admitted, which shall state the fact of his having been deported under the orders of Government, the character which he bore at such work-house, and the trade or calling to which he has previously belonged.

Subsistence on landing.

15. A sum of money sufficient for the vagrant's subsistence for one month shall also be paid to the master of the ship in which he is to be deported, and shall be given by the master to the vagrant when he is landed at the end of his voyage:

Provided that if the vagrant die during the voyage, the master shall pay such sum to the Secretary of State for India, or to such other authority as the Local Government shall from time to time appoint.

V.—*Penalties.*

Refusal to pay the subsistence allowance.

16. Any such master of a British ship refusing or neglecting to give or pay such sum of money, as hereinbefore required, shall for every such neglect or default be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, in addition to the payment of the sum aforesaid, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Refusal to receive vagrants on board.

17. Every master of a British sailing ship, who, on being tendered or paid such sum as the Local Government shall from time to time appoint, refuses to receive on board his ship any vagrant whom the Local Government requires him to take on board for the purpose of being deported under the provisions hereinbefore contained:

or who fails to keep and detain such vagrant on board his ship for the voyage for which the vagrant is shipped,

or who fails to give a subsistence to such vagrant, or to provide him with a proper berth or sleeping-place effectually protected against sea and weather,

shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, in addition to payment of the sum last aforesaid (if it has been paid to the master) to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Refusal to go before Magistrate.

18. Any person refusing to proceed before a Magistrate of Police, Justice of the Peace or Superintendent for the purpose of preliminary inquiry, when required so to do by a Police Officer under section three, shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine, or with both.

For the purposes of this section the Magistrate shall have such jurisdiction as he would have if the person so refusing were an European not being a British subject.

Escaping from Police.

19. Any vagrant escaping from the Police while committed to their charge under the orders specified in sections three and four,

Quitting work-house without leave.

or leaving a work-house under this Act without permission from the governor,

Refusing to go on boardship.

or refusing to go on boardship for the purpose of deportation when duly ordered so to do under section eleven,

Escaping from ship.

or escaping from the ship in which he is being deported,

shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Begging.

20. Any vagrant found begging when he has sufficient means of subsistence, or when he might obtain a suitable employment,

or demanding alms in a threatening or insolent manner,

or continuing to demand alms of any person after he has been required to desist,

shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month for the first offence, two months for the second, and three months for any subsequent offence.

Procedure on close of imprisonment.

21. Every person imprisoned under section eighteen, nineteen or twenty shall, at the end of his term of imprisonment, be immediately placed before the nearest Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace, who shall, if he think fit, forthwith deal with him in the manner prescribed by sections four and five.

The order of transmission shall certify the fact of the previous conviction.

Such person may be at once deported in the manner provided by sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen.

VI.—*Miscellaneous.*

Vagrants deprived of privileges of British subjects under Code of Criminal Procedure.

22. Any European British subject who, upon the summary enquiry mentioned in section four, has been determined to be a vagrant shall so long as he remains in India, be subject, beyond the limits of the Presidency Towns, to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (other than those contained in Chapter XIX of the same Code) applicable to an European not being a British subject:

A copy of the declaration recorded under section four purporting to be signed by the officer for the time being entrusted with the custody of such declaration shall be *primâ facie* evidence that the European British subject named therein has been, upon such enquiry, determined to be a vagrant.

If from any cause he is committed or held to bail by a Justice of the Peace to take his trial before a High Court, he shall not be at liberty to object to the jurisdiction of such Justice of the Peace or High Court on the ground of anything contained in the former part of this section.

And no proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason only that the Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or Superintendent of Police to and before whom a person apparently a vagrant was required to go and appear was not the nearest or that the distance mentioned in section three did not exceed ten miles.

Liability of importers of Europeans becoming vagrants.

23. Where any person of European extraction is, after the passing of this Act, brought out to India under an engagement to serve any other person, or any Company, Association or Body of persons in any capacity, and becomes chargeable to the State as a vagrant within one year after his arrival in India, then the person, or Company, Association or Body to serve whom he was so brought out to India shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of his deportation and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

Such costs and charges shall be recoverable by suit as if an express agreement to repay the same had been entered into with the Secretary of State for India in Council by the person, Company, Association or Body chargeable.

Penalty for bringing European convicts to India.

24. Every master of a ship bringing or landing in any part of India any person of European extraction who has been convicted in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions of an offence which, if committed in England, would be felony, and who has been released on a licence to be at large or on the expiration of the term for which he has been sentenced, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable for every such offence to pay a fine not exceeding four hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months.

Recovery and payment of fines.

25. All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed outside the local limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if for offences committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the Police of such towns in force for the time being.

All fines recovered under this Act shall be paid to the credit of the Government of India, or as such Government shall from time to time direct.

Exercise in Native States of powers conferred by this Act.

26. The powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on Justices of the Peace, Superintendents of Police, and Police respectively may, in places beyond the limits of British India, be exercised and performed by such persons respectively as the Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoint in this behalf.

Governor General in Council empowered to make rules.

27. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of Officers in matters connected with its enforcement.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India.*

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of the present Bill is to provide against the vagrancy in India of persons of European extraction. Representations concerning the magnitude of the evil have been received from all parts of the country, and these representations have recently become so urgent that, in spite of the undoubted difficulty of the subject, the Government of India feels itself no longer justified in postponing an attempt to deal with it.

It is abundantly clear from the numerous papers now in the hands of Government that European vagrants are greatly multiplying; that they cause intolerable annoyance both to the European and to the Native communities; that vagrancy, when once begun, tends almost certainly to the moral and physical destruction of the vagrant; and that it constitutes a grave political danger through the discredit which it casts on the entire British race.

Selections from the documents which establish these facts will from time to time be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

It cannot, moreover, be doubted, upon the evidence before the Government, that European crime must greatly increase in India, unless the multiplication of vagrants be checked. It is shown that many of them have actually belonged to the criminal classes in the colonies, and come to India because their reputation does not follow them to this country.

Two specific proposals for the repression of vagrancy have been received from Local Governments. The Government of Bombay has suggested that European vagrants should be brought under the provisions of Chapter XIX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which permit the detention of persons of suspicious character who are unable to find security for their good conduct. The expedient has the unquestionable advantage of simplicity; but it seems to be open to the objection that this part of the Code has its justification exclusively in certain peculiarities of Native society. The assumption is made that if a man is the least respectable, there are always members of his caste, family, or village community, who will go bail for his behaviour. Such an assumption obviously does not hold in regard to the European vagrant, and to make it violently would give an air of unfairness to the law, since no law seems completely defensible which makes amenability to its provisions depend on the fulfilment of a condition which manifestly cannot be fulfilled.

The Government of Madras proposes, on the other hand, to deal with European vagrancy as a substantive evil to be treated in a special manner. The revised Bill sent up by that Government follows to some extent the analogies of the English Law of pauper removal. This principle has been adopted in the present measure, with which many of the provisions of the Madras Bill have been incorporated.

If the Bill becomes law, the first step in giving effect to its provisions is the establishment by the Government of work-houses for Europeans. These work-houses will be under the immediate charge of a Governor. Inasmuch, however, as several Houses of Industry of the same nature as the proposed work-houses already exist, power is given to the Government to license existing establishments so as to bring them within the Act. Having regard too to the probability that many charitable persons will be willing to co-operate in the reclamation of the vagrant, the Government is empowered to appoint a Committee of Management, if it shall think fit, and to place the Governor under the orders of the Committee.

As soon as work-houses have been established, the machinery of the Act can be brought into operation. When an officer of Police finds a person of European extraction asking for alms or wandering about apparently without employment, he may require such person to proceed to the nearest Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or Superintendent of Police. This functionary will make a summary enquiry into the circumstances of the alleged vagrant, and if satisfied of his vagrancy, will make a declaration to that effect. If there is no prospect of procuring employment for the person thus declared to be a vagrant, he will be at once forwarded to a work-house. If there is a prospect of his obtaining employment at any particular place, he is to be forwarded to such place. But, judging from the evidence furnished by the papers, it is much to be feared that there will be seldom any chance of the vagrant finding employment, until he has been partially reclaimed by treatment in the work-house. The order of removal will probably nearly always be, in the first instance, an order to proceed to the work-house. But it has been thought right to make provision for the chance of employment being procurable at once.

The treatment of the vagrant in the work-house will be directed to his reclamation from habits which are unfortunately shown to be all but universal in the class. But it is imperatively necessary that stringent rules of labour and discipline should be prescribed, and that breach of these rules should be punishable. Provisions to that effect are contained in the Bill; at the same time it is required that the Governor and Committee shall use their best endeavours to obtain employment outside the work-house for such of the vagrants as are fitted for it.

It is to be hoped that the system just described will do something to ameliorate the moral and physical condition of the European vagrants now in India. It is, however, urgently necessary that the numbers of such persons in the country should be permanently diminished, and, in considering the best means of effecting this object, some questions of not inconsiderable difficulty present themselves. In front of these is the question, whether persons of European extraction, morally certain to become vagrants, can be prevented from landing in India.

Among the proposals originally submitted to the Government of Fort St. George by the Madras Committee of Vagrancy, was a provision that it should be punishable in a shipmaster to land, except with official sanction, "time-expired convicts, ticket-of-leave men, or destitute persons not being sailors, and having no engagements of service on shore." There is also an Act of the Indian Legislature, XLI of 1850, which imposes penalties on shipmasters landing "any diseased, maimed, blind, or decrepit person, not having the means of subsistence" in the Straits Settlement. It is further understood that there are Australian enactments prohibiting the importation of time-expired convicts from the Western Settlement into the other colonies. And the papers before the Government show that several zealous and benevolent persons, who have already done much for the vagrant, are of opinion that no cure for the evil will be complete, except a stringent system of preventing ingress into India.

The only plan of prohibition which promises to be effectual is that adopted in the measures above referred to, of making it punishable for a shipmaster to land in India persons of European extraction belonging to certain particular classes, such as, time-expired convicts or ticket-of-leave men, or falling under some general categories, such as, "persons not having the means of subsistence," or "the means or prospect of procuring employment." The penalties would have to be of general application, and the commanders of

the Peninsular and Oriental ships, and of the large passenger sailing-vessels, would be liable to them as well as other ship-masters. The Indian Legislature cannot give commanders of ships a legal power of examining into the circumstances of their passengers, until they come into Indian waters; but they would of course in their own defence make enquiry at their port of departure. Such perquisitions would in themselves cause annoyance, and the refusals to convey particular persons, which would follow, might expose the Indian Government to a good deal of misconstruction. It is further some objection that certain classes whom nobody would wish to include in a technical definition, might get entangled in it. A respectable young man coming out in the hope of obtaining a clerkship in Calcutta or Bombay, or an appointment in the Uncovenanted Service, might be in some danger of being forbidden the country.

It is, however, very improbable that any system would be effectual, unless directed against a well-defined class. The Government of Madras seems to have omitted the prohibitory section from its revised Bill on account of the difficulty of bringing home to the captain knowledge of the position of his passengers. Another technical embarrassment arises from the fact that any prospect of employment or provision for subsistence possessed by the passenger, however inadequate, would prevent the shipmaster from being convicted; for the legislature cannot compel him to satisfy himself of the sufficiency of such provision or prospect. But what appears a fatal objection to a prohibitory system, other than that just indicated, is that much the greatest portion of European vagrants have, when they land in India, good prospect of employment and ample means of subsistence. They are brought out at the cost of private employers and companies, and become vagrants afterwards from unfitness to remain in the country, physical or moral.

The objections just stated do not apply with the same force to prohibitions directed against landing in India persons belonging to limited and tolerably well-defined classes. Of this description are the time-expired convicts and ticket-of-leave men from Australia, who are shown to be coming in yearly increasing numbers to Calcutta and Madras, chiefly in charge of horses. That such persons are easily identified in the Australian Colonies, appears to be indicated by the Australian laws referred to above; and, accordingly, the Bill contains a section providing for the fine and imprisonment of a shipmaster knowingly landing in India any person who, in any English dependency, has at any time been convicted of an offence which, if committed in England, would amount to felony. And, if the present Bill becomes law, it is intended by the Government of India to address the Governors of Australian Colonies, and request them to give all possible publicity to the provision just mentioned, and to the fact that unskilled European labourers of all classes have little or no prospect of employment in India, expose themselves in all probability to the utmost suffering by coming here, and are liable ultimately to be dealt with as vagrants.

Even if a system of prevention were not resorted to, it would be impossible to dispense with a system of deportation, since nothing can be more hopeless than the condition of a vagrant remaining in an Indian work-house unreclaimed or incapable of employment. The Bill, therefore, confers on the Government an ultimate power of deporting the vagrant, who is however to be provided, when he reaches his destination, with funds for a month's subsistence. Here, however, arises an important and much discussed question, the question whether the Government—or, in other words, the general Tax-paying Community—can fairly be charged with the passage and subsistence money of the deported vagrant, in cases where he has been brought to India for the purpose of serving a Company or private employer. In the papers submitted to the Government of India, is the record of an animated controversy on the subject between the present Commander-in-Chief in India on one side, and certain Bombay officials and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the other. Sir William Mansfield strongly maintained the liability of the employer, as against that of the Government. Much, no doubt, may be said against imposing an obligation not limited in point of time on the person who originally imported the vagrant. But the provision of the present Bill is not open to the objections which might be taken to an extreme view, and indeed is so manifestly fair as to preclude the necessity of going into the abstract question. It is proposed that if a person, brought to India by a Company or private employer, becomes chargeable to the Government as a vagrant within one year, the cost of deportation shall be recoverable from the importer. If an European engaged to serve in India breaks down within so short a time as twelve months from physical or moral causes, there must necessarily have been carelessness or error in selecting him, and the person who made the mistake may fairly be called upon to pay for its consequences. The period of one year has, it should be remarked, been selected, because the fitness of a European for India can scarcely be said to have been tested, until he has remained in the country during one hot season.

The Bill includes provisions intended to secure the good treatment of the vagrant during the voyage to his home, and the due payment to him on landing of a month's subsistence money. It is also made compulsory on masters of sailing vessels to receive as passengers persons deported by the Government, on proper payment being tendered to them. These provisions are to a great extent taken from analogous enactments of the British Parliament, relating to the removal to their native place of lascars found vagrant in England and of English seamen left destitute in colonial ports.

When the system of the Bill is in complete operation, several questions with regard to the relation of the vagrants to the criminal law, which are already serious, will acquire still further gravity. The exercise of criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects has been much facilitated of late years by the establishment of the High Court at Agra, the Chief Court at Lahore, and the Recorders' Courts in British Burmá; and still further provision for local trial will shortly be made in Bengal Proper. It is, however, not to be denied that jurisdiction over European British subjects is still in an eminently unsatisfactory condition, so far as regards the particular class to

which the vagrants belong. The consequences of the defective state of the law will become much more serious as soon as any attempt is made to deal with European vagrancy on a great scale. Men of evil habits and violent character may be expected to be collected together in considerable numbers, not only at the work-houses, but at particular places at which suitable employment may be procurable for them, as, for example, on the Hill Roads, on which it has been suggested that they may be largely employed. The dangers which may arise from such collections of persons triable even for petty offences only at great distances, and therefore practically out of reach of the arm of the law, it is scarcely necessary to describe.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, though it does not apply to European British subjects beyond the Presidency towns (except so far as it regulates the procedure of the High Court at Agra and the Chief Court at Lahore), has a certain modified application to Europeans who are not British subjects and to Americans. It is, therefore, proposed by the Bill that when, after the enquiry mentioned in the fourth section, any person of European extraction has been found to be a vagrant and has been registered as such, he shall, during the remainder of his stay in India, be subject in the Mofussil to the Code of Criminal Procedure as if he were an European, not a British subject. But he will not of course be allowed to plead his vagrancy in bar of the jurisdiction of a High or Chief Court, if for any reason he has been committed to it. There will be a certain appropriateness in such legislation as has been just described, since it appears from the descriptive lists of vagrants furnished to the Government that a not inconsiderable number of them are not European British subjects, but belong to the German, French and other nationalities. The class is not one between whose sub-divisions it appears necessary or expedient to draw nice distinctions, in respect of their liability to punishment for breaches of the criminal law.

The present Bill does not deal with a very important subject closely connected with European vagrancy—the protection proper to be given to seamen brought in the course of their occupation to Indian ports. Such protection can only be given effectually by English statutory enactments. There is, however, reason to believe that the Board of Trade is addressing itself to this point in an amended Merchant Shipping Act which it is preparing, and the Government of India has requested the Secretary of State to keep the attention of the Board directed to the subject.

The Bill provides that the Governor General in Council shall declare what functionaries shall be invested with the powers given by the Bill in Native States, whither numerous European vagrants are shown to resort, causing propably more political evil than in any other part of India.

H. S. MAINE.

SIMLA;
The 15th July 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th August 1868, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in one month:—

No. 20 OF 1868.

A Bill to define the jurisdiction of the Courts in Coorg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define the jurisdiction of the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of Coorg; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement of Act.

1. This Act may be called "The Coorg Courts' Act, 1868," and shall come into operation on the day of

Grades of Courts in Coorg.

2. There shall be seven grades of Courts in the province of Coorg which shall be in addition to any Courts of Small Causes and to any other Courts established under any Act hereafter passed by the Governor General of India in Council (that is to say),—

(1.) The Court of the Súbahdár of the second class.

(2.) The Court of the Súbahdár of the first class.

(3.) The Court of the Assistant Superintendent of the second class.

(4.) The Court of the Assistant Superintendent of the first class.

(5.) The Court of the Superintendent.

(6.) The Court of Sessions.

(7.) The Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Civil Jurisdiction.

Commissioner may declare to which grade a Súbahdár or Assistant Superintendent shall belong.

3. Subject to any orders that may from time to time be issued by the Governor General of India in Council, the Commissioner of Coorg shall have power to declare to which of the said grades any Súbahdár and any Assistant Superintendent shall belong.

Commissioner may invest any Párbatiyagár or Náib Súbahdár with power to try and determine suits up to Rupees fifty.

4. The Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, invest any Párbatiyagár or Náib Súbahdár with power to try and determine suits for money due whether on bond or other contract or for rent, or for moveable property, or for the value of such property, or for damages, when the debt, damage, or demand does not exceed in amount or value the sum of Rupees fifty, and to prescribe the local limits within which the Párbatiyagár or Náib Súbahdár so invested shall exercise such power.

Jurisdiction of Court of Súbahdár of the second class.

5. The Court of the Súbahdár of the second class shall have power to try and determine suits of every description in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rupees one hundred in value or amount.

Jurisdiction of Court of Súbahdár of the first class.

6. The Court of the Súbahdár of the first class shall have power to try and determine suits of every description in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rupees three hundred in value or amount.

Jurisdiction of Court of Assistant Superintendent of the second class.

7. The Court of the Assistant Superintendent of the second class shall have power to try and determine suits of every description in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rupees one thousand in value or amount, and, subject to the provisions and limitations hereinafter prescribed, to hear and determine appeals from the original decisions in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the rules of procedure) from the orders of the Courts of the Súbahdárs of the first and second classes respectively, and of Párbatiyagárs or Náib Súbahdárs invested as aforesaid.

Jurisdiction of Court of Assistant Superintendent of the first class.

8. The Court of the Assistant Superintendent of the first class shall have power to try and determine suits of every description in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rupees three thousand in value or amount, and, subject to the provisions and limitations hereinafter prescribed, to hear and determine appeals from the original decisions in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the rules of procedure for the time being in force in Coorg) from the orders of the Courts of the Súbahdárs of the first and second classes respectively, and of Párbatiyagárs or Náib Súbahdárs invested as aforesaid.

Jurisdiction of Superintendent.

9. The Court of the Superintendent shall have power to try and determine suits of every description and of any amount, and to hear and determine appeals from the original decisions in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the said rules of procedure) from the orders of the Courts of Súbahdárs and Assistant Superintendents of both classes respectively, and of Párbatiyagárs or Náib Súbahdárs invested as aforesaid.

Jurisdiction of the Court of Judicial Commissioner.

10. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall have power to hear and determine appeals from the original decisions in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the said rules of procedure) from the orders of the Superintendent, and also applications for a special appeal from the decisions passed in regular appeals by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents of both grades.

Time for presenting appeals.

11. The memorandum of appeal prepared in the form and containing the particulars mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure shall be presented in the Court empowered to hear an appeal within the period hereinafter specified, unless the appellant shows sufficient cause to the satisfaction of such Court for not having presented the memorandum of appeal within such period, that is to say, thirty days if the appeal lie to the Assistant Superintendents or Superintendent, and ninety days if the appeal lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

The said period shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the day on which the decision or order appealed against was passed, and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree or order from which the appeal is made.

Applications for special appeal shall be presented in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner within the period hereinbefore fixed for appeals.

Extraordinary original jurisdiction of Judicial Commissioner's Court.

12. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall have power to remove and to try and determine as a Court of extraordinary original jurisdiction, any suit within the jurisdiction of any Court in the said province of Coorg, when the Judicial Commissioner thinks proper to do so, either on the agreement of the parties to that effect, or for purposes of justice, the reasons for so doing being recorded on the proceedings of his Court.

Judicial Commissioner to superintend and to frame rules of practice for subordinate Courts.

13. The Judicial Commissioner shall have superintendence over all Courts in the said province, and shall have power to call for returns and to make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of such Courts, and also to prescribe forms for every proceeding in the said Courts for which he thinks necessary that a form be provided, and also for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept by the officers, and also to settle tables of fees to be allowed to the attorneys, vakeels, and all clerks and officers of such Courts, and from time to time to alter any such rule, form or table.

The rules so made, and the forms so framed, and the tables so settled, shall be used and observed in the said Courts: Provided that such rules, forms and tables be not inconsistent with the provisions of any law in force for the time being, and shall before they are issued have received the sanction of the Commissioner.

Governor General in Council may invest any one with the powers of a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent.

14. Whenever the state of the public business requires it, the Governor General of India in Council may invest any person with the powers of a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent in any part of the province of Coorg.

Court in which suit shall be instituted.

15. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it: Provided that no suit cognizable by a Court of Small Causes which may hereafter be established, shall be heard and determined in any other Court having any jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court of Small Causes.

Appeal to be from all decisions, except when expressly prohibited.

16. Except when otherwise provided in any law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from the decisions of the Courts of original jurisdiction to the Courts authorized by this Act to hear appeals from the decisions of those Courts.

Superintendent may distribute business among subordinate Courts.

17. The Superintendent may direct the business in the Courts subordinate to him whether or not they have their sittings in the same place, to be distributed among such Courts in such way as he thinks fit: Provided that no Court shall try any suit in which

the amount or value of the claim shall exceed its proper jurisdiction.

Superintendent may prescribe to Appellate Courts the local limits within which to exercise their appellate jurisdiction.

18. The Superintendent may from time to time, with the concurrence and approval of the Commissioner, prescribe to each of the Appellate Courts subordinate to him such local limits within which they shall respectively exercise their appellate jurisdiction.

Transfer of suits from subordinate Court to that of the Superintendent or Assistant.

19. The Superintendent may, on the petition of either party, or in the absence of such petition, withdraw any suit instituted in any Court subordinate to him, and try such suit himself or refer it for trial to any other such subordinate Court, and competent in respect of the value or amount of the suit to try the same.

The Superintendent may also withdraw any appeal instituted in the Court of any Assistant Superintendent subordinate to him, and try the appeal himself or refer it for trial to the Court of any other Assistant Superintendent in his province.

Judicial Commissioner may order transfer of suits from one subordinate Court to another.

20. The Judicial Commissioner may order that the cognizance of any suit or appeal instituted in any Court subordinate to his Court, not being in a Court of Small Causes, shall be transferred to any other such subordinate Court competent in respect of the value or amount of the subject-matter of the suit or appeal to try the same.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

Criminal powers to be exercised by Súbahdárs and Assistant Superintendents.

21. The criminal powers to be exercised by the first four grades of Courts mentioned in section two respectively, shall be the powers with which the several officers presiding in those Courts are from time to time invested by the Governor General of India in Council under section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Governor General in Council may invest any Párbatiyagár or Náib Súbahdár with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

22. The Governor General of India in Council shall have power from time to time specially to invest any Párbatiyagár or Náib Súbahdár with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the second class as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure within such limits as the said Governor General in Council may think proper.

Criminal powers to be exercised by the Superintendent.

23. The Superintendent, shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and shall hear appeals according to the provisions of the same Code relating to the hearing of appeals by Magistrates from the sentences and orders of Courts subordinate to the Magistrate of the district.

The Superintendent may also be invested by the said Governor General in Council with the powers described in Act No. XV of 1862 *(to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure).*

Sessional jurisdiction of the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division to be exercised in Coorg.

24. When a commitment in a case triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by a Court of Session is made by the said Superintendent or by any other officer in the said province competent to commit to the Court of Sessions, such commitment shall be made to the Superintendent and Session Judge of the Ashtagram Division in the Province of Mysore for the time being, and the case shall be heard and determined by him:

Provided that for the trial and determination of all cases so committed, the said Session Judge shall, from time to time, hold his sittings in Coorg:

Provided also that he shall not exercise any appellate jurisdiction under the said Code of Criminal Procedure.

Appeals from sentences and orders passed by Superintendent and other Officers vested with full powers to lie direct to the Judicial Commissioner.

25. Appeals from sentences and orders passed by the Superintendent or by any officer subordinate to him exercising full powers of a Magistrate, from which an appeal is allowed under the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner and shall be heard and determined by him:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent the Judicial Commissioner from exercising under the said Code of Criminal Procedure all or any of the powers of the High Court vested in him.

Proceedings in Criminal cases to be regulated by Code of Criminal Procedure.

26. Save as in this Act otherwise provided, the proceedings in all criminal cases of any description brought in any Court in the Province of Coorg shall be regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Confirmation of sentences passed by Superintendent of Ashtagram.

27. All sentences and orders heretofore passed by the Superintendent of Ashtagram in his capacity of Session Judge of Coorg shall be deemed to be as valid as if this Act had then been passed.

The Judicial Commissioner may frame rules for the conduct of business in the Criminal Courts.

28. It shall be lawful for the Judicial Commissioner, with the approval of the Commissioner, to frame rules for the conduct of business transacted by the Courts aforesaid, and from time to time to alter and add to such rules: Provided that such rules, alterations and additions are consistent with this Act and with the Code of Criminal Procedure.

All such rules, alterations and additions shall be published in the local Gazette.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill, which has been framed by Mr. Saunders, the late Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, embodies the details requisite to ensure the efficient working of the courts of that province, and is modelled on the Acts recently passed for the administration of civil and criminal justice in the Panjáb, the Central Provinces, and Aden.

The several grades of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction in Coorg are enumerated in section 2. The Daryáft Kachahrí has not been included, as the Commissioner of Coorg thinks that it may be abolished. The functions of this court, both in its original and appellate sides, will, if the Bill becomes law, devolve upon the Assistant Superintendents. The Bill divides the courts of Súbahdárs and Assistant Superintendents into two classes, and limits their pecuniary jurisdiction in civil cases accordingly. All the Súbahdárs have jurisdiction at present up to rupees 200, and the Bill provides for the maintenance of two classes of courts for these officers, making the pecuniary limit in one class rupees 100, and in the other rupees 300. This will enable the Commissioner to restrict the jurisdiction of the less experienced and efficient Taluq Officers in the trial of civil cases, and afford an incentive to Súbahdárs generally to qualify themselves for the exercise of the higher jurisdiction allotted to those of the first class, which is identical with that of the Amildárs in Mysore. Assistant Superintendents are divided into first and second class Assistants, instead of preserving the present nomenclature of European and Native Assistants.

Sections 3 and 4 empower the Commissioner generally to declare to which grade of court any Súbahdár or Assistant may respectively belong, and to invest Párbatiyagárs or Náib Súbahdárs with a limited jurisdiction in civil cases. This will obviate the necessity for frequent references being made to the Government of India, and prevent the delay necessarily incurred thereby. A similar provision is contained in sections 5 and 6 of Act No. XIV of 1865 for the Central Provinces.

Sections 5 and 6 prescribe the pecuniary jurisdiction of Súbahdárs in civil cases.

Sections 7 and 8 define the jurisdiction, original and appellate, of the first and second class Assistant Superintendents. The original jurisdiction of the second class is limited to rupees 1,000, and that of the first class to rupees 3,000, the present limit of jurisdiction exercised by the Daryáft Kachahrí. As regards the appellate jurisdiction of these courts, the Bill gives them, equally with the Superintendent, the power of hearing appeals from decisions of Súbahdárs and Párbatiyagárs. This jurisdiction they will, under sections 7, 8, and 18, exercise within certain territorial limits, which may, from time to time, be assigned to them by the Superintendent with the concurrence of the Commissioner. The Superintendent will also be competent under section 17 to refer appeals to those courts for trial and determination.

In section 9, unlimited original jurisdiction is given to the Superintendent, and also appellate jurisdiction over all courts subordinate to him. As it is not desirable to allow more than one special appeal in civil cases, the Bill makes no provision for the Superintendent entertaining special appeals; but as he should be able to supervise effectually the working of the Súbahdárs' courts, provision has been made for his hearing regular appeals from the decisions of Súbahdárs and Párbatiyagárs, as well as from those of the Assistant Superintendents.

Section 10 gives appellate and special appellate jurisdiction in civil cases to the Judicial Commissioner. As a general rule, appeals from the decisions of Súbahdárs and Párbatiyagárs will lie to the Assistant Superintendent or Superintendent, and special appeals to this court. Likewise appeals from the decisions of Assistant Superintendents in civil cases will lie to the Superintendent, and special appeals to this court. In cases decided by the Superintendent, the appeals will lie directly to the Judicial Commissioner.

Section 11 prescribes the form in which memoranda of appeals are to be prepared, and the time within which such appeals are to be preferred. Although the Bill makes no special provision for the introduction of the Code of Civil Procedure into Coorg, it has, under the authority of the Government of India, been taken as an authoritative guide by the courts in Coorg, as well as in Mysore, in matters in which its provisions are not contrary to existing rules; and although, among a primitive race like the Coorgs, it is not desirable to enforce rigidly the technical provisions of the Code, it seems expedient to provide that appeals should be prepared in the form prescribed therein. In other sections the Bill simply refers to the rules of procedure in force. The "rules for the guidance of Amildárs in civil suits" have been made equally applicable to the Súbahdárs in Coorg; and having been found to work well, it seems inexpedient that the procedure of these courts should be rendered more difficult and precise by the extension of Act No. VIII of 1859 in its entirety.

By section 12 extraordinary original jurisdiction has been assigned to the Judicial Commissioner's court, in conformity with the precedent found in Act No. XVIII of 1867, to enable it to take up cases of large amounts in which the Superintendent may be personally interested, or where, for other sufficient reasons, such course may be necessary to promote the ends of justice.

Section 13 empowers the Judicial Commissioner to frame rules of practice for the guidance of the civil courts, and to exercise a general supervision over them.

In section 14, provision is made for the Local Government (which, in the case of Coorg, is the Governor General in Council) investing any person with the powers of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent.

Sections 19 and 20 respectively empower the Superintendent and Judicial Commissioner to transfer suits from one court to another.

With regard to criminal jurisdiction, section 21 provides that Súbahdárs and Assistant Superintendents shall severally exercise such magisterial functions as may, from time to time, be conferred on them by the Local Government under section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The following section 22 provides for the Local Government investing any Párbatiyagárs or Náib Súbahdárs with powers of a subordinate magistrate of the second class.

Section 23 defines the criminal powers of the Superintendent, which are to be those of magistrate of the district. The concluding clause of this section renders it compulsory that the Superintendent should also be vested with the enhanced powers described in Act No. XV of 1862.

Section 24 provides for the Superintendent of Ashtagram exercising sessional jurisdiction with regard to cases committed to him by the magistrates in Coorg, and directs that such cases shall

be tried by him in Coorg, in accordance with the practice hitherto observed. This and the following section have been modelled on sections 12 and 18 of Act No. X of 1863 *(An Act to improve the administration of civil and criminal justice in the District of Darjeeling)*.

Section 26 prescribes that all criminal proceedings shall be regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Section 27 is an indemnity clause, legalizing all sentences and orders heretofore passed by the Superintendent of Ashtagram as Sessions Judge of Coorg.

The next section empowers the Judicial Commissioner to frame general rules for the guidance of the criminal courts in Coorg.

As Coorg is not sub-divided into districts, it is unnecessary to make any specific mention in the Bill as to the court of the Superintendent being deemed a District Court, or to insert the usual provisions in regard to the particular courts in which suits for immoveable property, situate in different districts, are to be instituted and tried.

G. N. TAYLOR.

SIMLA,
The 15th July 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th August 1868:—

No. 21 OF 1868.

A Bill for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the appointment of Justices of the Peace; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of enactments.

1. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the same schedule.

Issue of commissions to Justices of the Peace for the Mofussil.

2. The High Court of Judicature established at Fort William in Bengal shall, when so required by a warrant from the Governor General of India in Council,

and the several High Courts established at Madras, Bombay, and in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal shall, when so required by a warrant from the Local Government,

issue commissions to such and so many of the Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India, or other British inhabitants as the said Governor General in Council or the Local Government (as the case may be) shall think properly qualified to act as Justices of the Peace within and for the territories (beyond the limits of the Presidency towns) in which such High Courts respectively exercise original criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects of Her Majesty under the Act of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of Victoria, Chapter one hundred and four and the Letters Patent last issued pursuant thereto, the Act of the Twenty-eighth year of Victoria, Chapter fifteen, and the notifications for the time being issued pursuant thereto, the Act No. XXIII of 1866 *(to correct two clerical errors in the Letters Patent of the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay)*, and any other Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor General of India in Council for the time being in force.

Issue of commissions to Justices of the Peace for the Presidency Towns.

3. The High Court of Judicature established at Fort William in Bengal shall, when so required by a warrant from the Governor General of India in Council,

and the several High Courts established at Madras and Bombay shall, when so required by a warrant from the Local Government,

issue commissions to any persons resident within British India and not being the subjects of any foreign State whom the said Governor General in Council and Local Governments respectively shall think properly qualified to act within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay respectively as Justices of the Peace.

Issue of commissions to Justices of the Peace for the Panjáb.

4. The Chief Court of the Panjáb shall, when so required by the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, issue commissions to such and so many of the said civil servants or other British inhabitants as he shall think properly qualified to act as Justices of the Peace within and for the territories in which the said Chief Court exercises original criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects of Her Majesty under the Panjáb Chief Court Act, 1866, and any other Act of the Governor General of India in Council for the time being in force.

Commissions to be sealed and tested.

5. All such commissions shall be issued under the seal of the Court issuing them in the name of Her Majesty, and shall be tested in the name of the Chief Justice or (in the case of the Chief Court of the Panjáb) the Senior Judge of such Court.

Justices to act according to tenor of commissions.

6. All persons nominated and appointed under section two, three or four, shall have full power and authority to act as Justices of the Peace, but according only to the tenor of the respective commissions wherein they are so nominated and appointed.

Declarations to be taken by Justices of the Peace.

7. Provided that no such person shall be capable of acting as a Justice of the Peace until he shall have made and subscribed before some other Justice of the Peace or the chief civil officer of any station within the province or place in and for which his commission shall have issued declarations to the following effect:—

"I declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty."

"I declare that I will truly and faithfully discharge the office of a Justice of the Peace."

Subscriptions to declarations to be kept.

8. The subscriptions of such persons to the said declarations shall be deposited and kept with the records in the Home Department of the Office of the Secretary to the Government in the province or place wherein such declarations shall have been made.

Supersession of commissions.

9. Every such Court shall, upon requisition in writing from the Governor General in Council in the case of the High Court established at Fort William, and from the Local Government in the cases of the High Courts established at Madras and Bombay, and in the North-Western Provinces and of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, from time to time supersede any commissions issued by such Courts respectively, and shall, upon like requisition, issue new commissions for the purposes aforesaid to such persons as are duly nominated in that behalf under section two, three or four.

Commissions to be filed and recorded.

10. All commissions issued under this Act shall be filed and recorded in the Courts by which they are issued.

General commission need not be renewed.

11. It shall not be necessary to issue a new general commission of the peace whenever any persons not named in the general commission last issued are nominated and appointed to act as Justices of the Peace. But such general commission shall remain in full force, and the commissions subsequently issued shall be filed as supplementary thereto.

Present Justices of the Peace to be deemed to be appointed under this Act.

12. Every person now acting as a Justice of the Peace according to the tenor of any commission issued by any of the said High Courts, shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act, and shall make commitments to the Court prescribed in that behalf by the law in force for the time being.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Statute or Act.	Title of Statute or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
33 Geo. III, Cap. 52.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade, under certain limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating, to certain uses, the Revenues and Profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good Order and Government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	Sections 151 and 152.
47 Geo. III, Sess. 2, Cap. 68.	An Act for the better Government of the Settlements of Fort St. George and Bombay; for the Regulation of Public Banks; and for amending so much of an Act passed in the thirty-third year of his present Majesty as relates to the Periods at which the Civil Servants of the East India Company may be employed in their service abroad.	Sections 4, 5 and 6.
53 Geo. III, Cap. 155.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further Term, the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the said Company.	Section 112.
2 & 3 Wm. IV, Cap. 117.	An Act to amend the Law relating to the Appointment of Justices of the Peace, and of Juries in the East Indies.	The whole.
Act No. XVI of 1841.	An Act concerning the taking of Oaths of Qualification by Justices of the Peace.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act No. VI of 1845.	An Act to amend the Law regarding the issue of Commissions of the Peace.	The whole.
Act No. XXVII of 1864.	An Act to substitute certain declarations for the Oaths of Qualification taken by Justices of the Peace.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Mysore and Coorg being now under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Madras, as regards offences committed therein by European British subjects, doubts have been raised as to whether the High Court at Fort William can any longer exercise the power to issue Commissions of the Peace for those districts which was vested in it by Statute 33 Geo. III, c. 52. On the other hand, the Government of Madras has no power to issue such commissions, inasmuch as Coorg and Mysore are not subordinate to the Madras Presidency. Under these circumstances, it seems necessary for the Legislature to interpose; and the present Bill accordingly provides that commissions for Justices of the Peace shall in future be issued in all cases by the Court to which they commit.

The opportunity has been taken of consolidating the seven enactments which now contain the law relating to the issue and supersession of commissions to Justices of the Peace, and to the administration of their oaths of office.

SIMLA, *The 20th July* 1868. } H. S. MAINE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Simla, the 5th August 1868.

No. 3235.

Mr. M. H. Ormsby, an assistant in the Geological Survey of India, has reported his departure from India per steam ship *Surat*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 6th July.

The 7th August 1868.

No. 3282.

Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Mr. W. King, an Assistant on the Geological Survey of India, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 3284.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

The Hon'ble Ashley Eden ...	5	months.
Mr. W. J. Bramly ...	4	„
„ J. W. Sherer ...	4	„

No. 3288.

Mr. R. M. King, of the Bengal Civil Service, has reported his departure from India per steam ship *Simla*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 20th ultimo.

Judicial.

The 6th August 1868.

No. 1326.

Abdool Aziz while officiating as Tehseeldar of Ellichpore, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of his Tehseel.

Police.

The 7th August 1868.

No. 491.

Captain J. C. Middleton, Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, British Burmah, has obtained thirty days' preparatory leave to proceed to Madras in order to appear before a Medical Committee.

Captain Middleton availed himself of the leave on the forenoon on the 18th ultimo.

Revenue.

The 7th August 1868.

No. 782.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Lieutenant W. M. Campbell, R.E., Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, from the 1st September 1868, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 784.

Mr. W. H. Patterson, Civil Assistant, 3rd Grade, Revenue Survey Department, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st January last.

Legislative.

The 4th August 1868.

No. 285.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter LXVII., Section 10, is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Michael John Maxwell Shaw Stewart to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only. This nomination will take effect from the 28th August 1868.

Ecclesiastical.

The 7th August 1868.

No. 448.

The Reverend Joseph Samuel Sandys has been appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Military.

Simla, the 5th August 1868.

No. 163.

Assistant Surgeon D. F. Keegan, M.D., is appointed to the medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, vice Assistant Surgeon F. L. Dickson, who has proceeded to England on medical certificate.

Dr. Keegan assumed charge of his duties on the 1st April 1868.

No. 165.

Promotions.—The following promotions in the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, consequent on the death of Ressaidar Munawur Khan, are sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council from the 16th June 1868:—

Jemadar Mirza Hussun Beg to be Woordie Major.
Duffadar Surmukh Sing to be Jemadar.

Political.

The 1st August 1868.

No. 841.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. Louis Achard as Acting Consul for Belgium at Akyab during the absence on leave to Europe of Mr. Auschitzky.

The 4th August 1868.

No. 844.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Extradition Treaties executed with the following States of Rajpootana be published for general information and guidance:—

I.

SIROHI.

Extradition Treaty between the British Government and His Highness Oomeid Singh, Rao of Sirohi, his children, heirs and successors, executed on the one part by Lieutenant William James Wemyss Muir, Political Superintendent of Sirohi, under authority from Colonel William Frederick Eden, Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, in virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Muir Lawrence, Baronet, G.C.B, and G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, and on his own part by the Rao Oomeid Singh.

1*st*.—That any person, whether a British or foreign subject, committing a heinous offence in British territory and seeking shelter within the limits of the Sirohi State, shall be apprehended and delivered up by the latter Government to the former on requisition in the usual manner.

2*nd*.—That any person being a subject of Sirohi committing a heinous offence within the limits of the Sirohi State, and seeking asylum in British territory, will be apprehended and delivered up by the latter Government to the former on requisition in the usual manner.

3*rd*.—That any person other than a Sirohi subject committing a heinous offence within the limits of the Sirohi State, and seeking asylum in British territory, will be apprehended, and the case investigated by such Court as the British Government may direct. As a general rule, such cases will be tried by the Court of the Political Superintendent in whom the political supervision of Sirohi may be invested.

4*th*.—That in no case shall either Government be bound to surrender any person accused of a heinous offence, except on requisition duly made by, or by the authority of, the Government within whose territories the offence shall be charged to have been committed, and also upon such evidence of criminality, as, according to the laws of the country in which the person accused shall be found, would justify his apprehension, and sustain the charge, if the offence had been there committed.

5*th*.—That the following offences be deemed as coming within the category of heinous offences:—

1*st*.—Murder.
2*nd*.—Attempt to murder.
3*rd*.—Culpable homicide under aggravating circumstances.
4*th*.—Thuggee.
5*th*.—Poisoning.
6*th*.—Rape.
7*th*.—Causing grievous hurt.
8*th*.—Child-stealing.
9*th*.—Selling females.
10*th*.—Dacoitee.
11*th*.—Robbery.
12*th*.—Burglary.
13*th*.—Cattle theft.
14*th*.—Arson.
15*th*.—Forgery.
16*th*.—Counterfeiting coin or uttering base coin.
17*th*.—Criminal breach of trust.
18*th*.—Criminal misappropriation of property.
19*th*.—Abetting the above offences.

6*th*.—The expenses of any apprehension, detention or surrender made in virtue of the foregoing stipulations, shall be borne and defrayed by the Government making the requisition.

7*th*.—The above Treaty shall continue in force until either of the High Contracting Parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate it.

8*th*.—Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any Treaty now existing between the High Contracting Parties, except so far as any Treaty may be repugnant thereto.

Done at Sirohi, this ninth day of October in the year of Our Lord 1867, corresponding with the eleventh day of the light portion of the month of Asoj, Sumbut 1924.

(Signed) W. MUIR,
Political Supdt. of Sirohi.

Seal of the Rao of Sirohi.

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE,
Viceroy and Govr. Genl. of India.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Simla on the 31st of October 1867.

(Signed) W. MUIR,
Foreign Secy., India.

II.

ULWUR.

Treaty ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Simla on the 29th day of October 1867.

III.

JHALLAWUR.

Treaty ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Calcutta on the 28th day of April 1868.

IV.

BHURTPORE.

Treaty ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Calcutta on the 11th day of March 1868.

The Treaties concluded with the abovementioned States are identical with the Sirohi Treaty.

General.

The 5th August 1868.

No. 1307.

Dr. W. H. Colvill, Acting Civil Surgeon of Bagdad, having resumed charge of his Office on the 12th June, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him in G. O. No. 1197, dated 16th ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

Dr. Colvill availed himself of the leave from the 5th May.

No. 1309.

APPOINTMENT.—Captain H. P. Peacock, 2nd in Command of His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard, is appointed, in addition to his other duties, to officiate as Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh, and Superintendent of Political Pensions, vice Colonel J. C. Brooke.

Captain Peacock received charge of his duties on the 21st July.

The 6th August 1868.

No. 1310.

Captain H. E. Mottet, 2nd Class Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Commission, reported his departure on the 7th July for Europe on the sick leave granted to him in Madras G. O. G. No. 234 of the 23rd June 1868.

No. 1313.

Mr. G. A. Boswell, Extra Assistant Commissioner, attached to the Office of the Resident, Hyderabad, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from 20th ultimo.

No. 1314.

Mr. H. C. Fowler will officiate for Mr. G. A. Boswell as Extra Assistant Commissioner attached to the Resident's Office, Hyderabad, during his absence on leave.

Telegraph.

The 5th August 1868.

No. 647.

LEAVE.—Mr. H. M. O'Kelly, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department, Rajpootana Division, is granted one month's privilege leave from 29th June last.

W. S. SETON-KARR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st August 1868.

No. 1513.

RESOLUTION.—The rates of acting allowances for Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service and of Military Officers acting in Civil appointments having been lately revised, the Governor General in Council deems it expedient that the acting allowances of Officers of the Uncovenanted Service acting in similar posts should be put on the same footing. His Excellency in Council is therefore pleased to resolve that when an Officer of the Uncovenanted Service acts in such posts as are held by Covenanted Civil Officers, or by Military Officers in Civil employ, they shall, in respect of acting allowances, be subject to the rules prescribed in orders No. 534 of this department, dated the 16th June 1868, regarding the acting allowances for Covenanted Civil Officers. With reference to Rule II. of the said Rules, it will be understood that no Uncovenanted Officer will be held to be entitled to subsistence allowance in virtue of this Resolution.

These orders will not apply to the Civil Account Department.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, to the Comptroller General of Accounts, and to the several Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

Also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

No. 1514.

Colonel W. R. Dickinson, R.E., received charge of the Office of Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, from Mr. A. R. Gordon, on the forenoon of the 16th ultimo.

The 4th August 1868.

No. 1575.

The following Comparative Statement of the affairs of the Bombay Government Savings Bank, showing the number of depositors, Europeans and Natives, the amount of deposits and interest, and the cost of management in each year, during the last five years, is published for general information :—

Bombay Government Savings Bank.

YEARS.	No. of Depositors.			Amount of Deposits.			Interest.			Cost of Management.
	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64 ..	3,578	5,331	8,809*a*	8,15,990	9,80,537	17,96,527	30,239	37,342	67,581	9,698
1864-65 ...	3,896	5,779	9,675	8,81,958	9,79,942	18,61,900	29,908	35,108	65,016	12,000
1865-66 ...	4,035	6,514	10,549	9,22,406	12,85,426	22,07,832	32,262	42,975	75,237	12,000
1866-67 ...	4,138	6,629	10,767	12,13,058	18,69,486	30,82,544	36,246	54,717	90,963	12,000
1867-68 ...	4,918	8,1515	13,069	13,33,339	22,09,852*b*	35,43,191*c*	45,506	76,494	1,22,000	12,000

a.—This should be 8,909.
b.—In the Calcutta Savings Bank the number of Native depositors was 4,500, and their deposits amounted to 6 lakhs.
c.—In Calcutta the deposits of both Europeans and Natives amounted to 17 lakhs.

No. 1612.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale made over charge of the Exchange Department of Paper Currency to Mr. J. Bridgnell on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo.

The 5th August 1868.

No. 1618.

The Notification of this Department, No. 3265 of the 23rd December 1867, granting an extension of leave for one month and fifteen days to Mr. H. A. Mangles, Accountant General, British Burmah, is cancelled.

The 6th August 1868.

No. 1629.

Under the provisions of Section 2, Act XVIII. of 1865, and in exercise of the power and authority therein reserved, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from stamp duty a certain Investment, or Deed of Trust, executed by certain Mysore Princes, constituting Prince Gholam Mohummed, Shahzadah Ruhim-ood-deen, and Shahzadah Pakakhtur as trustees of their portions of the Mysore grant, aggregating Rs. 15,60,000.

No. 1646.

Mr. W. E. Bryan, an Assistant in the 5th Class of the Financial Department, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate to proceed to England for two years, in addition to the usual preparatory leave.

Mr. Bryan availed himself of the preparatory leave on the 1st instant, from which date Mr. R. E. Hamilton is appointed to officiate in the 5th Class of the Financial Department.

No. 1651.

READ the following despatch:—

FINANCIAL. INDIA OFFICE;

No. 290. *London, 9th July* 1868.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have considered in Council your Military letter, dated the 9th March last, No. 96, submitting a recommendation from the Bombay Government that Major Raitt, Superintendent of the House of Correction at Bombay, should be exempted from the operation of the rule which requires that Military pensions shall merge in Civil salaries, and you state that that Officer's case affords a striking illustration of the hardship of the rule, which you earnestly trust Her Majesty's Government may see fit to rescind.

2. In compliance with your recommendation and that of the Government of Bombay, I will not object to Major Raitt's drawing his pension of £241-12 per annum, in addition to the salary of Rs. 300 per mensem attached to the appointment he is now holding.

3. I am also willing, in accordance with your strong recommendation, to authorize the following modification of the rule. When an Officer who has retired on a pension obtained not on medical certificate, but after a prescribed period of service, is subsequently employed in any public capacity, he shall be permitted to draw the pension, in addition to the salary of the office to which he may be appointed; but in the event of a Military Officer resigning the service, after he has been appointed to a Civil office, he must at the same time vacate that office. He may, however, be re-appointed to the office, not as a matter of course, but only in the event of your considering it decidedly for the benefit of the public service.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

ORDERED, that the above be communicated to the Foreign, Home, Military, and Public Works Departments; the several Local Governments and Administrations; the Comptroller General of Accounts, and the several Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

Also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The 7th August 1868.

No. 1653.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to promulgate the following Rules regarding travelling allowances to Chaplains.

The Rules will take effect from the 1st day of August 1868:—

I.—Travelling allowances at the rate of 8 annas a mile per road, and 3 annas a mile per rail, will be allowed to a Chaplain who has already no charge for his joining a station to which he may be appointed either substantively or officiating, also to a Chaplain on his permanent transfer from one appointment to another under the orders of Government, and not at his own request. Provided that on return from furlough or any other leave, a Chaplain will join his station at his own expense. If his appointment has been changed during his absence, he will draw travelling allowance for the excess distance, if any, between his old and new station from the Presidency at the rates abovementioned.

II.—If, while absent on privilege leave, a Chaplain is required to perform duty for an absentee at a station other than his own, he will draw travelling allowance at the rates in Rule I. from his own station to that at which he is required to do duty.

III.—Travelling allowance at 12 annas a mile by road, and 3 annas a mile by rail, will be given to a Chaplain sent to officiate at other stations, or visiting out-stations, provided he proceeds farther than 5 miles if in receipt, at his own station, of conveyance allowance, or farther than 3 miles if not in receipt of that allowance. This rule is applicable to Chaplains of the Church of Scotland, Clergymen of the Additional Clergy Society, Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic Priests when visiting out-stations.

IV.—If any Chaplain or other person to whom Rule III. applies, obtains a free pass on any railway for visiting railway stations on the line, his travelling allowance by rail will be limited to 1½ anna per mile.

V.—A Chaplain officiating at a station to which a conveyance allowance is attached, will draw that allowance during his stay at the station.

VI.—A Chaplain may exchange the mileage admissible under Rule III. for an allowance of Rs. 6 a day for the period of absence from his principal station; but should he do so, he will not be entitled to any conveyance allowance under Rule V.

VII.—A Chaplain in receipt of conveyance allowance for a station will forfeit it when absent from his station on gazetted leave, but not when visiting another station and retaining substantive charge of his own.

No. 1662.

Mr. W. H. McGowan, Post Master of Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from 15th August to 14th October 1868, inclusive.

Mr. H. N. P. Grant, Inspecting Post Master, Tirhoot Division, is appointed to officiate as Post Master of Calcutta.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd August 1868.

No. 745 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant T. J. Bailey, of the 88th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Lieutenant J. W. Taylor employed in the Public Works Department.

No. 746 *of* 1868.—The services of Lieutenant H. J. Northall, of the 102nd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 747 *of* 1868.—With reference to Home Department Notification, dated 31st July 1868, the services of Surgeon S. C. Amesbury, M.D., Officiating Civil Surgeon, Fyzabad, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 748 *of* 1868.—The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 228, dated 30th June 1868, is published for general information:—

PARA. 5.—I shall not object, however, to an Officer of the Indian Army, who has practically passed a year's probation by service in a staff appointment, being admitted to the Staff Corps without further probation, on the understanding that he produces all the certificates required by the regulations for such appointment, including those respecting health and conduct, and that his admission dates from the General Order appointing him, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

The 4th August 1868.

No. 749 *of* 1868.—The services of Assistant Surgeon E. Selons, of the Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 750 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 3 *Horse Light Field Battery.*

Captain R. J. Abbott, of the Royal Artillery, 1st Subaltern, Hazara Mountain Battery, and Officiating Commandant, No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Major T. H. Salt, or until further orders, but to continue to officiate as Commandant of No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery until the return to duty of Captain A. Gillespie.

Lieutenant L. H. S. James, of the Royal Artillery, Subaltern, to officiate as Commandant during the time Captain Abbott may remain with No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery, or until further orders.

The 5th August 1868.

No. 751 *of* 1868.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 3rd July 1868, page 3737, is published for general information:—

ERRATUM.—In the despatch from Major General Russell, of the 3rd of June, being No. 8 Despatch, published in *Gazette* of Tuesday last, in the paragraph (page 3666) relating to the valuable assistance rendered by Major Roberts, V.C., the Assistant Quarter Master General, for—

"He has taken such interest in the embarkation, and has been so energetic and efficient, that I submitted a request *from* him to be permitted to remain at Zoulla," &c., read—

"He has taken such interest in the embarkation, and has been so energetic and efficient, that I submitted a request *for* him to be permitted to remain at Zoulla," &c.

No. 752 *of* 1868.—Sub-Conductor C. E. Donnelly, of the Barrack Department, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment with permission to reside in England.

No. 753 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Bombay.
Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Briggs, of Infantry ..	10th July 1868.

No. 754 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
16th (The Lucknow) Regiment Native Infantry.	Drum Major Joseph Letta.	Jemadar	1st May 1868	Neebur, invalided.
31st (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.	Havildar Golab	Ditto ...	Ditto	Munsaram, invalided.

No. 755 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major Alexander Pond, of the Bengal Staff Corps ... } For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 756 *of* 1868.—Erratum.—In Government General Order No. 722 of the 24th July 1868, for "Captain C. Van R. Conway-Gordon," read *Captain C. Vanrenen Conway-Gordon.*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 757 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers are promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Under the terms of the despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 180, dated 25th May 1865,—

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Crombie Silver, Madras Infantry ... ...
Lieutenant Colonel Douglas Hamilton, Madras Infantry
Lieutenant Colonel David Brown, Madras Infantry ... } 1st Jan. 1867.

Under Government General Order No. 632, 4th August 1864, paragraph 69,—

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Dyett Abbott, C.B., Madras Staff Corps ... ... } 9th Feb. 1867.

The promotions of the above Officers, as also that of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Stanley, Bombay Infantry, to the rank of Colonel, published in Government General Order No. 179 of 1867, are hereby cancelled.

No. 758 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made from the dates specified :—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Names.	Present Rank.	To be	From what date.	In whose room.
Temporary.				
Edmund Gorman ...	Sub-Conductor ...	Officiating Conductor.	12th February 1868	During the absence of Conductor Brannigan, on furlough, or until further orders.
Permanent.				
Honorary Lieutenant Enoch Postance	Assistant Commissary	Deputy Commissary	18th March 1868	Deputy Commissary Honorary Captain W Harris, transferred to the Pension Establishment.
Honorary Lieutenant Richard Vaughan	Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary	Supernumerary Assistant Commissary	Ditto	
Honorary Ensign Edward Quin	Deputy Assistant Commissary	Assistant Commissary	Ditto	Assistant Commissary Honorary Lieutenant Postance, promoted.
William Carroll ...	Conductor ...	Deputy Assistant Commissary	Ditto	Deputy Assistant Commissary Honorary Ensign Quin, promoted.
Edmund Gorman ...	Sub-Conductor and Officiating Conductor	Conductor ...	Ditto	Conductor William Carroll, promoted.
Patrick M. O'Loughlin ...	Magazine Sergeant	Officiating Sub-Conductor	Ditto	Sub-Conductor Gorman, promoted.
Honorary Ensign J. Doyle	Deputy Assistant Commissary	Assistant Commissary	Ditto	Honorary Lieutenant Assistant Commissary Newbold, transferred to the Pension Establishment.
Thomas Ryan ...	Conductor ...	Deputy Assistant Commissary	Ditto	Honorary Ensign Deputy Assistant Commissary Doyle, promoted.
Andrew S. Sinclair	Sub-Conductor and Officiating Conductor	Conductor ..	Ditto	Conductor Thomas Ryan, promoted.

NAMES.	PRESENT RANK.	TO BE	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN WHOSE ROOM.
James H. Jelly ...	Magazine Sergeant	Officiating Sub-Conductor	18th March 1868	Sub-Conductor Sinclair, promoted.
William Nash ...	Sub-Conductor ...	Conductor ...	Ditto	Conductor Hand, transferred to the Pension Establishment.
Joshua P. Hill ...	Magazine Sergeant	Officiating Sub-Conductor	Ditto	Sub-Conductor Nash, promoted.
Lieutenant Charles Sheridan (Veteran Establishment)	Supernumerary Assistant Commissary	Supernumerary Deputy Commissary	22nd April 1868.	
Honorary Lieut. Richard Vaughan	Ditto ditto...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	
Honorary Ensign Edward Quin	Assistant Commissary	Deputy Commissary	Ditto	Deputy Commissary Honorary Captain Corcoran, transferred to the Pension Establishment.
Honorary Ensign James Forbes	Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary	Supernumerary Assistant Commissary	Ditto	
Honorary Ensign J. C. Palphreyman	Deputy Assistant Commissary	Assistant Commissary	Ditto	Assistant Commissary Honorary Ensign Quin, promoted.
John Tanner ...	Conductor ...	Deputy Assistant Commissary	Ditto	Deputy Assistant Commissary Honorary Ensign Palphreyman, promoted.
Thomas Arnold ...	Sub-Conductor and Officiating Conductor	Conductor ...	Ditto	Conductor Tanner, promoted.
Andrew Campbell ...	Magazine Sergeant	Officiating Sub-Conductor	Ditto	Sub-Conductor Arnold, promoted.
Honorary Ensign James Lynch	Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary	Supernumerary Assistant Commissary	27th May 1868.	
Honorary Ensign Michael McHatton	Deputy Assistant Commissary	Assistant Commissary	Ditto	Assistant Commissary Honorary Lieutenant Faichnie, transferred to the Pension Establishment.
Henry Telfer ...	Conductor ...	Deputy Assistant Commissary	Ditto	Deputy Assistant Commissary Honorary Ensign McHatton, promoted.
William Ware ...	Sub-Conductor and Officiating Conductor	Conductor ...	Ditto	Conductor Henry Telfer, promoted.
John Betts ...	Magazine Sergeant	Officiating Sub-Conductor	Ditto	Sub-Conductor Ware, promoted.
Patrick McDermott ...	Conductor ...	Deputy Assistant Commissary	24th June 1868	Deputy Assistant Commissary Honorary Ensign Morton Byrne, transferred to the Pension Establishment.
Norman Thorburn ...	Sub-Conductor ...	Conductor ...	Ditto	Conductor McDermott, promoted.
Patrick Regan ...	Magazine Sergeant	Officiating Sub-Conductor	Ditto	Sub-Conductor Thorburn, promoted.
Temporary.				
James Loughlin ...	Sub-Conductor ...	Officiating Conductor	18th March 1868	Sub-Conductor Gorman, promoted, and during the absence of Conductor Brannigan, on furlough, or until further orders.
Robert F. Castellari ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Sinclair, promoted, and during the absence of Conductor Halliday, on furlough, or until further orders.
James Langhorn ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	22nd April 1868	Arnold, promoted, and during the absence of Conductor Giddings, on furlough, or until further orders.
James Burns ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	27th May 1868	Ware, promoted, and during the employment of Conductor Ford at the Gunpowder Agency, or until further orders.
Thomas Gregory ...	Magazine Sergeant	Officiating Sub-Conductor	5th August 1868	During the absence of Sub-Conductor Edmonds, on duty in England, or until further orders.

The 6th August 1868.

No. 759 *of* 1868.—The prescribed superior rate of pension for service exceeding forty years with unblemished character is granted to the undermentioned men, with effect from the date of their transfer to the Invalid Establishment :—

Rank.	Names.	In what rank pensioned.
	2nd Bengal Cavalry.	
Ressaldar Major... ...	Shaik Khoob Ally	Ressaldar Major.
	3rd Bengal Cavalry.	
Ressaidar	Sheikh Toorab Ally	Ressaidar.
	Bengal Sappers and Miners.	
Subadar	Sewram	Subadar.
	1st Native Infantry.	
Drummer	Ghusseetah...	Drummer.
	5th Native Infantry.	
Subadar	Meerwan Sing	Jemadar.
	31st (Punjab) Native Infantry.	
Drummer	John Doomnig	Drummer.
	34th (Futtehghur) Native Infantry.	
Fife Major	Emanuel Peter	Fife Major.
	39th (Allyghur) Native Infantry.	
Subadar	Bissasur Sing	Subadar.
	2nd Goorkhas (Sirmoor Rifles).	
Subadar	Singbeer Thappa	Subadar.

No. 760 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to promote Duffadar and Nishan Burdar Burma Deen, of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, from the 2nd to the 1st Class of the Order of Merit, in consideration of his conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of the capture of Dowran Khan, an outlaw, on the night of the 25th February 1868.

No. 761 *of* 1868.—The services of Captain A. W. Graham, of the General List, Infantry, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 3rd Punjab Infantry, are at his own request placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The 7th August 1868.

No. 762 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, as a special case, to promote Ressaldar Major Isree Persad, "Bahadoor," of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to the 1st Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor," as an extra member of that Order, until he becomes absorbed in the 1st Class in his regular turn.

No. 763 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
1st Punjab Infantry.	*Jemadars.*			
	Toolsee	Subadar ...	1st May 1868	Ahmed Khan, invalided.
	Khooshial	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sudder O Deen, invalided.
	Mohur Singh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Syed Mahomed, invalided.
	Havildars.			
	Heera Singh	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Toolsee, promoted.
	Neaz Mahomed... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Khooshial, promoted.
	Kala Singh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mohur Singh, promoted.
	Mukurdeen	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Surwar Khan, invalided.
5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion.)	*Jemadar.*			
	Chamoo	Subadar ...	Ditto ...	Rummun Singh, invalided.
	Havildar.			
	Bulbhuddur	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Chamoo, promoted.

No. 764 *of* 1868.—With reference to Government General Order No. 730 of the 29th July 1868, notifying the admission to pension of Sub-Conductor William Adams, of the Army Commissariat Department, the following alterations of rank and promotion are made in the Warrant Grade of that Department.

Alterations of Rank.

Rank.	Names.	To rank from	In succession to
Sub-Conductor ...	James Simpson	1st March 1867 ...	Sub-Conductor W. Adams, pensioned.
" ...	Terence O'Brien	9th " ...	" T. Gibney, promoted.
" ...	William Powell	7th July 1867 ...	" S. Jackson, pensioned.
" ...	William Mitchell	28th " ...	" W. Colmer, deceased.
" ...	John Vallally	5th August 1867 ...	" R. Robinson, deceased.
" ...	Joseph Dwyer	5th January 1868 ...	" S. Gibson, deceased.
" ...	Thomas Donlea	11th February " ...	" R. A. Dawson, promoted.

Promotion.

Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor Patrick Sheehy	Sub-Conductor ...	17th June 1868 ...	Sub-Conductor R. Tear, promoted.

No. 765 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
5th Regiment Native Light Infantry.	Jemadar Nundah Tewarry...	Subadar ...	1st May 1868	Mohun Sing, invalided.
	Ditto Goburdhun Tewarry	Ditto ...	Ditto	Meerwan Singh, invalided.
	Havildar Dheean Singh ...	Jemadar ...	Ditto	Persaud Singh, invalided.
	Ditto Charinghoo Singh...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Nundah Tewarry, promoted.
	Ditto Hurkoo	Ditto ...	Ditto	Goburdhun Tewarry, promoted.
9th Regiment Native Infantry.	Jemadar Bulwunt Singh ...	Subadar ...	2nd June 1868	Deosook Singh, deceased.
	Havildar Buzzeer Singh ...	Jemadar ...	Ditto	Bulwunt Singh, promoted.
32nd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.	Havildar Dewa Sing ...	Ditto ...	9th October 1867	Mungul Singh, deceased.
45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment Native Infantry.	Jemadar Ameer Singh ...	Subadar ...	1st May 1868	Sewdial Sing, invalided.
	Havildar Tarrah Singh ...	Jemadar ...	Ditto	Ameer Singh, promoted.

No. 766 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

	Rate of Pension per diem.
Private Thomas Burrows, late of the 20th Hussars... ...	1*s.* (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowance.
Gunner Joseph Dickson late of the 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery	1*s.* (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowance.
Drummer Samuel Plair, late of the 102nd Foot ...	1*s.* (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowance.

No. 767 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

No. 125 *of the* 15*th July* 1868.—Confirming the Regimental Order by the Officer Commanding 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated 1st July 1868, directing Ensign J. G. Proudfoot, Officiating Wing Subaltern, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate in addition as Adjutant of the Corps from the above date, vice Captain Way, transferred to the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 768 *of* 1868.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that, in the event of a Non-Commissioned Officer of a British Regiment being promoted to a Commissioned Grade, the latter shall be considered a first appointment, and as such he will be entitled to proceed at the public expense to join the Corps to which he may be appointed.

H. W. Norman, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Simla, the 3*rd August* 1868.

No. 213.

Mr. J. Marchant, Probationary Overseer, 3rd Grade, Hyderabad, is removed from the Public Works Department, with effect from the 14th July 1868.

No. 214.

Mr. W. H. Longmore, Central India, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Assistant Engineers, with effect from the 9th July 1868.

The 4*th August* 1868.

No. 215.

Mr. W. H. Parker, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, assumed charge of the Gwalior Fortress Division on the afternoon of the 16th July 1868.

The 5*th August* 1868.

No. 216.

Mr. D. McGregor, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department from the 2nd July 1868.

No. 217.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st July 1868.

Order of Merit.	Accounting Offices.	Latest Month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Controller, Mysore, for Coorg	May 1868 ...	13th July 1868.
2	" Mysore	Ditto ...	24th ditto
3	" Central Provinces	Ditto ...	29th ditto
4	" Bombay	Ditto ...	30th ditto
5	" Hyderabad	April 1868 ...	6th ditto
6	" " for the Berars	Ditto ...	6th ditto
7	" Bengal	Ditto ...	17th ditto
8	" Rajpootana	Ditto ...	30th ditto
9	" N. W. Provinces	Ditto ...	30th ditto
10	" British Burmah	March 1868 ...	1st June 1868
11	" Madras	Ditto ...	18th ditto
12	" Oudh	Ditto ...	22nd ditto
13	" Punjab	Ditto ...	29th ditto
14	" Central India	Ditto ..	1st July 1868.

The 6th August 1868.

No. 218.

Lieutenant H. J. Nuthall, Her Majesty's 102nd Foot, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the 4th Grade, and posted to the Central Provinces.

No. 219.

Mr. W. D. Bruce, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Lucknow Division, is transferred to Bengal.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st May 1868.

The Viceroy and Members of the Government of India having left the Presidency for Simla, it is hereby notified that on and after the 16th May and until further notice, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

All communications other than remittances intended for the Gazette should be addressed to the Superintendent, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 4, Hastings Street.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st August 1868.

The following amounts in Circle Notes are available at this Office:—

Allahabad	19,42,760
Lahore	9,73,710

J. BRIDGNELL,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency,
In charge Exchange Dept.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004*A, dated Simla,* 30*th July* 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India.*"

Lost.

First half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A18—35426 for Rs. 10.

F. E. WIGGENS.

Second half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A31—57044 for Rs. 10.

BYKOONTNATH MOOKERJEE.

Left half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A34—75573 for Rs. 20.

J. PARSICK.

Second half of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A22—07189 for Rs. 10.
„ A44—62842 „ 20.

T. BECK.

In transit between Mynpoorie and Calcutta right half of the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A34—72601 for Rs. 20.

M. A. McCONAGHEY.

The following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A33—95993 for Rs. 20.
„ A33—95994 „ 20.

MEEA JAN.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A38—92749 for Rs. 100.

SOMEER CHAND ROOP CHAND.

In transit from Raepore, Central Provinces, to Calcutta the following Currency Note of the Bombay Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. C36—97411 for Rs. 10.

WOMESH CHUNDER CHOWDRY.

Second half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A26—01261 for Rs. 20.

J. DWYER.

First half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A35—63622 for Rs. 50.

C. W. WAYLEN.

In transit by Post half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A40—31330 for Rs. 50.

OREE LALL.

Halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A38—24058 for Rs. 100.
„ A6—06105 „ 10.

BISSUMBHER SING.

First half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A18—27922 for Rs. 10.

KUNHIE LALL.

In transit by Post lower half of the following Currency Note :—

No. A31—27147 for Rs. 10.

GOPEENATH MOOKERJEA.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A44—17854 for Rs. 20.

ROOP CHAND GHOSE.

In transit between Rajanpore and Calcutta the following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle :—

No. A18—74810 for Rs. 10.

H. L. MONK.

Between Mooltan and Calcutta right halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A23—22353 for Rs. 50.
„ A18—73101 „ 10.

R. GRAY.

First half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A23—74159 for Rs. 50.

CHOTAY LALL SHAW & Co.

First half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A26—14771 for Rs. 20.

R. ANDERSON.

In transit by Post from Sealkote to Delhi the following Currency Note :—

No. 65650 for Rs. 50.

DEVEE SAHAE.

Half of the following Allahabad Circle Currency Note:—

No. A31—72805.

W. SMART.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A41—65696 for Rs. 10.

G. J. WALLACE.

Lost or Stolen.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A58—95140 for Rs. 100.

CHUNDEE CHURN BOSE.

Mutilated.

The following Currency Note—intimation of mutilation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A32—03903 for Rs. 10.

J. R. BELILIOS.

Wrongly Joined.

Application has been made for payment of a Currency Note wrongly joined as follows:—

1st half No. A18—26770 for Rs. 10.
2nd „ A18—26762 „ 10.

Any person possessing the corresponding halves should communicate with the Currency Office, Allahabad.

MADHUB CHUNDER MOITREE.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

1st half No. 85328 } One Note for Rs. 20.
2nd „ 85329 }

SREEKISSEN MOOKERJEE.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers:—

No. A45—23268 } for Rs. 20.
„ A45—23266 }

WOOMESH CHUNDER MOOKERJEE.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed by White-Ants.

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{001531}{22355}$ of 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60 for Rs. 1,000, standing in my name. Payment stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

SYUD JAUN.

REPORT of a Deserter from the 4th Regiment of Hussars, dated at Meerut, this 23rd day of July 1868.

No., Rank, and Name ...	938, Private John Child.
Age	22 years.
Size ... Feet ...	5
Size ... Inches ...	6½
Colour of... Complexion ...	Fresh.
Colour of... Hair ...	Brown.
Colour of... Eyes ...	Blue.
Date of Desertion ...	11th July 1868.
Place of Desertion ...	Meerut.
Date of Enlistment ...	14th September 1866.
At what place enlisted ...	Westminster.
Parish and County in which born* ...	Chippenham, Wiltshire.
Marks	Tattooed with crossed flags on left fore arm, letter D.
Trade	Laborer.
Coat or Jacket	White Clothing.
Waistcoat	White Clothing.
Breeches or Trowsers ...	White Clothing.
REMARKS. ...	
See Note†	
See Note‡	Under two years' service.

J. SWINBURNE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Comdg. 4th Hussars.

* The Post Town in which the Parish is situated is to be stated.

† If the soldier deserted while on furlough, it is to be stated thus—"on furlough."

‡ The length of the soldier's service up to the time of desertion is to be here stated, thus—"under six months' service,"—"under one year's service,—"under two years' service," and so on, as the case may be.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on Tuesday, the 11th proximo, on account of the Hindoo Festival "Junmostomey."

By order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th July 1868.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned amounts of unclaimed interest on Capital Stock of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company will be paid on application to the Comptroller General of Accounts:—

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR.	AMOUNT.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Askoran Kissen Chand, Poguah Putty, Calcutta, Merchant	17	5	9
Brigrutton Doss, Benares, Banker ...	39	12	9
Darabali Khan Bahadoor	24	3	10
Chunder Mohun Bose ...	9	13	1
Deno Nauth Mundle	5	8	9
Hurrish Chunder Mookerjee	6	14	3
Juggernath Bhogoban Doss	3	11	8
Modoosudun Sircar	5	0	8
Potitpabun Sain	11	14	1
Rajah Prosunno Narain Deb Bahadoor ...	24	3	8
Deep Chand Hurruck Chand	17	5	9
Kedar Nauth Gangooly	7	7	10
Bacharam Doss	9	15	3
E F. Harrison	9	6	6
Boly Chand Bysack	3	0	5
Raj Chunder Dey	24	2	7
S H Robinson	6	0	2
Hon'ble Cecil Beadon	258	10	6
C E Bates	31	6	10
W. M D. Evans	39	4	5
J. G. Layard	133	9	6
Butto Kisto Bysack	6	8	9
Gruchurn Sing	35	5	5
Mrs. R. M. Schiller	13	5	10
Raj Kissore Dey	6	9	10
J. D. Sandys	264	8	10
Charles Hervey	26	13	10
Woomesh Chunder Mitter	19	13	6
William Bonnar	13	6	11
John Mackellar	88	3	7
Thomas William Adam Anstruther ...	39	10	10
Gungo Dass Roy	27	4	4
Preo Nauth Dutt	13	10	2
Fuckeer Chand Dey	1	5	10
Robert Parker Little	27	4	4
Charles John MacMillon	79	1	6
Raj Kisto Dutt	20	7	3
Mrs. H. C. Mackenzie	8	2	11
Peary Mohun Banerjee	0	10	11

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptr. Genl. of Accounts.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned amounts of Capital Stock in the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company will be paid to the Registered Proprietors on application to the Comptroller General of Accounts and production of the Stock Certificates:—

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR.	AMOUNT OF STOCK			
	Sterling £	Rs.	A.	P.
Askoran Kissen Chand, Poguah Putty, Calcutta, Merchant ...	5	54	9	8
Brigrutton Doss, Benares, Banker ..	25	272	11	9
Deep Chand Hurruck Chand ...	5	54	9	8
John Mackellar	50	545	7	6
Mrs. H. C. Mackenzie	60	654	8	9
Peary Mohun Banerjee ...	5	54	8	9

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT ON THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVANCY OF THE OUDH FORESTS, for the forest year ending September 30th, 1864. By CAPTAIN E. S. WOOD, Officiating Conservator, Oudh Forests. *Price Re.* 1.

No. 7

PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH BURMAH, 1864-65. By H. LEEDS, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah. *Price Re.* 1.

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No. 29 of 1868.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 6th August 1868.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Hon'ble Major General Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

COORG COURTS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. TAYLOR introduced the Bill to define the jurisdiction of the Courts in Coorg, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in one month. He said that it was unnecessary to take up the time of the Council with describing the Bill, as the Statement of Objects and Reasons which had for the last fortnight been in Hon'ble Members' hands, was in fact a running commentary on its provisions.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN DIVORCE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for conferring upon the High Courts of Judicature in India the jurisdiction and powers vested in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial causes in England.

Leave was granted.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine introduced the Bill for the appointment of Justices of the Peace. He said that his object in doing so was merely that it might appear in the *Gazette*, and be sent to the High Courts and the Chief Court of the Panjáb. He would not now ask the Council to refer it to a Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell observed that the Bill proposed to repeal certain sections of Statutes of George III and the whole of 2 & 3 William IV, c. 117, and expressed a doubt as to whether the Governor General in Council had power to repeal those enactments.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine said that the power in question was expressly given to the Governor General in Council by the Indian Councils' Act, 24 & 25 Vic., c. 67, s. 22.

EMIGRATION OF COOLIES' BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of Native Labourers. He said that the Bill, which had been prepared at the desire of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, was intended to make four small amendments in the law relating to the emigration of coolies, which had been found desirable since Act No. XIII of 1864 came into operation.

The probable length of the voyage from Madras to Mauritius between the months of November and March, is fixed at five weeks by section eight of that Act. This time had been found too short, and the Bill proposed to extend it to six weeks.

Section 47 of the Act required that the space to be provided for each adult emigrant shall be ten superficial feet on deck. The Bill proposed to increase this space to twelve superficial feet.

Section 64 of the Act empowered the Governor General in Council to prohibit, under certain specified circumstances, the emigration of coolies. With a view to greater promptitude of action in cases of emergency, the Bill proposed to extend this power to Local Governments, but provided that any notification by a Local Government prohibiting emigration, might be cancelled by the Governor General in Council.

Lastly, the Bill authorized the Governor General in Council to increase, within certain limits, the fees payable under Act XIII of 1864, for licensing depôts, recruiters, and emigrants.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to define the jurisdiction of the Courts in Coorg,—the Hon'ble Messrs. Maine, Cockerell, and the Mover.

The Council adjourned till the 13th August 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

Simla,
The 6th August 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

OPERATIONS OF THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1867-68.

Simla, the 3rd August 1868.

No. 1541.

Read a report from the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, No. 212, dated the 13th July 1868, on the Operations of the Paper Currency Department during the year 1867-68.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that the circulation of the Notes in the several provinces of India generally shows a satisfactory result. It rose from eight to nine crores of Rupees during the year. The average circulation of the year under review was thirty lakhs more than that of the preceding year.

The Allahabad Circle shows a fair increase. The progress in the Bombay Circle was marked during a portion of the year, until about 1½ crores worth of Notes were presented for payment, because specie was wanted for the cotton districts where the Notes were not easily convertible. This latter circumstance was unfortunate, but the defect has been to some extent remedied by the establishment of an Office of Issue at Akola, in the cotton-producing province of Berar. It is to be hoped that hereby such facilities for encashment will be afforded that the sudden withdrawal of large quantities of Bombay Notes from circulation may not recur. The marked progress in the Nagpore Circle is the more satisfactory, because the result is partly attributed to the facilities for encashment afforded by the local authorities. The increase in the Kurrachee Circle also affords matter for congratulation.

On the other hand, the Lahore Circle and the Madras Circle show a falling off, and the Madras Branch Circles do not exhibit progress.

The extent to which the Notes are made use of for private remittances does not, under the explanation afforded in his report by the Head Commissioner, afford any ground for apprehension. On the other hand, the way in which the Notes returned to the Currency Department have been used by other public departments for Government remittances, is highly satisfactory.

The frequent loss of Notes or half Notes, during transmission by Post, continues to be a source of regret and discredit.

The general result is creditable to the Head Commissioner and to the Officers of the Currency Department. It also proves the interest taken in the circulation by the various Local Governments, upon whom indeed the promotion of this important affair must mainly depend.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above Resolution, and extracts of the report* of the Head Commissioner, with its enclosures,* be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

* To be returned

From Lieut. Colonel H. Hyde, R.E., Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,—No. 212, dated 13th July 1868.

I have the honor to forward herewith the following statements, and to report on the operations of the Currency Department during the year 1867-68.

No. 1.—Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during the year ending 31st March 1868.

No. 2.—Statement of the numbers of Currency Notes cancelled after circulation during the same period and of the percentage of the same.

2. *Total Note Circulation.*—The circulation at the

Commencement of the year was... ...	Rs.	8,09,08,680
And at the close	„	9,06,95,690
Showing an increase of	Rs.	97,87,010
The maximum circulation was	Rs.	10,32,41,630
The minimum	„	7,83,54,890
And the average of the year	„	9,28,52,131
Being	„	29,58,952

more than the average of the previous year.

3. *Calcutta Circle.*—The circulation of Notes of the Calcutta Circle has fluctuated a little above or below the average of the year, namely, Rs. 2,93,12,665, and shows a favorable increase over the average circulation of the previous year of Rs. 9,21,227, or 3·245 per cent.

4. *Allahabad Circle.*—The average circulation of

this circle has been	Rs.	32,48,512
or Rupees	„	6,55,329

more than that of the previous year, being equal to 25·271 per cent.

5. *Lahore Circle.*—The average here has been Rs. 24,05,651

And shows a falling off of	„	94,907

as compared with that of the previous year.

6. *Madras Circle.*—In Madras the average has

been	Rs.	54,79,493
Or less than that of the previous year by	„	5,72,161

Here, however, the circulation shows a steady but small increase over that at the commencement of the year.

7. *Madras Branch Circles.*—These circles do not show any marked progress, the average circulation being Rs. 12,96,014 in all three circles.

8. *Bombay Circle.*—The average circulation here of the year has been Rs. 4,73,94,991, or Rs. 4,20,399 more than that of the previous year. The year

commenced with a circulation of ...	Rs.	3,99,03,530
Steadily increased, until, by the end of December, it rose to	„	5,64,22,690
And within three months following fell to	„	4,18,19,210
Exhibiting a withdrawal of	„	1,46,03,480

of Notes, which is mainly owing to specie being needed to be remitted into the interior for the purchase of cotton, as the Notes, not being readily convertible,

are not consequently in favor in the cotton districts. The determination of Government to open a Circle of Issue at Akola in the heart of these cotton districts, will no doubt be attended with beneficial results, for, by establishing their ready convertibility at Akola, it will prevent such large withdrawals of specie from Bombay, attended, as they must be, with expense for remittance.

8. *Nagpore Circle.*—This circle was removed from the Calcutta and subordinated to the Bombay Circle on 1st August 1867, and all Notes of the old or "Calcutta and Nagpore" issue were withdrawn on receipt at the Currency Office, which amounted in value at the time to Rs. 52,14,870, by which means the number of these Notes outstanding at the close of the year, and in the hands of the public, has been reduced to Rs. 1,48,120. The circulation of the Circle Notes has not, however, suffered by the change, but has considerably increased; the average of the year having been ... ... Rs. 21,23,967

Against an average of ... ... „ 10,67,342

of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 10,56,625

or 98·996 per cent—

a most marked and favorable result. This result is not, however, mainly owing to the removal of the circle as a branch of Bombay, but also to the measures taken by the Accountant General of the Central Provinces to give effect to the Government Resolution of 14th January 1867 for the free encashment of Notes at the Government Treasuries of the Central Provinces.

9. *Kurrachee Circle.*—This circle also shows a marked increase in the circulation. The average of the year was ... Rs. 15,90,835

Against that of ... ... „ 10,13,764

of the year preceding, or more by ... ... Rs. 5,77,071

equal to 56·923 per cent.

10. *Transactions with the public.*—The value of Notes issued to and received from the public for cash or other notes during the year is shown below:—

Circle.	Notes issued.	Notes received.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	20,54,18,180	21,63,07,390
Madras	88,79,560	69,65,870
Bombay	8,88,08,270	8,93,86,870
Allahabad	53,90,620	40,85,640
Lahore	45,18,850	24,34,260
Calicut	16,46,110	18,95,710
Trichinopoly	12,56,290	6,62,900
Vizagapatam	5,25,300	4,85,200
Nagpore	79,75,180	27,54,650
Kurrachee	33,22,740	14,45,570
Total	32,77,41,100	13,74,24,060

11. *Remittances of Notes.*—The use of Notes as remittances cannot be prevented. Once issued to the public, there can be no interference with them. The

attempt to prevent the use of Notes for remittance purposes by restricting the issue of Notes of large value has failed, for the public used small Notes for that purpose, and the additional expense and labor connected with their issue had to be borne by Government. This restriction has been cancelled, and Notes are used freely for remittance from the Branch Office to the Head Office, where, by the provisions of the Currency Act, they must be cashed. During the year the value of Notes thus cashed has been—

At Calcutta	Rs.	1,00,15,410
„ Madras	„	16,90,560
„ Bombay	„	67,48,430
		1,84,54,400

The payment for them had to be made out of the coin reserve held at the Head Offices, and re-payment had to be adjusted—

1*st*.—By issue to the public.

2*nd*.—By the cashing of Head Circle Notes at the Branch Offices.

3*rd*.—By issue to Accountants General at the Presidencies for cash for remittance to the treasuries at the Branches.

4*th*.—By cancellation, payment being made by the Accountants General.

12. By the first of these modes, the accumulation of Notes of Branch Circles is reduced without any effort by this department. At Bombay Rs. 41,72,730 were re-issued to the public, of which Rs. 22,00,000 were taken up in the course of one week. Here Rs. 27,06,570 have been re-issued. The second course has a similar effect, and with a view to prevent the Branch Offices cashing more Notes than are held at the Head Office, or the Head Office issuing more Notes than represent the balance available for adjustment, returns are submitted by the Offices to each other for guidance. The Presidency Accountants General have taken up large amounts of Circle Notes for cash during the year, in order to remit their value to the treasuries where the Branch Offices are situated, and it has been a convenient and economical mode of replenishing those treasuries. The last course which might have inconvenienced the Presidency Treasuries has therefore not been resorted to. At Madras, a large portion, if not the whole, of the Circle Notes were taken up by the Accountant General for remittances, and here the following amounts were remitted by means of Circle Notes, viz. :—

To Allahabad	Rs.	17,09,430
„ Lahore	„	7,44,000
„ Nagpore	„	56,92,740

Of the latter, Rs. 34,35,520 were adjusted by remitting new Notes from Nagpore to Bombay, thus replenishing the Bombay Treasury to that extent at the time of the transfer of the Nagpore Circle as a branch of the Bombay Circle. Notwithstanding all these adjustments, there was a balance at the end of the year of other Circle Notes of Rs. 1,09,83,150 against a sum of Rs. 56,51,920 held at the same time last year; but there has been no embarrassment felt at the Head Offices owing to the encashment of Circle Notes in such large amounts.

13. *New Pattern Notes*.—During the course of the year, Notes of a new pattern were issued. The chief features in these new Notes are that they

are printed in colors which make forgery more difficult, and that they exhibit their values in English and in some of the Native characters of the district in which they are intended to circulate, which make them readily understood by all, except those of the most illiterate class, and they are consequently preferred by the Natives to the old pattern Notes.

14. *Forged Notes.*—No cases of forged Notes are reported at any of the Branch Circles, nor have any turned up here. In Bombay and Madras a few solitary cases are reported, but they have readily been detected at the Currency Offices, and no loss has been sustained.

15. *Lost Notes.*—By far the greater number of Notes lost are reported to be thefts in transmission by Post, and these are, with few exceptions, half Notes. A large correspondence with the public and much trouble is experienced by all the Offices in regard to lost Notes. Very few of the lost Notes are even recovered by the owners after their presentation and payment at the Currency Offices, for, after tracing them from hand to hand, they are traced to some one who has received them *bonâ fide* in course of business, and therefore has a legal right to them, but who cannot say from whom he has received them. Only Rs. 15,000 in securities are held by me as investments made for the value of entire Notes merely lost, and not traced after the lapse of one or two years.

16. *Cancelled Notes.*—Owing to the issue of the new pattern Notes alluded to in paragraph 13, most of the old pattern Notes received for exchange were cancelled, and thus increased the number of Notes disposed of in this way during the year to 1,268,343 pieces, which, at 1·6432 per cent., has cost Rs. 20,841-6-7 against Rs. 8,37,457 cancelled in the previous year. The cancellations of large numbers during the first issue of new pattern Notes at the Calcutta and Bombay Circles necessarily brought about some arrears of work, which are now all worked up.

17. In conclusion I beg to state that the Currency Department has during the year worked steadily, and is gradually extending its usefulness. I hope to be able in the course of a few days to submit a report, taking a retrospective view of the working of this department since its commencement, when I will enter more fully on all the subjects connected with currency, and more particularly that of lost and stolen Notes.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of the Value of Government Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1867-68.

Last Day of the Month of	Calcutta.		Allahabad		Lahore.		Nagpore.		Madras.		Calicut.	
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —	Value of Notes in circulation	Monthly increase + or decrease —	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867 March	2,73,05,110	.....	29,02,990	.....	27,89,660	.....	11,31,080	.....	47,18,200	.....	3,98,050	.....
„ April	2,78,40,310	+ 5,35,200	28,07,430	— 95,560	29,67,460	+ 1,77,800	12,06,670	+ 75,590	47,08,200	— 10,000	5,77,390	+ 1,79,340
„ May	2,77,22,710	— 1,17,600	30,70,760	+ 2,63,330	25,32,490	— 4,34,970	10,53,970	— 1,52,700	55,55,760	+ 8,47,560	4,44,490	— 1,32,900
„ June	2,77,43,640	+ 20,930	31,32,340	+ 61,580	21,02,570	— 4,29,920	19,86,900	+ 9,32,930	55,12,070	— 43,690	4,13,770	— 30,720
„ July	2,80,15,870	+ 2,72,230	31,74,050	+ 41,710	21,67,080	+ 64,510	11,98,870	— 7,88,030	54,15,920	— 96,150	4,40,850	+ 27,080
„ August	2,70,36,660	— 9,79,210	34,18,570	+ 2,44,520	21,01,450	— 65,630	50,75,370	+ 38,76,500	55,19,870	+ 1,03,950	4,69,200	+ 28,350
„ September	3,04,98,140	+ 34,61,480	32,42,450	— 1,76,120	22,61,330	+ 1,59,880	17,25,090	— 33,50,280	55,20,260	+ 390	5,27,610	+ 58,410
„ October	3,16,26,490	+ 11,28,350	31,29,490	— 1,12,960	23,40,720	+ 79,390	15,13,760	— 2,11,330	54,96,240	— 24,020	7,39,810	+ 2,12,200
„ November	3,16,31,070	+ 4,580	32,02,210	+ 72,720	23,58,980	+ 18,260	16,25,120	+ 1,11,360	53,93,370	— 1,02,870	6,04,290	— 1,35,520
„ December	3,07,85,850	— 8,45,220	32,56,810	+ 54,600	23,05,190	— 53,790	16,31,280	+ 6,160	55,19,150	+ 1,25,780	5,78,760	— 25,530
1868 January	2,94,16,480	— 13,69,370	33,29,020	+ 72,210	24,44,310	+ 1,39,120	22,26,340	+ 5,95,060	57,42,630	+ 2,23,480	6,64,740	+ 85,980
„ February	2,89,46,160	— 4,70,320	34,15,660	+ 86,640	25,86,740	+ 1,42,430	32,47,490	+ 10,21,150	57,38,560	— 4,070	6,44,650	— 20,090
„ March	3,04,88,600	+ 15,42,440	38,03,360	+ 3,87,700	26,99,500	+ 1,12,760	29,96,750	— 2,50,740	56,31,890	— 1,06,670	5,67,750	— 76,900
Total from April to March ...	35,17,51,980	.....	3,89,82,150	.....	2,88,67,820	.....	2,54,87,610	.....	6,57,53,920	.....	66,73,310	.....
Average Circulation 1867-68 ..	2,93,12,665	.....	32,48,512	.....	24,05,651	.....	21,23,967	.....	54,79,493	.....	5,56,109	.....
„ „ 1866-67 ..	2,83,91,438	.....	25,93,183	.....	25,00,558	.....	10,67,342	.....	60,51,654	.....	5,54,549	.....
Increase + or Decrease — .	+ 9,21,227	.. .	+ 6,55,329	.....	— 94,907	.....	+ 10,56,625	.....	— 5,72,161	.....	+ 1,560	.....
Percentage on Circulation of 1866-67	+ 3 245	.. .	+ 25 271	.....	— 3 795	.....	+ 98 996	.....	— 9 464	.....	+ ·281	.....

STATEMENT of the Value of Government Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1867-68,—continued.

Last Day of the Month of	Trichinopoly.		Vizagapatam.		Bombay.		Kurracher.		Total	
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867 March	3,86,260	.....	2,91,810	.....	3,99,03,530	.....	10,81,990	.....	8,09,08,680	.....
„ April	3,11,370	— 74,890	2,81,520	— 10,290	3,67,11,410	— 31,92,120	9,43,130	— 1,38,860	7,83,54,890	— 25,53,790
„ May	2,75,740	— 35,630	3,26,000	+ 44,480	3,98,48,970	+ 31,37,560	11,06,150	+ 1,63,020	8,19,37,040	+ 35,82,150
„ June	3,05,270	+ 29,530	3,10,290	— 15,710	4,24,65,400	+ 26,16,430	12,84,200	+ 1,78,050	8,52,56,450	+ 33,19,410
„ July	3,03,290	— 1,980	3,03,650	— 6,640	4,47,27,070	+ 22,61,670	14,29,250	+ 1,45,050	8,71,75,900	+ 19,19,450
„ August	2,51,710	— 51,580	2,87,150	— 16,500	4,81,96,610	+ 34,69,540	15,06,790	+ 77,540	9,38,63,380	+ 66,87,480
„ September	3,91,770	+ 1,40,060	2,45,990	— 41,160	4,94,22,410	+ 12,25,800	14,48,410	— 58,380	9,52,83,460	+ 14,20,080
„ October	5,37,380	+ 1,45,610	2,60,370	+ 14,380	5,22,80,690	+ 28,58,280	16,61,070	+ 2,12,660	9,95,86,020	+ 43,02,560
„ November	5,53,090	+ 15,710	2,85,690	+ 25,320	5,45,38,530	+ 22,57,840	19,06,950	+ 2,45,880	10,20,99,300	+ 25,13,280
„ December	5,02,840	— 50,250	2,54,170	— 31,520	5,64,22,690	+ 18,84,160	19,84,890	+ 77,940	10,32,41,630	+ 11,42,330
1868 January	6,31,760	+ 1,28,920	3,35,930	+ 81,760	5,42,37,750	— 21,84,940	20,91,350	+ 1,06,460	10,11,20,310	— 21,21,320
„ February	5,87,590	— 44,170	3,66,340	+ 30,410	4,80,69,160	— 61,68,590	20,09,160	— 82,190	9,56,11,510	— 55,08,800
„ March	6,13,100	+ 25,510	3,56,860	— 9,480	4,18,19,210	— 62,49,950	17,18,670	— 2,90,490	9,06,95,690	— 49,15,820
Total from April to March ...	52,64,910	.....	36,13,960	.....	56,87,39,900	.....	1,90,90,020	.....	1,11,42,25,580	.....
Average Circulation 1867-68 ...	4,38,742	.....	3,01,163	.....	4,73,94,991	.....	15,90,835	.....	9,28,52,131	.....
„ „ 1866-67 ...	3,89,055	.....	3,57,041	.....	4,69,74,592	.....	10,13,764	.....	8,98,93,179	.....
Increase + Decrease —	+ 50,313	.....	— 55,878	.....	+ 4,20,399	.....	+ 5,77,071	.....	+ 29,58,952	.....
Percentage on Circulation of 1866-67.	+ 12·932	.....	— 15·650	.....	+ ·895	...	+ 56·923	.....	+ 3·291	.....

Calcutta Mint,
The 13th July 1868.

J. BRIDGNELL,
Accountant.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Head Commissioner.

No.

STATEMENT of the Number and Value of Government Currency Notes cancelled

		10 Rupees.
CALCUTTA ...	Notes in circulation on 31st March 1867	1,99,318
	„ issued in 1867-68	2,71,000
	TOTAL ...	4,70,318
	Notes cancelled in 1867-68	2,17,266
	Percentage of Notes cancelled	46·195
	Relative percentage of cancelled Notes	37·18
ALLAHABAD ...	Notes in circulation on 31st March 1867	25,717
	„ issued in 1867-68	22,127
	TOTAL ...	47,844
	Notes cancelled in 1867-68	4,974
	Percentage of Notes cancelled	10·396
	Relative percentage of cancelled Notes	32·43
LAHORE	Notes in circulation on 31st March 1867	15,154
	„ issued in 1867-68	18,522
	TOTAL ...	33,676
	Notes cancelled in 1867-68	4,805
	Percentage of Notes cancelled	14·268
	Relative percentage of cancelled Notes	33·04
NAGPORE ...	Notes in circulation on 31st March 1867	18,168
	„ issued in 1867-68	34,766
	TOTAL ...	52,934
	Notes cancelled in 1867-68	34,487
	Percentage of Notes cancelled	55·1
	Relative percentage of cancelled Notes	33·3
MADRAS	Notes in circulation on 31st March 1867	28,163
	„ issued in 1867-68	26,382
	TOTAL ...	54,545
	Notes cancelled in 1867-68	29,324
	Percentage of Notes cancelled	53·761
	Relative percentage of cancelled Notes	33·070
CALICUT... ...	Notes in circulation on 31st March 1867	3,996
	„ issued in 1867-68	5,236
	TOTAL ...	9,232
	Notes cancelled in 1867-68	5,414
	Percentage of Notes cancelled	58·643
	Relative percentage of cancelled Notes	27·717
TRICHINOPOLY ...	Notes in circulation on 31st March 1867	1,908
	„ issued in 1867-68	5,510
	TOTAL ...	7,418
	Notes cancelled in 1867-68	2,191
	Percentage of Notes cancelled	29·536
	Relative percentage of cancelled Notes	19·689
VIZAGAPATAM ...	Notes in circulation on 31st March 1867	3,962
	„ issued in 1867-68	803
	TOTAL ...	4,765
	Notes cancelled in 1867-68	2,154
	Percentage of Notes cancelled	45·[illegible]
	Relative percentage of cancelled notes	25·[illegible]
BOMBAY	Notes in circulation on 31st March 1867	1,77,665
	„ issued in 1867-68	3,68,615
	TOTAL ...	5,46,280
	Notes cancelled in 1867-68	1,98,901
	Percentage of Notes cancelled	36·410
	Relative percentage of cancelled Notes	47·947
KURRACHEE ...	Notes in circulation on 31st March 1867	5,718
	„ issued in 1867-68	9,819
	TOTAL ..	15,537
	Notes cancelled in 1867-68	4,072
	Percentage of Notes cancelled	26·2
	Relative percentage of cancelled Notes	53·8

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 13th July 1868.

J. BRIDGNELL,
Accountant.

2.

after circulation during the year 1867-68 *and of the percentage of the same.*

20 Rupees.	50 Rupees.	100 Rupees.	500 Rupees.	1,000 Rupees.	Total Number.	Total Value.
1,24,334	47,441	53,872	7,204	11,464	4,43,633	2,73,05,110
1,74,000	64,000	89,000	14,850	19,850	6,32,700	4,55,65,000
2,98,334	1,11,441	1,42,872	22,054	31,314	10,76,333	7,28,70,110
1,57,123	72,756	92,566	15,274	29,514	5,84,499	5,53,60,520
52·666	65·286	64·789	69·257	94·251	54·304	
26·88	12·45	15·83	2·61	5·05	100·00	
17,248	12,839	9,652	1,342	737	67,535	36,17,280
17,815	14,818	16,985	2,209	1,236	75,190	53,57,470
35,063	27,657	26,637	3,551	1,973	1,42,725	89,74,750
4,544	2,172	2,747	404	496	15,337	12,21,920
12·959	7·853	10·312	11·377	25·139	10·745	
29·63	14·16	17·91	2·63	3·24	100·00	
8,459	7,025	5,046	1,713	1,275	38,672	33,08,070
10,836	7,467	7,354	2,454	1,755	48,388	44,92,690
19,295	14,492	12,400	4,167	3,030	87,060	78,00,760
4,002	1,301	3,502	550	383	14,545	
20·741	8·977	28·242	13·198	12·640	16·704	
27·52	8·95	24·08	3·78	2·63	100·00	
10,866	15,653	11,622	1,381	1,862	59,552	48,96,350
32,203	11,062	13,456	2,179	3,844	97,510	78,23,920
43,069	26,715	25,078	3,560	5,706	1,57,062	1,27,20,270
29,765	17,533	18,465	1,571	1,871	1,03,692	63,19,820
69·1	65·6	73·6	44·1	32·7	66·0	49·6
28·7	16·9	17·8	1·5	1·8		
20,046	12,041	13,371	1,455	1,369	76,445	47,18,200
20,301	16,169	16,583	3,017	2,963	85,415	76,08,090
40,347	28,210	29,954	4,472	4,332	1,61,860	1,23,26,290
22,058	16,180	16,270	2,628	2,210	88,670	66,94,400
54·670	57·355	54·316	58·765	51·015	54·781	54·309
24·876	18·247	18·348	2·963	2·492		
2,580	3,134	3,610	212	104	13,636	8,19,260
4,215	4,103	3,689	200	109	17,552	9,19,710
6,795	7,237	7,299	412	213	31,188	17,38,970
4,156	4,889	4,576	336	162	19,533	11,69,310
61·162	67·555	62·693	81·553	76·052	62·629	67·241
21·276	25·029	23·427	1·720	·829		
1,342	1,524	1,814	224	128	6,940	5,43,520
4,675	4,118	5,938	1,079	477	21,797	19,64,800
6,017	5,642	7,752	1,303	605	28,737	25,08,320
1,750	1,710	4,325	711	441	11,125	13,71,410
29·084	30·308	55·792	54·566	72·892	38·723	54·674
15·726	15·366	38·865	6·389	3·962		
1,956	776	499	130	90	7,413	3,22,440
1,750	2,266	1,881	269	265	7,234	7,43,930
3,706	3,042	2,380	399	355	14,647	10,66,370
2,062	2,129	1,686	270	231	8,532	7,03,830
55·639	69·986	70·840	67·669	65·070	58·250	66·002
24·167	24·953	19·760	3·164	2·707		
70,529	29,660	55,523	3,666	27,848	3,64,891	3,99,03,530
1,26,061	72,783	1,43,958	10,478	55,154	7,77,049	8,46,35,320
1,96,590	1,02,443	1,99,481	14,144	83,002	11,41,940	12,45,38,850
73,819	36,219	70,582	6,051	29,263	4,14,835	4,46,23,040
37·550	35·355	35·383	42,781	35·256	36·327	35·831
17·794	8·731	17·015	1·469	7·054		
1,978	1,082	2,150	196	663	11,787	11,26,840
2,175	1,313	2,621	268	2,718	18,914	33,21,440
4,153	2,395	4,771	464	3,381	30,701	44,48,280
1,114	761	1,113	197	287	7,574	5,98,450
27·5	31·8	23·3	42·4	8·5	24·7	13·4
15·1	10·0	14·7	2·6	3·8		

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Head Commissioner.

ABSTRACT.

Circles.	Circulation pieces on 31st March 1867.	Circulation value on 31st March 1867.	Cancelled pieces.	Cancelled value.	Percentages on pieces on total issues.	Percentage on value on total issues.
		Rs.		Rs.		
Calcutta	4,43,633	2,73,05,110	5,84,499	5,53,60,520	54·305	75·971
Allahabad	67,535	36,17,280	15,337	12,21,920	10·745	13·615
Lahore	38,672	33,08,070	14,543	12,01,340	16·704	15·400
Nagpore	59,552	48,96,350	1,03,692	63,19,820	66·000	49·6
Madras	76,445	47,18,200	88,670	66,94,400	54·781	54·309
Calicut	13,636	8,19,260	19,533	11,69,310	62·629	67·241
Trichinopoly	6,940	5,43,520	11,128	13,71,410	38·723	54·674
Vizagapatam	7,413	3,22,440	8,532	7,03,830	58·250	66·002
Bombay	3,64,891	3,99,03,530	4,14,835	4,46,23,040	36·327	35·831
Kurrachee	11,787	11,26,840	7,574	5,98,450	24·7	13·4
	10,90,504	8,65,60,600	12,68,343	11,92,64,040		
Issues in 1867-68	.....	16,24,32,370				
		24,89,92,970				

Calcutta Mint,
The 13th July 1868.

J. BRIDGNELL,
Accountant.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Head Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Comparative Abstract of Traffic on the Guaranteed Railways throughout India for the 1st Quarter of 1868 and 1867.

	East Indian.				Eastern Bengal.		Calcutta and South-Eastern.		Punjab.		Delhi.		Oudh and Rohilkund.		Madras.		Great Southern of India.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Bombay, Baroda, and Central India.		Sindh.	
	Main Line.		Jubbulpore Line.																					
	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867
	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
FIRST QUARTER.																								
Total Earnings ...	540,974	645,730	20,244	Not open.	38,345	34,894	2,412	2,533	23,327	23,430	2,923	Not open.	5,795	Not open.	113,649	111,085	16,321	14,410	427,676	521,822	107,189	114,966	26,007	34,190
Mean Mileage open	1,131	1,131	223		113¼	113¼	28	28	246	246	53		42		645	645	168	127	862	831¼	306	306	109	109
Average Receipt per week ...	41,613	49,671	1,557		2,950	2,684	185	195	1,794	1,802	224		446		8,742	8,545	1,255	1,108	32,898	40,140	8,245	8,843	2,000	2,630
Average Receipt per week per mile open ...	36·8	43·0	6·9		26·0	23·7	6·6	7·0	7·3	7·3	4·2		10·6		13·5	13·2	7·5	8·7	38·2	48·2	26·9	29·0	18·3	24·1

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The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 13th August 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XX OF 1868.

An Act to give validity to the levy of certain Duties in Lucknow.

Preamble.

WHEREAS under the authority given by Act No. XVIII of 1864 *(to provide for the appointment of a Municipal Committee in the City of Lucknow)*, section thirteen, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh declared that duties on certain things and at certain rates should "for the year 1865-66" be levied in respect of such things when brought into Lucknow for consumption or use therein, and such declaration was, on the ninth day of May 1865, sanctioned by the Governor General of India in Council. And whereas doubts have arisen as to whether such declaration and sanction remained in force down to the twenty-seventh day of July 1868, and it is expedient to remove such doubts and to indemnify the officers and farmers who have acted under the said declaration and sanction and the said Chief Commissioner's rules from time to time in force as to the mode of levying and collecting the said duties; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Validation of declaration, sanction and rules from 9th May 1865 till 27th July 1868.

1. The said declaration and sanction shall be deemed to have been in force from the ninth day of May 1865 to the twenty-seventh day of July 1868, and the said rules from time to time in force shall be deemed to have been valid under the said section.

Indemnification of officers.

2. Every officer and farmer is hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been in force; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such officer or farmer in respect of anything so done.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 13th August 1868 :—

REPORT.

We, the Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for conferring upon the High Courts of Judicature in India the jurisdiction and powers vested in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the Appendix.

The Bill, as introduced, extended to India the principal provisions of the English Divorce Act (20 & 21 Vic., c. 85) as amended by 22 & 23 Vic., c. 61, and 23 & 24 Vic., c. 144. We have added the provisions contained in the recent amending Act 29 Vic., cap. 32.

The Bill, as introduced, applied only to the High Courts. We have made it applicable also to the principal Civil Courts in the Mofussil, and the greater part of the additions which we have made to the Bill, have necessarily followed from this extension. Thus, we have authorized the High Court (which is defined so as to include the Chief Court of the Panjáb) to remove and try, as a Court of original jurisdiction, suits instituted in the District Courts, and to transfer such suits from one District Court to another. We have empowered the District Judges to refer questions to the High Court: we have provided that decrees for divorce and decrees of nullity of marriage, when made by a District Judge, shall, like sentences of [illegible], be subject to confirmation by the High Court; and we have added a schedule of forms of the petitions and statements likely to be of common occurrence under the proposed Act. In Burma the 'District Judge' will be one of the Recorders. In the other Non-Regulation Provinces he will be the Commissioner of a Division, and in places beyond the limits of British India (for Christian

subjects in which the Governor General in Council has now power to legislate), he will be such officer as the Governor General in Council shall appoint. In such places and in the Non-Regulation Provinces other than Burma, 'High Court,' is defined as the High Court or Chief Court to whose original criminal jurisdiction the petitioner is subject, or would be subject if he were an European British subject. A reference to the notification for the time being issued under Act 28 Vic., c. 15, will thus at once indicate the High Court intended. In Burma, 'High Court' will of course be the High Court at Fort William.

Great doubts prevail as to the extent to which English Courts will recognize Indian divorces or decrees of nullity in cases where the parties have been married in England, or have not a permanent Indian domicile. We have, therefore, limited the operation of the Act in this respect to cases in which the husband is a Christian, whose marriage has been celebrated in this country, and who at the date of the marriage had his domicile in India, and has retained such domicile down to the institution of the suit. Such persons alone will be forbidden (sec. 61) to maintain suits for criminal conversation.

We have excluded Roman Catholics from petitioning for decrees of dissolution of marriage.

We have defined, in accordance with English decisions, 'bigamy with adultery' and 'desertion.' We have also provided that no adultery shall be deemed to have been 'condoned,' unless where conjugal cohabitation has actually been resumed or continued, and thus precluded the doubt which exists in England as to whether condonation can be constituted by words only.

We have provided (sec. 10) that a wife may obtain a divorce when, subsequently to the marriage, the husband has changed his religion and taken another wife, in which case, when the new religion permits a plurality of wives, the High Court of Madras has lately held that he does not commit bigamy within the meaning of the Penal Code.

We have specified (sec. 11), in accordance with recent English cases, the grounds on which a petitioner for a divorce on account of adultery may be excused from making the adulterer a co-respondent. We have struck out the clause empowering the Court to make an alleged adulteress a co-respondent. The corresponding clause in the English Act has, it is believed, been a dead letter.

We have also struck out the provisions which the Bill as introduced contained for the intervention of the Solicitor to Government in cases of suspected collusion. We have provided (sec. 17) that any person suspecting collusion during the progress of the suit in the District Court, may apply to the High Court to remove the suit and try it as a Court of original jurisdiction. The High Court will then, if it think fit, remove and try the case, or direct the District Judge to take the steps necessary to enable him to make a proper decree.

In section 19 we have specified the grounds on which a decree of nullity of marriage may be pronounced.

Under the Indian Succession Act, sec. 4, in the case of a marriage celebrated since the 1st January 1866, the husband acquires no interest in his wife's property. We have, therefore (sec. 27), confined the power of granting a protection-order to cases in which the fourth section of that Act does not apply to the wife.

In section 33 we have provided that nothing shall be pleaded in answer to a petition for restitution of conjugal rights which would not be ground for a suit for judicial separation.

In section 35 we have provided, in accordance with English decisions, that the co-respondent shall not be ordered to pay the petitioner's costs (1) if the respondent was at the time of the adultery living apart from her husband and leading the life of a prostitute, or (2) if the co-respondent had not at the time of the adultery reason to believe the respondent to be a married woman.

We have expressly empowered (sec. 36) the Courts to grant alimony *pendente lite* whether the wife has or has not obtained a protection-order, and we have provided that such alimony shall in case of a decree for divorce or of nullity, continue payable until the decree is made absolute or is confirmed.

We have limited the powers of making orders as to the custody of children of Native fathers to cases of boys under the age of sixteen, and girls under the age of thirteen years. These ages have been fixed with reference to the Indian Marriage Act (V of 1865), sec. 48. In other cases, the children must be under eighteen years and unmarried. Here the age has been fixed with reference to the definition of 'minor' contained in the Indian Succession Act.

We propose (sec. 47) that petitions under the Act (other than petitions for alimony, custody of children and protection-orders), shall bear a stamp of five rupees; that petitions for a dissolution, a decree of nullity, or a judicial separation, shall (like the verifying affidavits in England) state the absence of collusion, and that the statements contained in every petition shall be verified like plaints.

We have made provisions (secs. 48, 49), as to suits on behalf of lunatics and suits by minors, and required, in the latter case, the next friend to render himself liable to pay the respondent's costs. The Code of Civil Procedure, which will regulate generally the proceedings under the Act, has no provision in this respect.

We have empowered (sec. 53) the Court to close the doors during the whole or any part of the proceedings. The absence of a similar power in England has justly been regretted.

We have empowered (sec. 54) the Courts to adjourn, from time to time, the hearing of any petition under the Act. The Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII of 1859, secs. 109, 113) appears to provide for adjournments only at the first hearing.

The Indian Legislature has no power to limit the term within which the Privy Council may receive appeals: we have therefore (sec. 57) added to the clause permitting remarriage six months after a decree for dissolution, a proviso that no appeal shall have gone to England.

We have struck out as likely to be useless the provision which the Bill contained as to jactitation of marriage.

We have empowered (sec. 62) the High Courts and the Chief Court of the Panjáb to make rules

consistent with the proposed Act and the Code of Civil Procedure.

We have re-arranged the sections, altered the title and preamble, and made several verbal changes in the body of the Bill; and we recommend that the Bill thus altered be republished, with this report, in the *Gazette of India;* that copies thereof be submitted to the learned Judges of the four High Courts and the Chief Court of the Panjáb for such remarks as they may think fit to offer; that they should also be asked whether they would recommend the addition of a clause empowering the Courts to make declarations of legitimacy and of the validity or invalidity of marriages; and that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed until the Council re-assembles in Calcutta.

H. S. MAINE,
JOHN STRACHEY,
R. TEMPLE,
F. R. COCKERELL,

SIMLA,
The 7th August 1868.

APPENDIX.

Extract of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 24, dated 14th May 1862.
Letters to Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, Nos. 4867-68, dated 8th September 1862.
Letters to Chief Justice of the High Court, Calcutta, No. 4869, dated 8th September 1862.
Remarks of the Judges of the High Court, Calcutta.
Letter from Sir J. Arnold, one of the Judges of the High Court, Bombay, dated 7th October 1862.
Letter from Chief Justice, High Court, Bombay, dated 21st October 1862.
Letter to Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, No. 6469, dated 14th November 1862.
Telegram to Government of Bombay, dated 14th November 1862.
Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 22nd November 1862.
Letter from Mr W. Ellisha, School Master, C. M. School, Lucknow, dated 29th November 1862, and enclosures.
Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 18, dated 16th December 1862.
Letter from Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay, No. 8826, dated 31st December 1862, and enclosures.
Letter from Registrar, High Court, Madras, No. 2, dated 5th January 1863, and enclosures.
Letter from Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay, No. 111, dated 20th January 1863, and enclosure.
Despatch from Secretary of State for India, No. 8, dated 25th February 1863.
Despatch from Secretary of State for India, No. 38, dated 24th July 1863.
Letter from Mr. J. G. Coleman, dated 9th January 1866, and enclosure.
Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 2, dated 2nd February 1866.
Despatch from Secretary of State for India, No. 65, dated 9th November 1866.
From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 166, dated 19th July 1867.
From Reverend H. Cordes, Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Tranquebar, dated 1st June 1867.
Petition of Reverend H. Cordes, Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Tranquebar, dated 1st June 1867.
From the Acting Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 38[illegible], dated 22nd August 1867.
From Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint Geo[illegible], No. 87, dated 16th April 1868.
From the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras, No. 62, [illegible] 27th November 1867.
From the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, [illegible] October 1867.
Remarks by Reverend A. R. Symonds, of Madras, [illegible] November 1867.
Extract from Proceedings of the Tanjore Local [illegible] dated 23rd and 24th October 1867.
From Reverend R. R. Meadows, dated 15th October [illegible]
" " E. Sargent, dated 16th November 18[illegible]
" " R. Caldwell, dated 5th October 1867
" " F. N. Alexander, dated 2nd October 1[illegible]
" " J. Sharp, dated 7th October 1867.
" Government Solicitor, Madras, No. 41, dated 2[illegible] ary 1868.
Opinion by Advocate General, Madras, dated 20th January 1868.
From the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras, No. 77, dated 23rd January 1868.
Extract of Proceedings of Church Mission Conference, Cochin, dated 8th January 1868.
From Acting Registrar, High Court, Madras, No. 152, dated 28th January 1868.
Memorial from certain Ministers and Missionaries residing in and near Calcutta.
From the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras, to the Hon'ble H. S. Maine, dated July 1868, and enclosures.

INDIAN DIVORCE BILL, 1868.

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60. Validity of decree for separation or protection as to persons dealing with wife before reversal.
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Nos.

1. Petition by husband for dissolution of marriage [illegible] damages against co-respondent, by reason of a[illegible]tery.
2. Respondent's statement in answer to No. 1.
3. Co-respondent's statement in answer to No. 1.
4. Petition for decree of nullity of marriage.
5. Petition by wife for judicial separation on groun[illegible] husband's adultery.
6. Statement by husband in answer to No. 5.
7. Statement by wife in reply to No. 6.
8. Petition by wife for a judicial separation by rea[illegible] of cruelty.
9. Statement by husband in answer to No. 8.
10. Petition for reversal of decree of separation.
11. Petition for protection order.
12. Petition for alimony pending the suit.
13. Statement in answer to No. 12.
14. Undertaking by minor's next friend to be answerable for respondent's costs.

AMENDED BILL.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the divorce of certain persons professing the Christian religion domiciled in India, and to confer upon certain Courts jurisdiction in matters matrimonial as between these and other Christians; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title. Commencement of Act.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Divorce Act," and shall come into operation on the first day of January 1869.

Extent of Act.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be taken to authorize any Court to make decrees of dissolution of marriage or nullity of marriage, except in cases where the husband is a person professing the Christian religion, whose marriage has been celebrated in India and who, at the date of the marriage, had his domicil in India and has retained such domicil down to the institution of the suit,

or except in cases where the wife is a person professing the Christian religion, whose marriage has been celebrated in India, and whose husband at the date of the marriage had his domicil in India, and has retained such domicil down to the institution of the suit; but who has since the celebration of his marriage exchanged his profession of Christianity for the profession of some other form of religion.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1.) "High Court" means, in any Regulation [illegible] Province, the Court established under the Act of the [illegible]rt," twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter one hundred and four,

in the territories for the time being subject to the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, the Chief Court of the Panjáb,

in British Burma, the High Court of Judicature [illegible] Fort William in Bengal,

and in any other Non-Regulation Province and in any place in the dominions of the Princes and States of India in alliance with Her Majesty, the High Court or Chief Court to whose original criminal jurisdiction the petitioner is for the time being subject, or would be subject if he or she were an European British subject of Her Majesty:

In the case of any petition under this Act, 'High Court' is that one of the aforesaid Courts within the local limits of whose ordinary appellate jurisdiction, or of whose jurisdiction under this Act, the husband and wife reside or last resided together:

District Judge."

(2.) "District Judge" means, in the Regulation Provinces, a Judge of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction,

[illegible]e Non-Regulation Provinces, other t[illegible] Burma, a Commissioner of a Division,

[illegible]akan and Pegu, the Recorder of Range[illegible]

[illegible]e Tenasserim Provinces, the Recorder of [illegible]in,

[illegible]n any place in the dominions of the Princes [illegible]tes aforesaid, such officer as the Governor [illegible] of India in Council shall from time to

time appoint in this behalf by notification in the *Gazette of India* and, in the absence of such officer, the High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction under this Act:

(3.) "District Court" means, in the case of any petition under this Act, the Court of the District Judge within the local limits of whose ordinary jurisdiction, or of whose jurisdiction under this Act, the husband and wife reside or last resided together:

"Court."

(4.) "Court" means the High Court or the District Court, as the case may be:

(5.) "Minor children" means in the case of sons of Native fathers, boys who have not completed the age of sixteen years and, in the case of daughters of Native fathers, girls who have not completed the age of thirteen years: In other cases it means unmarried children who have not completed the age of eighteen years.

"Incestuous adultery."

(6.) "Incestuous adultery" means adultery committed by a husband with a woman with whom, if his wife were dead, he could not lawfully contract marriage by reason of her being within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity (whether natural or legal) or affinity:

(7.) "Bigamy with adultery" means adultery with the same woman with whom the bigamy was committed:

"Marriage with another woman."

(8.) "Marriage with another woman" means marriage of any person being married to any other person, during the life of the former wife, whether the second marriage shall have taken place within the dominions of Her Majesty or elsewhere:

(9.) "Desertion" implies an abandonment against the wish of the person charging it;

(10.) and "property" includes in the case of a wife any property to which she is entitled for an estate in remainder or reversion or as a trustee, executrix or administratrix; and the date of the death of the testator or intestate shall be deemed to be the time at which any such wife becomes entitled as executrix or administratrix.

II.—Jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction of High Courts regarding divorce to be exercised subject to this Act.

4. The jurisdiction now exercised by the High Courts in respect of divorce *a mensâ et toro*, and in all other causes, suits and matters matrimonial, shall be exercised by such Courts and by the District Courts subject to the provisions in this Act contained, and not otherwise: except so far as relates to the granting of marriage-licenses, which may be granted as if this Act had not been passed.

Exception.

Enforcement of decrees or orders made heretofore by any Supreme or High Court.

5. Any decree or order of the late Supreme Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay sitting on the ecclesiastical side, or of any of the said High Courts sitting in the exercise of their matrimonial jurisdiction, respectively, in any cause or matter matrimonial, may be enforced and dealt with by the said High Courts, respectively, as hereinafter mentioned, in like manner as if such decree or order had been originally made under this Act by the Court so enforcing or dealing with the same.

Pending suits.

6. All suits and proceedings in causes and matters matrimonial, which when this Act comes into operation are pending in any High Court, shall be dealt with and decided by such Court, so far as may be, as if they had been originally instituted therein under this Act.

Court to act on principles of English Divorce Court.

7. Subject to the provisions contained in this Act, the High Courts and District Courts shall, in all suits and proceedings hereunder, act and give relief on principles and rules which, in the opinion of the said Courts, are as nearly as may be conformable to the principles and rules on which the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England for the time being acts and gives relief.

Extraordinary jurisdiction of High Court.

8. The High Court may whenever it thinks fit remove and try and determine as a Court of original jurisdiction any suit or proceeding instituted under this Act in the Court of any District Judge within the limits of its jurisdiction under this Act.

Power to transfer suits.

The High Court may also withdraw any such suit or proceeding, and transfer it for trial or disposal to the Court of any other such District Judge.

References to High Courts.

9. When any question of law or usage having the force of law arises at any point in the proceedings previous to the hearing of any suit under this Act by a District Court, or at any subsequent stage of such suit, or in the execution of the decree therein or order thereon,

the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, draw up a statement of the case and refer it, with the Court's own opinion thereon, to the decision of the High Court.

If the question has arisen previous to or in the hearing, the District Court may either stay such proceedings, or proceed in the case pending such reference, and pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court upon it.

If a decree or order has been made, its execution shall be stayed until the receipt of the order of the High Court upon such reference.

III.—Dissolution of Marriage.

When husband may petition for dissolution.

10. Subject to the provisions of section two, any husband not a Roman Catholic may present a petition to the District Court or to the High Court, praying that his marriage may be dissolved on the ground that his wife has, since the celebration thereof, been guilty of adultery.

When wife may petition for a dissolution.

Subject as aforesaid, any wife not a Roman Catholic may present a petition to the District Court or to the High Court, praying that her marriage may be dissolved on the ground that since the celebration thereof her

husband has exchanged his profession of Christianity for the profession of some other religion, and gone through a form of marriage with another woman;

or has been guilty of incestuous adultery,

or of marriage with another woman with adultery,

or of rape, sodomy or bestiality,

or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce *a mensâ et toro*,

or of adultery coupled with desertion, without reasonable excuse, for two years or upwards.

Contents of petition.

Every such petition shall state, as distinctly as the nature of the case permits, the facts on which the claim to have such marriage dissolved is founded.

Adulterer to be a co-respondent.

11. Upon any such petition presented by a husband, the petitioner shall make the alleged adulterer a co-respondent to the said petition, unless he is excused from so doing on one of the following grounds, to be allowed by the Court:—

(1.) That the respondent is leading the life of a prostitute, and that the petitioner knows of no person with whom the adultery has been committed.

(2.) That the name of the alleged adulterer is unknown to the petitioner, although he has made due efforts to discover it.

(3.) That the alleged adulterer is dead.

Court to be satisfied of absence of collusion.

12. Upon any such petition for the dissolution of a marriage, the Court shall satisfy itself, so far as it reasonably can, not only as to the facts alleged, but also whether or not the petitioner has been in any manner accessory to, or conniving at, the going through of the said form of marriage, or the adultery, or has condoned the same, and shall also inquire into any countercharge which may be made against the petitioner.

Dismissal of petition.

13. In case the Court, on the evidence in relation to any such petition, is satisfied that the petitioner's case has not been proved, or is not satisfied that the alleged adultery has been committed,

or finds that the petitioner has, during the marriage, been accessory to, or conniving at, the going through of the said form of marriage, or the adultery of the other party to the marriage, or has condoned the adultery complained of,

or that the petition is presented or prosecuted in collusion with either of the respondents,

then and in any of the said cases the Court shall dismiss the petition.

Power to Court to pronounce decree for dissolving marriage.

14. In case the Court is satisfied on the evidence that the case of the petitioner has been proved,

and does not find that the petitioner has been in any manner accessory to, or conniving at, the going through of the said form of marriage, or the adultery of the other party to the marriage, or has condoned the adultery complained of,

or that the petition is presented or prosecuted in collusion with either of the respondents,

the Court shall pronounce a decree declaring such marriage to be dissolved in the manner and subject to all the provisions and limitations in sections sixteen and seventeen made and declared:

Provided that the Court shall not be bound to pronounce such decree if it finds that the petitioner has, during the marriage, been guilty of adultery,

or if the petitioner has, in the opinion of the Court, been guilty of unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting such petition,

or of cruelty towards the other party to the marriage,

or of having deserted or wilfully separated himself or herself from the other party before the adultery complained of, and without reasonable excuse,

or of such wilful neglect or misconduct of or towards the other party as has conduced to the adultery.

Condonation.

No adultery shall be deemed to have been condoned within the meaning of this Act unless where conjugal cohabitation has been resumed or continued.

Relief in case of opposition on certain grounds.

15. In any suit instituted for dissolution of marriage, if the respondent opposes the relief sought on the ground, in case of such a suit instituted by a husband, of his adultery, cruelty, or desertion without reasonable excuse, or, in case of such a suit instituted by a wife, on the ground of her adultery and cruelty, the Court may in such suit give to the respondent, on his or her application, the same relief to which he or she would have been entitled in case he or she had presented a petition seeking such relief.

Decrees for divorce to be *nisi*.

16. Every decree for a dissolution of marriage made by a High Court not being a confirmation of a decree of a District Court shall, in the first instance, be a decree *nisi*, not to be made absolute till after the expiration of such time, not less than six months from the pronouncing thereof, as the High Court, by general or special order from time to time directs.

Collusion.

During that period any person shall be at liberty, in such manner as the High Court by general or special order from time to time directs, to show cause why the said decree should not be made absolute by reason of the same having been obtained by collusion or by reason of material facts not being brought before the Court.

On cause being so shown, the Court shall deal with the case by making the decree absolute, or by reversing the decree *nisi*, or by requiring further inquiry, or otherwise as justice may demand.

The High Court may order the costs of Counsel and witnesses and otherwise arising from such

cause being shown to be paid by the parties or such one or more of them as it thinks fit, including a wife, if she have separate property.

Confirmation of decree for divorce by District Judge.

17. Every decree for a dissolution of marriage made by a District Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court.

Cases for confirmation of a decree for a dissolution of marriage shall be heard by a Court constituted by two or more Judges of the High Court.

The High Court, if it think further enquiry or additional evidence to be necessary, may direct such enquiry to be made, or such evidence to be taken.

The result of such enquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court by the District Judge, and the High Court shall thereupon make a decree for divorce or such other order as to the Court seems fit.

Provided that no decree shall be confirmed under this section till after the expiration of such time, not less than six months from the pronouncing thereof, as the High Court by general or special order from time to time directs.

During the progress of the suit in the Court of the District Judge, any person suspectnig that any parties to the suit are or have been acting in collusion for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, shall be at liberty, in such manner as the High Court by general or special order from time to time directs, to apply to the High Court to remove the suit under section eight, and the High Court shall thereupon, if it think fit, remove such suit and try and determine the same as a Court of original jurisdiction, and the provisions contained in section sixteen shall apply to every suit so removed; or it may direct the District Judge to take such steps in respect of the alleged collusion as may be necessary to enable him to make a decree in accordance with the justice of the case.

IV.—Nullity of Marriage.

Petition for decree of nullity.

18. Subject to the provisions of section two, any husband or wife may present a petition to the District Court or to the High Court, praying that his or her marriage may be declared null and void.

Grounds of decree.

19. Such decree may be made on any of the following grounds:—

(1.) That the respondent was impotent at the time of the marriage and at the time of the institution of the suit;

(2.) That the parties are within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity (whether natural or legal) or affinity;

(3.) That either party was a lunatic or idiot at the time of the marriage;

(4.) That either party was married to some third person at the time of the marriage.

Confirmation of District Judge's decree.

20. Every decree of nullity of marriage made by a District Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court, and the provisions of section seventeen, clauses one, two, three and four, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to such decrees.

V.—Judicial Separation.

No decree for divorce *a mensâ et toro* to be made.

21. No decree shall hereafter be made for a divorce *a mensâ et toro*, but in all cases in which a decree for a divorce *a mensâ et toro* might now be pronounced, the District Court or High Court may pronounce a decree for a judicial separation.

Decree for judicial separation obtainable by husband or wife.

22. A decree of judicial separation may be obtained either by the husband or the wife, on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or desertion without reasonable excuse, for two years or upwards, and shall have the effect of a divorce *a mensâ et toro* under the existing law and such other legal effect as herein mentioned.

Application for separation made by petition.

23. Application for judicial separation on any one of the grounds aforesaid, may be made by either husband or wife by petition to the District Court or the High Court; and the Court on being satisfied of the truth of the statements made in such petition, and that there is no legal ground why the application should not be granted, may decree judicial separation accordingly.

Separated wife to be deemed a spinster with respect to after-acquired property.

24. In every case of a judicial separation under this Act, the wife shall, from the date of the sentence, and whilst the separation continues, be considered as unmarried with respect to property of every description which she may acquire, or which may come to or devolve upon her.

Such property may be disposed of by her in all respects as an unmarried woman, and on her decease the same shall, in case she dies intestate, go as the same would have gone if her husband had been then dead:

Provided that, if any such wife again cohabits with her husband, all such property as she may be entitled to when such cohabitation takes place shall be held to her separate use, subject, however, to any agreement in writing made between herself and her husband whilst separate.

Separated wife to be deemed a spinster for purposes of contract and suing.

25. In every case of a judicial separation under this Act, the wife shall, whilst so separated, be considered as an unmarried woman for the purposes of contract, and wrongs and injuries, and suing and being sued in any civil proceeding; and her husband shall not be liable in respect of any engagement or contract she may have entered into, or for any wrongful act or omission by her, or for any costs she may incur as plaintiff or defendant:

Provided that where, upon any such judicial separation, alimony has been decreed or ordered to be paid to the wife, and the same is not duly paid by the husband, he shall be liable for necessaries supplied for her use:

Provided also that nothing shall prevent the wife from joining, at any time during such separation, in the exercise of any joint power given to herself and her husband.

Reversal of Decree of Separation.

Decree of separation obtained during the absence of husband or wife may be reversed.

26. Any husband or wife, upon the application of whose wife or husband, as the case may be, a decree of judicial separation has been pronounced, may, at any time thereafter, present a petition to the Court by which the decree was pronounced praying for a reversal of such decree on the ground that it was obtained in his or her absence, and that there was reasonable excuse for the alleged desertion, where desertion was the ground of such decree.

The Court may on being satisfied of the truth of the allegations of such petition, reverse the decree accordingly; but such reversal shall not prejudice or affect the rights or remedies which any other person would have had in case it had not been decreed, in respect of any debts, contracts, or acts of the wife incurred, entered into, or done between the times of the sentence of separation and of the reversal thereof.

VI.—Protection Orders.

Deserted wife may apply to Court for protection.

27. Any wife to whom the fourth section of of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, does not apply, may, when deserted by her husband, present a petition to the District Court or the High Court, at any time after such desertion, for an order to protect any property which she may have acquired or may acquire, and any property of which she may have become possessed or may become possessed after such desertion, against her husband or his creditors, or any person claiming under him.

Court may grant protection-order.

28. The Court, if satisfied of the fact of such desertion, and that the same was without reasonable excuse, and that the wife is maintaining herself by her own industry or property, may make and give to the wife an order protecting her earnings and other property from her husband and all creditors and persons claiming under him. Every such order shall state the time at which the desertion commenced, and shall, as regards all persons dealing with the wife in reliance thereon, be conclusive as to such time.

Discharge or variation of orders.

29. The husband or any creditor of, or person claiming under, him may apply to the Court by which such order was made for the discharge or variation thereof, and the Court, if the desertion has ceased, or if for any other reason it think fit so to do, may discharge or vary the order accordingly.

Liability of husband seizing his wife's property after notice of order.

30. If the husband or any creditor of, or person claiming under, the husband seizes or continues to hold any property of the wife after notice of any such order, he shall be liable, at the suit of the wife (which she is hereby empowered to bring) to return or deliver to her the specific property, and also to pay her a sum equal to double its value.

Wife's legal position during continuance of order.

31. So long as any such order of protection remains in force, the wife shall be and be deemed to have been, during such desertion of her, in the like position in all respects, with regard to property and contracts and suing and being sued, as she would be under this Act if she obtained a decree of judicial separation.

VII.—Restitution of Conjugal Rights.

Petition for restitution of conjugal rights.

32. When either the husband or the wife has, without reasonable excuse, withdrawn from the society of the other, either wife or husband may apply, by petition to the District Court or the High Court, for restitution of conjugal rights, and the Court on being satisfied of the truth of the statements made in such petition, and that there is no legal ground why the application should not be granted, may decree restitution of conjugal rights accordingly.

Answer to petition.

33. Nothing shall be pleaded in answer to a petition for restitution of conjugal rights which would not be ground for a suit for judicial separation.

VIII.—Damages and Costs.

Husband may claim damages from adulterer.

34. Any husband may, either in a petition for dissolution of marriage, or for judicial separation, or in a petition to the District Court or the High Court limited to such object only, claim damages from any person on the ground of his having committed adultery with the wife of such petitioner.

Such petition shall be served on the alleged adulterer and the wife, unless the Court dispenses with such service, or directs some other service to be substituted.

The damages to be recovered on any such petition shall be ascertained by the said Court, although the respondents or either of them may not appear.

After the decision has been given, the Court may direct in what manner such damages shall be paid or applied.

Power to order adulterer to pay costs.

35. Whenever in any petition presented by a husband the alleged adulterer has been made a co-respondent, and the adultery has been established, the Court may order the co-respondent to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings:

Provided that the co-respondent shall not be ordered to pay the petitioner's costs,

(1) if the respondent was at the time of the adultery living apart from her husband and leading the life of a prostitute, or

(2) if the co-respondent had not at the time of the adultery reason to believe the respondent to be a married woman.

IX.—Alimony.

Alimony *pendente lite.*

36. In any suit under this Act, whether it be instituted by a husband or a wife and whether or not she has obtained an order of protection, the wife may present a petition for alimony pending the suit.

Such petition shall be served on the husband and the Court, on being satisfied of the truth of the statements therein contained, may make to

such order on the husband for payment to the wife of alimony pending the suit as it may deem just, taking into consideration his average net income for the three years last preceding the date of the order.

Alimony pending the suit shall continue, in case of a decree for dissolution of marriage or of nullity of marriage, until the decree is made absolute or is confirmed, as the case may be.

Power to order permanent alimony

37. The High Court may, if it think fit, on any decree absolute declaring a marriage to be dissolved, and the District Judge may, if he thinks fit, on the confirmation of any decree of his declaring a marriage to be dissolved, order that the husband shall, to the satisfaction of the Court, secure to the wife such gross sum of money, or such annual sum of money for any term not exceeding her own life, as having regard to her fortune (if any), to the ability of the husband, and to the conduct of the parties, it thinks reasonable, and for that purpose may cause a proper instrument to be executed by all necessary parties.

The High Court may in such case, if it sees fit, suspend the pronouncing of its decree or the confirmation of the decree of the District Judge until the instrument has been duly executed.

Power to order monthly or weekly payments.

In every such case the Court may make an order on the husband for payment to the wife of such monthly or weekly sums for her maintenance and support as the Court may think reasonable:

Provided that if the husband afterwards from any cause becomes unable to make such payments, it shall be lawful for the Court to discharge or modify the order, or temporarily to suspend the same as to the whole or any part of the money so ordered to be paid, and again to revive the same order wholly or in part as to the Court seems fit.

Court may direct payment of alimony to wife or to her trustee.

38. In all cases in which the Court makes any decree or order for alimony, it may direct the same to be paid either to the wife herself, or to any trustee on her behalf to be approved by the Court, and may impose any terms or restrictions which to the Court seem expedient, and may from time to time appoint a new trustee, if it appears to the Court expedient so to do.

X.—Settlements.

Power to order settlement of wife's property for benefit of husband and children.

39. Whenever the Court pronounces a decree of dissolution of marriage or judicial separation for adultery of the wife, if it is made to appear to the Court that the wife is entitled to any property, the Court may, if it think fit, order such settlement as it thinks reasonable to be made of such property or any part thereof, for the benefit of the husband, or of the children of the marriage, or of both.

Any instrument executed pursuant to any order of the Court at the time of or after the pronouncing of a decree of dissolution of marriage or judicial separation, shall be deemed valid notwithstanding the existence of the disability of coverture at the time of the execution thereof.

Settlement of damages.

The Court may direct that the whole or any part of the damages recovered under section thirty-four shall be settled for the benefit of the children of the marriage, or as a provision for the maintenance of the wife.

Inquiry into existence of ante-nuptial or post-nuptial settlements.

40. The High Court, after a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage, or a decree of nullity of marriage,

and the District Court after its decree for dissolution of marriage or of nullity of marriage has been confirmed,

may inquire into the existence for ante-nuptial or post-nuptial settlements made on the parties whose marriage is the subject of the decree, and may make such orders with reference to the application of the whole or a portion of the property settled, whether for the benefit of the children of the marriage or of their respective parents, or of both children and parents, as to the Court seem fit:

Provided that the Court shall not make any order for the benefit of the parents or either of them at the expense of the children.

XI.—Custody of Children.

Power to make orders as to custody of children in suit for separation.

41. In any suit for obtaining a judicial separation the Court may from time to time, before making its decree, make such interim orders, and may make such provision in the decree, as it deems proper with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of the minor children, the marriage of whose parents is the subject of such suit, and may, if it think fit, direct proceedings to be taken for placing such children under the protection of the said Court.

Power to make such orders after decree.

42. The Court, after a decree of judicial separation, may upon application (by petition) for this purpose make, from time to time, all such orders and provision with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of the minor children, the marriage of whose parents is the subject of the decree, or for placing such children under the protection of the said Court as might have been made by such decree, or by interim orders in case the proceedings for obtaining such decree were still pending.

Power to make orders as to custody of children in suits for dissolution or nullity.

43. In any suit for obtaining a dissolution of marriage or a decree of nullity of marriage instituted in, or removed to, a High Court, the Court may from time to time, before making its decree absolute, or its decree (as the case may be) make such interim orders, and may make such provision in the decree absolute or decree,

and in any such suit instituted in a District Court, the Court may from time to time before its decree is confirmed make such interim orders and may make such provision on such confirmation,

as the High Court or District Court (as the case may be) deems proper with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of the minor children, the marriage of whose parents is the subject of the suit;

and may, if it think fit, direct proceedings to be taken for placing such children under the protection of the Court.

Power to make such orders after decree or confirmation.

44. The High Court after a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage or a decree of nullity of marriage,

and the District Court after a decree for dissolution of marriage or of nullity of marriage has been confirmed,

may upon application by petition for the purpose make from time to time all such orders and provision with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of the minor children, the marriage of whose parents was the subject of the decree, or for placing such children under the protection of the said Court as might have been made by such decree absolute or decree (as the case may be), or by such interim orders as aforesaid.

XII.—Procedure.

Code of Civil Procedure to apply.

45. Subject to the provisions herein contained, all proceedings under this Act between party and party shall be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Forms of petitions and statements.

46. The forms set forth in the schedule to this Act, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, may be used for the respective purposes mentioned in such schedule.

Stamp on petition.

47. Every petition under this Act for a decree of dissolution of marriage, or of nullity of marriage, or of judicial separation, or of reversal of judicial separation, or for restitution of conjugal rights, or for damages, shall bear a stamp of five rupees, and shall, in the first, second and third cases mentioned in this section, state that there is not any collusion or connivance between the petitioner and the other party to the marriage.

Petitions to state absence of collusion.

Statements to be verified.

The statements contained in every petition under this Act shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and may at the hearing be referred to as evidence.

Suits on behalf of lunatics.

48. When the husband or wife is a lunatic or idiot, any suit under this Act (other than a suit for restitution of conjugal rights) may be brought on his or her behalf by the committee or other person entitled to his or her custody.

Suits by minors.

49. Where the petitioner is a minor, he or she shall sue by his or her next friend to be approved by the Court; and no petition presented by a minor under this Act shall be filed until the next friend has undertaken in writing to be answerable for costs.

Such undertaking shall bear a stamp of eight annas and shall be filed in Court, and the next friend shall thereupon be liable in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were a plaintiff in an ordinary suit.

Service of petition.

50. Every petition under this Act shall be served on the party to be affected thereby, either within or without British India, in such manner as the High Court by general or special order from time to time directs:

Provided that the Court may dispense with such service altogether in case it seems necessary or expedient so to do.

Mode of taking evidence.

51. The witnesses in all proceedings before the Court, where their attendance can be had, shall be examined orally:

Provided that the parties shall be at liberty to verify their respective cases in whole or in part by affidavit, but so that the deponent in every such affidavit shall, on the application of the opposite party, or by direction of the Court, be subject to be cross-examined by or on behalf of the opposite party orally, and after such cross-examination may be re-examined orally as aforesaid by or on behalf of the party by whom such affidavit was filed.

Competence of husband and wife to give evidence as to cruelty or desertion.

52. On any petition presented by a wife, praying that her marriage may be dissolved by reason of her husband having been guilty of adultery coupled with cruelty, or of adultery coupled with desertion without reasonable excuse, the husband and wife respectively shall be competent and compellable to give evidence of or relating to such cruelty or desertion.

Power to close doors.

53. The whole or any part of any proceeding under this Act may be heard, if the Court thinks fit, with closed doors.

Power to adjourn.

54. The Court may from time to time adjourn the hearing of any petition under this Act, and may require further evidence thereon if it sees fit so to do.

Enforcement of and appeals from orders and decrees.

55. All decrees and orders made by the Court in any suit or proceeding under this Act shall be enforced, and may be appealed from in the like manner as the decrees and orders of the Court made in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction are enforced and may be appealed from under the laws, rules and orders for the time being in force:

Provided that there shall be no appeal from a decree of a District Judge for dissolution of marriage or nullity of marriage:

No appeal as to costs.

Provided also that there shall be no appeal on the subject of costs only.

Appeal to Privy Council.

56. Any person may appeal to Her Majesty in Council from any decree (other than a decree *nisi*) or order under this Act of a High Court made on appeal or otherwise,

and from any decree (other than a decree *nisi*) or order made in the exercise of original jurisdiction by Judges of a High Court or of any Division Court from which an appeal shall not lie to the High Court,

when the High Court declares that the case is a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

XIII.—Re-marriage.

Liberty to parties to marry again.

57. When six months after the date of any decree of a High Court dissolving a marriage, have expired, and no appeal has been presented against such decree,

or when any such appeal has been dismissed,

or when in the result of any such appeal any marriage is declared to be dissolved,

but not sooner, it shall be lawful for the respective parties to the marriage to marry again, as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death:

Provided that no appeal to Her Majesty in Council has been presented against any such decree or order.

When such appeal has been dismissed, or when in the result thereof, the marriage is declared to be dissolved, but not sooner, it shall be lawful for the respective parties to the marriage to marry again as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death.

English clergyman not compelled to solemnize marriages of person divorced for adultery.

58. No clergyman in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland shall be compelled to solemnize the marriage of any person whose former marriage has been dissolved on the ground of his or her adultery, or shall be liable to any suit, penalty, or censure for solemnizing or refusing to solemnize the marriage of any such person.

English Minister refusing to perform ceremony to permit use of his church.

59. When any Minister of any Church or Chapel of the said United Church refuses to perform such marriage-service between any person who but for such refusal would be entitled to have the same service performed in such Church or Chapel, such Minister shall permit any other Minister in Holy Orders of the said Church, entitled to officiate within the diocese in which such Church or Chapel is situate, to perform such marriage-service in such Church or Chapel.

XIV.—Miscellaneous.

Decree for separation or protection order to be valid as to persons dealing with wife before reversal.

60. Every decree for judicial separation or order to protect property obtained by a wife under this Act shall, until reversed or discharged, be deemed valid, so far as necessary for the protection of any person dealing with the wife.

No reversal, discharge or variation of such decree or order shall affect any rights or remedies which any person would otherwise have had in respect of any contracts or acts of the wife entered into or done between the dates of such decree or order, and of the reversal, discharge or variation thereof.

Indemnity of persons making payment to wife without notice of reversal of decree or protection order.

All persons who in reliance on any such decree or order make any payment to, or permit any transfer, or act to be made or done by, the wife who has obtained the same shall, notwithstanding such decree or order may then have been reversed, discharged or varied, or the separation of the wife from her husband may have ceased, or at some time since the making of the decree or order been discontinued, be protected and indemnified as if at the time of such payment, transfer or other act such decree or order were valid and still subsisting without variation, and the separation had not ceased or been discontinued,

unless, at the time of the payment, transfer or other act, such persons had notice of the reversal, discharge or variation of the decree or order or of the cessation or discontinuance of the separation.

No action for criminal conversation.

61. After this Act comes into operation, no suit shall be maintainable by any person excepted in the first clause of section two for criminal conversation with his wife.

Power to make rules.

62. The High Court shall make such rules under this Act as it may from time to time consider expedient, and may from time to time alter and add to the same:

Provided that such rules, alterations and additions are consistent with the provisions of this Act and the Code of Civil Procedure.

All rules made under this section shall be published in the local Official Gazette.

SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

No. 1.—PETITION *by husband for a dissolution of marriage with damages against co-respondent, by reason of adultery.*

(See Sections 10 *and* 34*).*

In the (High) Court of

To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [*or* To the Judge of].

The day of 186 .

The petition of A. B. of ,

SHEWETH,

1. That your petitioner was on the day of , one thousand eight hundred and , lawfully married to C. B., then C. D., spinster at [*some place in India*], and that at the date of the said marriage he had his domicil in India and has retained such domicil down to the institution of this suit.

2. That from his said marriage, your petitioner lived and cohabited with his said wife at and at , in , and lastly at in and that your petitioner and his said wife have had issue of their said marriage, *five* children, of whom *two* sons only survive, aged respectively *twelve* and *fourteen* years.

3. That during the *three* years immediately preceding the day of , one thousand eight hundred and , X. Y. was constantly, with few exceptions, residing in the house of your petitioner at aforesaid, and that on divers occasions during the said period, the dates of which are unknown to your petitioner, the said C. B. in your petitioner's said house committed adultery with the said X. Y.

4. That no collusion or connivance exists between me and my said wife for the purpose of obtaining a dissolution of our said marriage or for any other purpose.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will decree a dissolution of the said marriage, and that the said X. Y. do pay the sum of Rs. 5,000 as damages by reason of his having committed adultery with your petitioner's said wife, such damages to be paid to your petitioner, or otherwise paid or applied as to this (Hon'ble) Court seems fit.

(Signed) A. B. (*a*).

(*a*) The petition must be signed by the petitioner.

Form of Verification.

I, A. B., the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

No. 2.—Respondent's statement in answer to No.

In the Court of the day of

Between A. B., petitioner,
C. B., respondent, and
X. Y., co-respondent.

C. B., the respondent, by D. E. her attorney [*or* vakeel] in answer to the petition of A. B. says that she denies that she has on divers or any occasions committed adultery with X. Y., as alleged in the third paragraph of the said petition.

Wherefore the respondent prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will reject the said petition.

C. B.

No. 3.—Co-respondent's statement in answer to No. 1.

In the (High) Court of

The day of

Between A. B., petitioner,
C. B., respondent, and
X. Y., co-respondent.

X. Y., the co-respondent, in answer to the petition filed in this cause saith that he denies that he committed adultery with the said C. B. as alleged in the said petition.

Wherefore the said X. Y. prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will reject the prayer of the said petitioner and order him to pay the costs of and incident to the said petition.

X. Y.

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*No. 4.—*Petition *for Decree of Nullity of Marriage.*

(*See Section* 18).

In the (High) Court of

To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [*or* To the Judge of]

The day of , 186 .

The petition of A. B., falsely called A. D.,

Sheweth,

1. That on the day of , one thousand eight hundred and , your petitioner, then a spinster, eighteen years of age, was married in fact, though not in law, to C. D., then a bachelor of about thirty years of age, at [*some place in India*].

2. That the said C. D. at the date of the said marriage had his domicil in India, and has retained such domicil down to the date of the institution of this suit.

3. That from the said day of , one thousand eight hundred and , until the month of , one thousand eight hundred and , your petitioner lived and cohabited with the said C. D., at divers places, and particularly at aforesaid.

4. That the said C. D. has never consummated the said pretended marriage by carnal copulation.

5. That at the time of the celebration of your petitioner's said pretended marriage, the said C. D. was, by reason of his impotency or malformation, legally incompetent to enter into the contract of marriage.

6. That there is no collusion or connivance between he and the said C. D. with respect to the subject of this suit.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will declare that the said marriage is null and void.

Form of Verification: See No. 1.

*No. 5.—*Petition *by wife for judicial separation on the ground of her husband's adultery.*

(*See Section* 22).

In the (High) Court of

To the Honourable Mr. Justice [*or* To His Honour the Judge of]

The day of

186 .

The petition of C. B., of
the wife of A. B.

Sheweth,

1. That on the day of , one thousand eight hundred and sixty, your petitioner, then C. D., was lawfully married to A. B. at the Church of , in the

2. That after her said marriage, your petitioner cohabited with the said A. B. at and at , and that your petitioner and her said husband have issue living of their said marriage, *three* children, to wit, &c., &c. (*a*).

3. That on divers occasions in or about the months of *August*, *September* and *October*, one thousand eight hundred and *sixty-eight*, the said A. B., at , aforesaid, committed adultery with E. F., who was then living in the service of the said A. B. and your petitioner at their said residence, aforesaid.

4. That on divers occasions in the months of *October* *November*, and *December*, one thousand eight hundred and *sixty-eight* the said A. B. at aforesaid, committed adultery with G. H., who was then living in the service of the said A. B. and your petitioner at their said residence place aforesaid.

5. That no collusion or connivance exists between your petitioner and the said A.B. with respect to the subject of the present suit.

Your petitioner therefore prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will decree a judicial separation to your petitioner from her said husband by reason of his aforesaid adultery.

(Signed) C. B. (*b*).

Form of Verification: See No. 1.

No. 6.—Statement in answer to No. 5.

In the (High) Court of

B. against B.

The day of

The respondent, A. B., by W. Y., his attorney [*or* vakeel] saith,—

1. That he denies that he committed adultery with E. F., as in the 3rd paragraph of the petition alleged.

2. That the petitioner condoned the said adultery with E. F., if any.

3. That he denies that he committed adultery with G. H., as in the 4th paragraph of the petition alleged.

4. That the petitioner condoned the said adultery with G. H., if any.

Wherefore this respondent prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will reject the prayer of the said petition.

No. 7.—Statement in reply to No. 6.

In the (High) Court of

B. against B.

The day of

The petitioner, C. B., by her attorney [*or* vakeel] says—

1. That she denies that she condoned the said adultery of the respondent with E. F. as in the 2nd paragraph of the statement in answer alleged.

(*a*.)—State the respective ages of the children.
(*b*.)—The petition must be signed by the petitioner.

2. That even if she had condoned the said adultery, the same has been revived by the subsequent adultery of the respondent with G. H. as set forth in the 4th paragraph of the petition.

No. 8.—PETITION *for a Judicial Separation by reason of Cruelty.*

(*See Section* 22).

In the (High) Court of

To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [*or* To the Judge of]

The day of 186

The petition of A. B. (wife of C. B.) of

SHEWETH,

1. That on the day of , one thousand eight hundred and , your petitioner then A. D., spinster, was lawfully married to C. B., at

2. That from her said marriage, your petitioner lived and cohabited with her said husband at until the day of , one thousand eight hundred and , when your petitioner separated from her said husband as hereinafter more particularly mentioned, and that your petitioner and her said husband have had no issue of their said marriage.

3. That from and shortly after your petitioner's said marriage, the said C. B. habitually conducted himself towards your petitioner with great harshness and cruelty, frequently abusing her in the coarsest and most insulting language, and beating her with his fists, with a cane, or with some other weapon.

4. That on an evening in or about the month of one thousand eight hundred and , the said C. B. in the highway and opposite to the house in which your petitioner and the said C. B. were then residing at aforesaid, endeavoured to knock your petitioner down, and was only prevented from so doing by the interference of F. D., your petitioner's brother.

5. That subsequently on the same evening, the said C. B. in his said house at aforesaid, struck your petitioner with his clenched fist a violent blow on her face.

6. That on one Friday night in the month of one thousand eight hundred and , the said C. B., in , without provocation, threw an axe at your petitioner, thereby inflicting a severe wound on her right leg.

7. That on the afternoon of the day of , one thousand eight hundred and , your petitioner, by reason of the great and continued cruelty practised towards her by her said husband, with assistance withdrew from the house of her said husband to the house of her father at : that from and after the said day of , one thousand eight hundred and , your petitioner hath lived separate and apart from her said husband, and hath never returned to his house or to cohabitation with him.

8. That there is no collusion or connivance between your petitioner and her said husband with respect to the subject of the present suit.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will decree a judicial separation between your petitioner and the said C. B., and also order that the said C. B. do pay the costs of and incident to these proceedings.

(Signed) A. B.

Form of Verification: See No. 1.

No. 9.—*Statement in answer to No.* 8.

In the (High) Court of

The day of

Between A. B., petitioner, and C. B., respondent.

C. B., the respondent, in answer to the petition filed in this cause by W. J. his attorney [*or* vakeel] saith that he denies that he has been guilty of cruelty towards the said A. B., as alleged in the said petition.

No. 10.—PETITION *for reversal of decree of separation.*

(*See Section* 24).

In the (High) Court

To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [*or* To the Judge of]

The day of 186

The petition of A. B. of

SHEWETH,

1. That your petitioner was on the day of lawfully married to

2. That on the day of , this (Hon'ble) Court at the petition of , pronounced a decree affecting the petitioner to the effect following, to wit,—

[*Here set out the decree*].

3. That such decree was obtained in the absence of your petitioner, who was then residing at

[*State facts tending to show that the petitioner did not know of the proceedings; and, further, that had he known, he might have offered a sufficient defence.*]

or

That there was reasonable ground for your petitioner leaving his said wife, for that his said wife

[*Here state any legal grounds justifying the petitioner's separation from his wife.*]

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will reverse the said decree.

Form of Verification: See No. 1.

No. 11.—FORM *of Petition for Protection-order.*

(*See Section* 27).

In the (High) Court of

To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [*or* To the Judge of]

The day of 186 .

The petition of C. B., of , the wife of A. B.

SHEWETH,

That on the day of , she was lawfully married to A. B, at

That she lived and cohabited with the said A. B. for years at , and also at , and hath had children, issue of her said marriage, of whom are now living with the applicant, and wholly dependent upon her earnings.

That on or about , the said A. B., without any reasonable cause, deserted the applicant, and hath ever since remained separate and apart from her.

That since the desertion of her said husband, the applicant hath maintained herself by her own industry [*or* on her own property, *as the case may be*], and hath thereby and otherwise acquired certain property, consisting of [*here state generally the nature of the property*].

Wherefore she prays an order for the protection of her earnings and property acquired since the said day of , from the said A. B., and from all creditors and persons claiming under him.

No. 12.—PETITION *for alimony pending the suit.*

(*See Section* 36).

In the (High) Court of

B. against B.

To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [*or* To the Judge of]

The day of

The petition of C. B., the lawful wife of A. B.

SHEWETH,

1. That the said A. B. has for some years carried on the business of , at , and from such business derives the net annual income of from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000.

2. That the said A. B. is possessed of plate, furniture, linen, and other effects, at his said house, aforesaid, all of which he acquired in right of your petitioner as his wife, or purchased with money he acquired through her, of the value of Rs. 10,000.

3. That the said A. B. is entitled, under the will of his father, subject to the life interest of his mother therein, to property of the value of Rs. 5,000, or some other considerable amount (*e*).

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will decree such sum or sums of money by way of alimony, pending the suit, as to this (Hon'ble) Court may seem meet.

(Signed) C. B.

Form of Verification : See No. 1.

No. 13.—*Statement in answer to No.* 11.

In the (High) Court of

B. against B.

A. B., of , the above-named respondent, in answer to the petition for alimony pending the suit of C. B., says,—

1. In answer to the first paragraph of the said petition, I say that I have for the last *three* years carried on the business of , at and that from such business, I have derived a net annual income of Rs. 900, but less than Rs. 1,000.

2. In answer to the 2nd paragraph of the said petition, I say that I am possessed of plate, furniture, linen, and other chattels and effects at my said house, aforesaid, of the value of Rs. 7,000, but as I verily believe of no larger value. And I say that a portion of the said plate, furniture, and other chattels and effects of the value of Rs. 1,500, belonged to my said wife before our marriage, but the remaining portions thereof I have since purchased with my own monies. And I say that, save as hereinbefore set forth, I am not possessed of the plate and other effects as alleged in the said paragraph in the said petition, and that I did not acquire the same as in the said petition also mentioned. * *

3. I admit that I am entitled under the will of my father, subject to the life interest of my mother therein, to property of the value of Rs. 5,000, that is to say, I shall be entitled under my said father's will, upon the death of my mother, to a legacy of Rs. 7,000, out of which I shall have to pay to my father's executors the sum of Rs. 2,000, the amount of a debt owing by me to his estate, and upon which debt I am now paying interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

4. And, in further answer to the said petition, I say that I have no income whatever except that derived from my aforesaid business, and which income, since my said wife left me, which she did on the day of last, has been considerably diminished, and that such diminution is likely to continue. And I say that out of my said income, I have to pay the annual sum of Rs. 100 for such interest as aforesaid to my late father's executors, and also to support myself and my two eldest children.

5. And, in further answer to the said petition, I say that when my wife left my dwelling-house on the day of last, she took with her, and has ever since withheld and still withholds from me, plate, watches, and other effects in the 2nd paragraph of this my answer mentioned, of the value of, as I verily believe, Rs. 800 at the least; and I also say that within five days of her departure from my house as aforesaid, my said wife received bills due to me from certain lodgers of mine, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. , and that she has ever since withheld and still withholds from me the same sum.

(Signed) A. B.

(*e*.)—The petitioner should state her husband's income as accurately as possible.

No. 14.—FORM *of undertaking by minor's next friend to be answerable for respondent's costs.*

(See Section 49*).*

In the (High) Court of

I, the undersigned A. B., of being the next friend of C. D., who is a minor, and who is desirous of filing a petition in this Court against D. D. of , hereby undertake to be responsible for the costs of the said D. D. in such suit, and that if the said C. D. fail to pay to the said D. D. when and in such manner as the Court shall order all such costs of such suit as the Court shall direct him [*or* her] to pay to the said D. D., I will forthwith pay the same to the proper officer of this Court.

Dated this day of 186 .

(Signed) A. B.

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TO

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WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th July 1868 :—

No. 19 OF 1868.

A Bill to provide against European Vagrancy.

Preamble.

WHEREAS numerous persons of European extraction are at present wandering in a destitute condition throughout India, and whereas such conduct is prejudicial to public order, and it is expedient to prevent the same; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—*Preliminary.*

Short title. Commencement of Act.

1. This Act may be called "The European Vagrancy Act, 1868," and shall come into operation on such day as the Governor General of India in Council shall by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoint in this behalf.

Present Justices of the Peace to be deemed to be appointed under this Act.

12. Every person now acting as a Justice of the Peace according to the tenor of any commission issued by any of the said High Courts, shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act, and shall make commitments to the Court prescribed in that behalf by the law in force for the time being.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Statute or Act.	Title of Statute or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
33 Geo. III, Cap. 52.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade, under certain limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating, to certain uses, the Revenues and Profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good Order and Government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	Sections 151 and 152.
74 Geo. III, Sess. 2, Cap. 68.	An Act for the better Government of the Settlements of Fort St. George and Bombay; for the Regulation of Public Banks; and for amending so much of an Act passed in the thirty-third year of his present Majesty as relates to the Periods at which the Civil Servants of the East India Company may be employed in their service abroad.	Sections 4, 5 and 6.
53 Geo. III, Cap. 155.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further Term, the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the said Company.	Section 112.
2 & 3 Wm. IV, Cap. 117.	An Act to amend the Law relating to the Appointment of Justices of the Peace, and of Juries in the East Indies.	The whole.
Act No. XVI of 1841.	An Act concerning the taking of Oaths of Qualification by Justices of the Peace.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act No. VI of 1845.	An Act to amend the Law regarding the issue of Commissions of the Peace.	The whole.
Act No. XXVII of 1864.	An Act to substitute certain declarations for the Oaths of Qualification taken by Justices of the Peace.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Mysore and Coorg being now under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Madras, as regards offences committed therein by European British subjects, doubts have been raised as to whether the High Court at Fort William can any longer exercise the power to issue Commissions of the Peace for those districts which was vested in it by Statute 33 Geo. III, c. 52. On the other hand, the High Court of Madras has no power to issue such commissions, inasmuch as Coorg and Mysore are not subordinate to the Madras Presidency. Under these circumstances, it seems necessary for the Legislature to interpose; and the present Bill accordingly provides that commissions for Justices of the Peace shall in future be issued in all cases by the Court to which they commit.

The opportunity has been taken of consolidating the seven enactments which now contain the law relating to the issue and supersession of commissions to Justices of the Peace, and in the administration of their oaths of office.

SIMLA,
The 20th July 1868.

H. S. [illegible]

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Simla, the 10th August 1868.

No. 3318.

The following Regulations for the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in London in March 1869, are published for general information :—

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF 1869.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On Tuesday, March 16th, 1869, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. At this examination not fewer than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.* Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st of February 1869, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W :—

(a).—A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st March 1869 will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years;

(b).—A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon of his having no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;

* The number of appointments to be made and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

(c).—Satisfactory proof of good moral character;

(d).—A statement of those of the branches of knowledge hereinafter enumerated in which he desires to be examined.*

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such enquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge† :—

	Marks.
English Composition	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " " Rome	750
" " " France	375
" " " Germany	375
" " " Italy	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,250
Natural Science, that is (1) Chemistry, including Heat, (2) Electricity and Magnetism, (3) Geology and Mineralogy, (4) Zoology, (5) Botany	1,000
*** The total (1,000 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of knowledge included under this head.	
Moral Sciences, that is Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Language and Literature	500

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the proceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.‡

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they are in other respects duly qualified: and shall be permitted to choose,§ according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

* Evidence of health and character must bear dated not earlier than the 1st January 1869

† It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name, at their pleasure, any or all of these branches of knowledge, and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

‡ "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854.

§ This right must be exercised immediately after the result of the examination is announced on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically with the view of testing their progress in the following subjects* :—

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages:	
Sanskrit	500
Vernacular† Languages of India (each)	400
2. The History and Geography of India...	350
3. Law	1,250
4. Political Economy	350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his duties, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the Final Examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

12. The selected candidates who at the Final Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their certificate of qualification.

13. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S. W.

20*th June* 1868.

NOTE (1).—*The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorised the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of* 100*l. after the first year of probation, and*

* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

† Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

200*l.* *after the second year to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(2).—*All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a candidate under age, a surety will be required.*

(3).—*After passing the Final Examination, each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for* 1,000*l.*, *jointly with two sureties for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on these documents amount to* 3*l.* 10*s.*

(4).—*Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of* 1871 *will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

The 12*th August* 1868.

No. 3344.

The one year's furlough granted to Mr. H. A. Mangles, of the Civil Service, in Notification No. 1921, dated the 18th April last, is commuted to a furlough for twenty months on medical certificate, under clause A of Section VIII of the rules published in orders of the Financial Department, No. 533, dated 16th June 1868.

The 13*th August* 1868.

No. 3365.

APPOINTMENT.—Assistant Surgeon Edric Selons is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Fyzabad in Oude.

The 14*th August* 1868.

No. 3378.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the 24th and 25th Victoria, Cap. 67, Section 26, to grant Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Judicial.

Simla, the 12*th August* 1868.

No. 223.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to constitute a Small Cause Court in the Town of Khamgaon, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, under Section 4 of Act XI. of 1865.

Lieutenant F. W. Grant, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, is appointed to be Judge of the Small Cause Court at Khamgaon.

Revenue.

The 12*th August* 1868.

No. 255.

PROMOTION.—Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Central Provinces, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, in the room of Mr. A. M. Russell, transferred to British Burmah.

Political.

The 12*th August* 1868.

No. 884.

In modification of the terms of the notification issued from this Office, under date the 3rd June last, No. 572, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to appoint Captain E. B. Sladen, Madras Staff Corps, to be Political Agent in the territory of His Majesty the King of Burmah, under Article V. of the Treaty with His Majesty concluded on the 25th October 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the said Treaty, His Excellency in Council is further pleased to invest Captain Sladen, Political Agent in Burmese territory, with full and final jurisdiction in all Civil suits between registered British subjects (vide form annexd), if the cause of action shall have arisen, or the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit shall dwell, or carry on business, or personally work for gain within the limits of the territories of His Majesty the King of Burmah, provided that the Court of the Political Agent shall not take cognizance of any suit of the same nature as those suits the cognizance of which by the ordinary Civil Courts in British India, not established by Royal Charter, is barred by any Act of Parliament, or by any Regulation or Act of the Governor General of India in Council.

The Political Agent will hold his Court at the capital of His Majesty the King of Burmah.

The seal shall be made under the direction of the Governor General in Council for the said Court, to be engraved in Burmese and English characters, "The seal of the Court of the British Political Agent in Burmese Territory," and the same shall remain in the custody of the Political Agent.

The procedure in all Civil suits between British subjects in Burmen territory in the Court of the Political Agent, shall follow the rules laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Governor General in Council further empowers the Political Agent to make rules to regulate the service and execution of processes issuing from his Court; also to settle a table of fees to be charged to suitors for persons employed in serving the said processes.

All questions of law and fact arising in cases in the Court of the Political Agent to be dealt with and determined according to the law as administered in the Commission Courts of British Burmah under Act I. of 1863.

It shall be lawful for the Political Agent to submit any question arising in any cause pending before him to the Chief Court of British Burmah for decision, and in all cases where such decision has been given, the Political Agent will be bound

to act accordingly. There shall be no appeal for any order or judgment passed by the Court of the Political Agent.

The Political Agent shall keep such registers, books, and accounts, and submit to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and Agent to the Governor General of India such Statements and Returns of the work done in his Court on the Civil side as may be prescribed by the said Chief Commissioner.

The Political Agent shall also comply with such requisitions as may be made by the Chief Commissioner and Governor General's Agent for records.

Duties of the same amount as the Stamp Duties prescribed by Act X. of 1862 and other Acts amending, or which may hereafter amend, the said Act, shall be enforced in the Court of the Political Agent.

The Political Agent may license advocates to appear in his Court for parties to suits, and allow a reasonable sum for professional services rendered in the cause, provided the aggregate amount of costs of all kinds in each suit does not exceed five per centum on the amount at which the suit is laid. No sum for professional services shall be recoverable by a licensed advocate, unless the same shall have been sanctioned on the records in the case in which the services were rendered.

The Political Agent may withdraw any license, either general or special, granted by him to any person to act as an advocate in his Court.

Form of entries to be made in Register of British subjects residing within the territory of His Majesty the King of Burmah, and to be kept by the Political Agent entered up in his own hand-writing only.

No.	Name.	Name of Father and Place of his Birth.	Name of Mother and Place of her Birth.	Place and Date of Birth of Applicant to be registered.	Signature of Applicant.

I, , whose name is entered above, and who have signed my name in the Register numbered No. , do hereby declare that the facts stated by me, as to my name and the names of my Father and Mother, and as to the places of their and my birth, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief; and I hereby declare myself a British subject, and acknowledge myself amenable to the jurisdiction of the Court of the Political Agent in the territory of His Majesty the King of Burmah.

Before me

Seal of the Political Agent.

Political Agent. Signature.

General.

The 12th August 1868.

No. 1332.

Leave.—Captain A. W. Roberts, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, has been granted privilege leave of absence from the 17th May to the 16th July 1868.

No. 1334.

Mr. W. H. St. Albin, Superintendent of Telegraphs in Ceylon, is granted 18 months' leave to Europe on medical certificate from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. T. Blissett, Assistant Superintendent and Officiating Superintendent in charge of the Arracan Division, will act for Mr. St. Albin during that gentleman's absence, or until further orders.

The 13th August 1868.

No. 1336.

Lieutenant W. Tweedie resumed charge of the office of 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad on the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo.

W. S. Seton-Karr,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th August 1868.

No. 2126.

Under the provisions of Section XXI. of the Statutes, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General as Grand Master is pleased to nominate Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr to be the Secretary of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Seymour Blane, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mily. Secy. to the Viceroy & Governor General.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th August 1868.

No. 1703.

The following Home Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1866-1867 from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867, and an estimated account for the year 1867-68 from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868, together with other statements connected therewith, are published for general information:—

No.

AN ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance 1st May 1866			2,818,780 16 11
India 5 per cent. Stock, sale proceeds			563,661 16 3
India 5 per cent. Debentures, sale proceeds			221,166 12 1
East India Bonds, sale proceeds			947,071 12 2
Amount borrowed on security of East India Bonds			1,000,000 0 0
RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE.			
Telegraph—			
Her Majesty's Treasury on account of Malta and Alexandria Telegraph	11,181 6 7		
Indo-European Telegraph—Amount received from the Ottoman Government in adjustment of accounts with that Government for telegraphic messages	10,935 13 7		
		22,117 0 2	
Miscellaneous—			
Interest realised from investment of cash balance, &c. ...	38,114 16 4		
Fees, subscriptions to Widows' Funds, &c.	8,882 6 3		
On account of maintenance of lunatics	327 13 2		
The War Office for second instalment of purchase money and rent to 1st May 1866 of Warley Barracks	16,679 15 10		
Proceeds of sale of building materials forming part of the Poplar Hospital Estate	1,418 13 10		
Proceeds of sale of building materials forming part of property Cap. 68. [illegible] Street [illegible] for improving site of New India [illegible] bay; for the Regulation of [illegible] Public [illegible] acquired [illegible] for [illegible] in Charles [illegible] Office and Approaches	1,257 11 9		
[illegible] reable stores [illegible]	[illegible] 2 1		
Fines, sale proceeds of surplus books, unservic[illegible] &c....	1,190 [illegible]	[illegible] 50 19 [illegible]	
		67,878 [illegible]	
Army—			
Proceeds of sales of unserviceable military stores	19,185 14 11		
Passage of officers and troops	693 14 7		
		19,879 9 6	
			109,867 8 11
Receipts affecting the remittance account between England and India—			
From Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments:			
In repayment of advances in India on account of the emigration of coolies	45,956 10 10		
In repayment of expenses of Madras troops employed at Labuan	1,176 10 1		
In repayment of pensions paid in India to out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital	7,668 9 6		
In repayment of supplies to Her Majesty's ships on the East India Station	50,772 19 9		
In repayment of advances in India to officers in charge of Treasury chests in China	64,000 0 0		
		169,574 10 2	
Subscriptions to the Civil, Military, and other Provident Funds		66,233 2 1	
Miscellaneous		58,223 7 3	
			294,030 19 6
Amount received for Bills of Exchange on India			5,613,746 2 11
Bullion received from India, sale proceeds			882,302 9 7
Carried forward			12,450,627 18 4

1.

Treasury of the Government of India from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867.

DISBURSEMENTS.

				£ s. d.
India 4 per cent. Debentures paid off				90,000 0 0
Loan to Indian Branch Railway Company				60,000 0 0
CHARGES CONNECTED WITH THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE AND DIRECT CLAIMS THEREON—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Stamps—Stores		17,893 8 7		
Mint—Stores		106,006 4 11		
Post Office—	£ d. s.			
Amount payable under postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury	42,174 0 0			
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company on account of the mail service between Bussorah and Bagdâd	4,200 0 0			
	46,374 0 0			
Stores	5,138 19 2	51,512 19 2		
Telegraph—				
Red Sea and India Telegraph ...	18,027 0 0			
Malta and Alexandria Telegraph ...	208 12 6			
Indo-European Telegraph... ...	9,969 13 3			
	28,205 5 9			
Stores	154,976 10 9	183,181 16 6		
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements—				
His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Sing	... ...	33,167 1 4	391,761 10 6	
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES:				
Administration and Public Departments—				
Home Establishment—Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and Clerk, Assistant to Director of Transports at the Admiralty, and two Members of the London Medical Board	122,141 1 9			
Auditor and Assistants under Act 21 & 22 Vic., c. 106, s. 52	2,269 4 0			
Stores Department—Wages of labourers, cartage, lighterage, dock dues, &c. ...	19,862 6 7			
Law Charges	3,488 14 0			
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for management of debt	10,768 11 1			
Postage of despatches to and from India...	4,475 7 2			
Office Contingencies—Rent, rates, taxes, coals, gas, candles, furniture and repairs, books, stamps, advertisements, postage, and various petty charges ...	19,214 8 7			
		182 219 13 2		
Carried forward ...	... ...	182,219 13 2	391,761 10 6	150,000 0 0

No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		12,450,627 18 1
RECEIPTS—*continued.*		
Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies:—		
Instalments of Capital, &c., under their respective Deeds of Contract:—	£ s. d.	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company ...	818,712 10 0	
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company	3,230 0 0	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	273,620 0 0	
East Indian Railway Company	1,988,201 0 0	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	1,995,296 0 0	
Great Southern of India Railway Company ...	97,200 0 0	
Madras Railway Company .. .	667,455 0 0	
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjab and Delhi Railways)	894,981 0 0	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	42,059 2 6	6,780,754 12 6
Carried forward ...		19,231,382 10 10

Treasury of the Government of India from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867—continued.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		182,219 13 2	391,761 10 6	150,000 0 0
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*				
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES,—*continued.*				
Marine Charges:—				
Pensions and Retired Allowances ..	53,725 5 11			
Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	1,807 2 5			
Commutation of Pensions of Officers of the late Indian Navy	580 4 9			
	56,112 13 1			
Stores	128,571 19 7	184,684 12 8		
Stationery and Printing:				
Stationery, Printing, and Book-binding ...	4,289 16 0			
Stores	117,177 17 0	121,467 13 3		
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services—Mission to the Court of Persia ...	9,000 0 0			
Her Majesty's Establishments in China	19,809 9 1	28,809 9 1		
Miscellaneous—				
New India Office	82,000 0 0			
Purchase of land for improving the site of the India Office and the approaches thereto	43,825 1 6			
East India Company for expenses in respect of their Capital Stock and Dividends	2,639 18 0			
Examination expenses and allowances of candidates for the Civil Service of India, the Indian Telegraph Department and Civil Engineers	13,459 14 5			
Passage and Outfit of the Governor of Bombay, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, Chaplains, Professors, School Masters, Civil Engineers, &c.	9,042 13 5			
Expenses on account of Officers acquiring scientific knowledge	425 12 3			
Agents at the outports and abroad, salaries and expenses	1,483 8 3			
Maintenance of lunatics from India ...	7,761 16 5			
Subscriptions to Charities	665 0 0			
Indian Law Commission	3,011 13 4			
Expenses in connexion with the introduction of Cinchona plants into India	858 16 7			
Cost of Medals	61 0 6			
Books and Newspapers supplied to India	750 8 10			
Books and Maps relating to India ..	1,259 0 1			
Advances of Pay, &c.	1,301 0 3			
Allowances to Officers for special services, cost of and expenses incurred in placing monument to the late Sir James Outram in Westminster Abbey, &c.	3,108 12 0			
Expenses connected with the extension of the Order of the "Star of India"	5,618 7 6			
	177,272 3 4			
Stores	5,212 14 9	182,484 18 1		
Carried forward		699,666 6 3	391,761 10 6	150,000 0 0

No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	19,231,382	10	10
RECEIPTS—*continued*			
Carried forward	19,231,382	10	10

Treasury of the Government of India from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867—continued.

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward			699,666 6 3	391,761 10 6	150,000 0 0
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*					
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*					
SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED, AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES:		£ s. d.			
Pensions and Retired Allowances ...		199,512 16 10			
Compensation Pensions to officers and petty officers, &c., of the Maritime Service of the East India Company		13,536 2 1			
Poplar Fund Pensions		3,021 6 3			
Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1800, 1814, and 1818		2,258 15 4			
Annual Donation to Bengal Civil Fund ...		2,500 0 0			
Gratuities & relief to distressed Natives of India		271 6 0			
Gratuities to families of officers killed in action		100 0 0			
Gratuities granted in lieu of pensions to members of the Uncovenanted Service of India		240 0 0			
			221,440 6 6		
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...		... ...	79,305 4 1		
ARMY.					
Effective:	£ s. d.				
The Imperial Government for troops serving in India ...	675,000 0 0				
Furlough allowances ..	218,675 7 6				
Passage of officers & troops	272,901 7 0				
On account of contracts for construction of Indian Troop Transports	569,626 9 5				
India Overland Troop Transport Service ...	3,885 7 5				
Purchase of horses ...	7,476 11 6				
Cost of education of officers and cadets at Chatham and Sandhurst ..	9,219 0 0				
Cost of education and pay of Assistant Surgeons at Netley, and allowances and passage to India on appointment	9,890 15 2				
Purchase by the Bombay Government of two vessels of the late Anglo-Chinese Squadron and Stores	11,882 11 7				
Miscellaneous ...	1,943 5 3				
	1,780,500 14 10				
Stores	556,062 6 5				
		2,336,563 1 3			
Non-Effective:					
The Imperial Government on account of retired pay, &c., of troops serving or having served in India (Act 25 and 26 Vict., c. 27)	210,000 0 0				
Retired pay, including Colonels' allowances ..	747,261 11 7				
Lord Clive's Fund pensions	91,583 3 2	1,048,844 14 9			
			3,385,407 16 0		
PUBLIC WORKS.					
Kurrachee Harbour engineering expenses ..		678 15 4			
Godavery Navigation Works, expenses in connection therewith		118 0 3			
		796 15 7			
Stores		66,338 2 1			
			67,134 17 8		
INTEREST ON DEBT.					
Loans contracted in England:	£ s. d.				
East India Bonds ...	176,682 10 0				
India Debentures .	222,285 0 0				
India 5 per cent. stock ...	833,505 0 0				
India 4 per cent. stock ...	48,820 0 0				
Temporay Loans ...	25,000 0 0				
		1,306,292 10 0			
Dividends on the Indian Transfer Loan ...		33,490 2 4			
			1,339,782 12 4		
Dividends to proprietors of East India Stock		... ...	629,970 1 6		
				6,422,707 4 4	
					6,814,468 14 10
Carried forward					6,964,468 14 10

No. 1.—*AN ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home*

Brought forward	...	19,231,382 10 10
RECEIPTS—*continued.*		
	£	19,231,382 10 10

INDIA OFFICE,
The 10*th December* 1867.

Having examined the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of India for the Vict. c. 106, that no sums of money arising out of the revenues of India have been appropriated to any other purposes all sums of money, stores, and property are brought to account and appropriated in conformity with the provisions of the vouchers, documents, and authorities having relation thereto are complete and satisfactory.

INDIA AUDIT OFFICE,
The 9*th January* 1868.

Treasury of the Government of India from 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867—continued.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		6,964,468 11 10
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*		
Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies under their respective Deeds of Contract, including Interest on Debenture Bonds:		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	285,785 9 0	
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company	23,472 15 10	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	74,321 5 9	
East Indian Railway Company	1,212,157 16 1	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	700,231 13 8	
Great Southern of India Railway Company	46,338 17 8	
Madras Railway Company	388,459 1 9	
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjab and Delhi Railways)	265,073 8 7	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	47,838 0 10	
		3,043,678 9 2
Disbursements affecting the Remittance Account between England and India:—		
Payments on account of Civil, Military, and other Provident Funds ...	497,866 17 0	
Indian Annuity Funds: Civil Service Annuities payable in England ...	244,578 5 3	
Her Majesty's Post Master General on account of Postage collected in India	47,435 18 4	
Family Remittances: Remittances by Administrators General, &c.... ...	303,247 6 10	
Prize Money	57,999 10 11	
		1,151,127 18 4
Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies on account of Stores, Establishment Charges, &c.:		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	346,471 16 5	
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company	89,394 7 5	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	186,888 16 9	
East Indian Railway Company	1,044,841 1 5	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	967,039 19 0	
Great Southern of India Railway Company	95,780 16 11	
Madras Railway Company	334,664 17 8	
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjab and Delhi Railways)	902,657 11 8	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company...	5,588 14 10	
		3,973,328 2 1
		15,132,603 4 5
Balance on 31st March 1867.		4,098,779 6 5
	£	19,231,382 10 10

WILLIAM G. GOODLIFFE,

Accountant General.

period from the 1st May 1866 to 31st March 1867, I beg to certify, in terms of the 52nd section of the Act 21 & 22 than those of the Government of India, to which alone by the above Act they are declared to be applicable, and that the Act, and have been expended under the proper authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and that

G. J. JAMESON, *Major General,*

Auditor.

No.

AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

RECEIPTS.			£
Balance 1st April 1867			4,098,779
India 4 per cent. Stock, sale proceeds			1,164,407
Loan to Indian Branch Railway Company repaid			60,000
RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE.			
Telegraph—		£	
Indo-European Telegraph: amount received from the Ottoman Government in adjustment of accounts with that Government for telegraphic messages ...		26,916	
Miscellaneous—	£		
Interest realised from investment of cash balance, &c. ...	27,814		
Fees, subscriptions to Widows' Funds, &c.	11,304		
On account of maintenance of lunatics	557		
The War Office: Third instalment of purchase-money, and rent to 1st May 1867 of Warley Barracks	15,776		
Portion of purchase-money of land at Poplar contracted to be sold to the Poplar Board of Works	4,000		
Fines, sale proceeds of surplus books, unserviceable stores, &c.	2,001		
		61,452	
Army—			
Proceeds of sales of unserviceable stores	16,175		
Passage of officers and troops	218		
India Overland troop transport service	8		
		16,401	
			104,769
Receipts affecting the Remittance Account between England and India—			
From Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments:			
In repayment of advances in India on account of the emigration of coolies	34,852		
In repayment of expenses of Madras troops employed at Labuan	11,187		
In repayments of pensions paid in India to out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital	11,735		
In repayment of supplies to Her Majesty's ships on the East India Station	76,198		
In repayment of advances in India to officers in charge of Treasury chests in China	119,750		
		253,722	
Subscriptions to the Civil, Military, and other Provident Funds		73,766	
Miscellaneous		9,299	
Amount received from Her Majesty's Treasury in part repayment of Disbursements in England and in India on account of the Abyssinian Expedition		1,000,000	
			1,336,787
Amount received for Bills of Exchange on India			4,137,284
Carried forward ...			10,902,026

2.

Treasury of the Government of India from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868.

DISBURSEMENTS.	£	£	£	£
India 4 per cent. Debentures paid off ...	... ...	... ...		500
CHARGES CONNECTED WITH THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUES AND DIRECT CLAIMS THEREON—				
Stamps—stores	... ...	27,523		
Mint—stores	... ...	52,946		
POST OFFICE—				
Amount payable under the postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury	42,179			
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad	4,800			
	46,979			
Stores	9,770	56,749		
TELEGRAPH—				
Red Sea and India Telegraph ...	18,027			
Malta and Alexandria Telegraph ...	316			
Indo-European Telegraph	8,794			
	27,137			
Stores	90,997	118,134		
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements—				
His Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Sing	... ...	19,879	275,231	
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES—				
Administration and Public Departments:				
Home Establishment—Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and Clerk, Assistant to Director of Transports at the Admiralty, and two Members of the London Medical Board	125,765			
Auditor and Assistants under 21 and 22 Vict., c. 106, s. 52.	2,505			
Stores Department—Wages of Labourers, Cartage, Lighterage, Dock Dues, &c.	22,204			
Law Charges	5,195			
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for Management of Debt ...	11,756			
Postage of Despatches to and from India	5,626			
Office Contingencies—Rent, Rates, Taxes, Coals, Gas, Candles, Furniture and Repairs, Stamps, Advertisements, Postage, and various petty charges ...	20,090	193,141		
Carried forward ...	... ..	193,141	275,231	500

No. 2.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

		£
	Brought forward ...	10,902,026
RECEIPTS—*continued.*		
Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies—	£	
Instalments of Capital under their respective Deeds of Contract:		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	952,135	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	526,170	
East Indian Railway Company	2,014,704	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	2,065,166	
Great Southern of India Railway Company	322,200	
Madras Railway Company	1,189,415	
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjab and Delhi Railways)	1,605,567	
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company	409,219	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Campany	892	
		9,085,468
	Carried forward ...	19,987,494

Treasury of the Government of India from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868—continued.

		£	£	£
Brought forward ...		193,141	275,231	500
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*				
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA—*continued.*				
Marine Charges—	£			
Pensions and retired allowances ...	52,910			
Furlough and absentee allowances ...	1,680			
Commutation of pensions of Officers of the late Indian Navy	5,824			
	60,414			
Stores	108,221			
		168,635		
Stationery and Printing :—				
Stationery, printing, and book-binding ...	3,990			
Stores	32,467			
		36,457		
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services—				
Mission to the Court of Persia ...	12,000			
Her Majesty's Establishments in China ...	23,554			
		35,554		
Miscellaneous—				
New India Office	90,281			
Purchase of land for improving the site of the India Office and the approaches thereto	1,089			
Entertainment at the India Office to his Highness the Sultan	11,513			
East India Company for expenses in respect of their capital, stock, and dividends	2,840			
Examination, expenses, and allowances of candidates for the Civil Service of India, the Indian Telegraph Department, and Civil Engineers	22,775			
Passage and outfit of the Commander-in-Chief at Madras, Chaplains, Professors, School Masters, Civil Engineers, &c. ...	14,453			
Expenses on account of officers acquiring scientific knowledge	3,113			
Agents at the outports and abroad; salaries and expenses	1,485			
Maintenance of lunatics	7,733			
Transport of convicts from India to Western Australia	507			
Subscriptions to Charities	720			
Indian Law Commission	3,038			
Expenses in connection with the introduction of Cinchona plants into India ...	489			
Cost of medals	316			
Books and newspapers supplied to India ...	883			
Books and maps relating to India ...	371			
Advances of pay, &c.	2,689			
Expenses connected with the exhibition of Indian fabrics at the Paris Exhibition ...	885			
Ditto Dublin Exhibition	660			
Ditto New Zealand Exhibition ...	100			
Cost of articles purchased for Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's School of Art Exhibition at Bombay	462			
Grant to Rev. H. Moule in consideration of the benefits obtained by the adoption of his dry-earth sewage system in India	500			
Cost of a Museum of Fossils, &c., sent to India, including 500*l.* expense of packing	2,900			
Expenses in connection with Dr. John Forbes Watson's work on the Textile Manufactures and Costumes of the people of India	104			
Expenses connected with the extension of the Order of the Star of India ...	47			
Cost of 500 bushels of Carolina seed rice, purchased for shipment to India ...	488			
Allowances to officers for special services; cost of instruments and passage to India of non-commissioned officers of Royal Engineers to be employed on observations connected with the total solar eclipse in India in 1868, &c.	3,578			
	174,019			
Stores	2,130	176,149		
Carried forward ...		609,936	275,231	500

No. 2.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Hom

	£
Brought forward	19,987,494
RECEIPTS—*continued.*	
Carried forward ...	19,987,494

Treasury of the Government of India from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868—continued.

			£	£	£
Brought forward ...			609,936	275,231	500
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*					
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA—*continued.*					
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances :—		£			
Pensions and retired allowances ...		218,825			
Compensation pensions to officers and petty officers, &c. of the Maritime Service of the East India Company		15,158			
Poplar Fund Pensions		2,758			
Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1800, 1814, 1818		2,789			
Annual donation of Bengal Civil Fund .		2,500			
Gratuities and relief to distressed Natives of India		2,634			
			244,664		
Civil, furlough, and absentee allowances ...		.....	99,159		
ARMY—					
Effective :	£				
The Imperial Government for troops serving in India ...	738,620				
Furlough allowances ...	238,573				
Passage of officers and troops	159,646				
On account of contracts for construction of Indian troop transports	272,204				
India Overland Troop Transport Service	144,735				
Purchase of horses ..	5,081				
Cost of education of officers and Cadets at Chatham and Sandhurst	9,684				
Cost of education and pay of assistant surgeons at Netley and allowances and passage to India on appointment ...	9,798				
Royal Victoria Hospital at Suez construction	29,410				
Miscellaneous	5,119				
	1,612,870				
Stores	751,260				
		2,364,130			
Non-Effective :					
The Imperial Government on account of retired pay, &c., of troops serving, or having served, in India (Act 25 and 26 Vict., c. 27) ..	220,500				
Retired pay, including colonels' allowances .. .	750,806				
Lord Clive's Fund Pensions	141,742				
Lord Clive's Fund: payment to representatives of Lord Clive	23,079				
		1,136,127			
			3,500,257		
PUBLIC WORKS—					
Kurrachee Harbour, engineering expenses		12			
Payment to patentees for use of patent in construction of Hydraulic Graving Dock for Bombay Harbour . .		2,000			
Payment to architect for designs for proposed new Custom House at Bombay .		2,931			
		4,943			
Stores		76,045			
			80,988		
INTEREST ON DEBT—					
Loans contracted in England :	£				
East India Bonds .	200,000				
India Debentures .	249,850				
India 5 per cent. stock .	855,000				
India 4 per cent. stock .	97,640				
Temporary Loans	50,000				
		1,452,490			
Dividends on the India Transfer Loan ...		64,351			
			1,516,841		
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock			629,970		
				6,681,815	
					6,957,046
Carried forward					6,957,546

No. 2.— AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

	£
Brought forward	19,987,494
RECEIPTS—*continued.*	
£	19,987,494

Treasury of the Government of India from 1*st April* 1867 *to* 31*st March* 1868—continued.

	£	£
Brought forward		6,957,546
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*		
Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies, under their respective Deeds of Contract, including Interest on Debenture Bonds:		
	£	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	336,763	
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company	21,500	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	106,685	
East Indian Railway Company	1,335,149	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	813,290	
Great Southern of India Railway Company...	53,878	
Madras Railway Company	423,984	
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla, and Punjab and Delhi Railways) ...	329,478	
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	23,743	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	49,847	
		3,494,317
DISBURSEMENTS AFFECTING THE REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:		
	£	
Payments on account of Civil, Military, and other Provident Funds	589,440	
Indian Annuity Funds, Civil Service Annuities, payable in England	245,255	
Her Majesty's Post Master General on account of Postage collected in India	38,525	
Family remittances, remittances by Administrators General, &c.	404,693	
Prize money	236,162	
Disbursements on account of the Abyssinian Expedition repayable by the Imperial Government	109,828	
Specie remitted to the Political Agent at Aden and to the Commanding Officer at Zoulla for the purposes of the Abyssinian Expedition, and charges thereon	855,824	
		2,477,577
Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies, on account of Stores, Establishment Charges, &c.:		
	£	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	246,912	
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company	3,038	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	177,879	
East Indian Railway Company	1,164,511	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	1,454,227	
Great Southern of India Railway Company	44,430	
Madras Railway Company	392,770	
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla, and Punjab and Delhi Railways) ...	539,273	
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company	70,930	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	131,075	
		4,225,045
		17,154,485
Balance on 31st March 1868		2,833,009
£		19,987,494

No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT of the Debts and Credits in England of the Government of India on 31st March 1868.

DEBTS.

	£	£
East India Bonds:		
Bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. to 31st May 1868, and at 3 and 4 per cent. afterwards	4,000,000	
Bonds not bearing interest	20,917	
	4,020,917	
Add—Bonds issued as security for temporary loans to the like amount	1,000,000	
		5,020,917
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, capital of the loan		4,997,500
Five per cent. Stock, capital of the stock		17,100,000
Four per cent. Stock ditto		3,600,000
Dividends on the Capital Stock of the East India Company unclaimed		10,991
Amount owing for exports, stores and miscellaneous claims		72,176
Imperial Government: Admiralty and War Office claims		104,539
Unclaimed prize-money, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund (Acts 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 61; and 9 Geo. 4, c. 50)		48,146
	£	
Poplar Fund, including unclaimed wages of seamen, &c.	216,727	
Unclaimed prize-money, applicable to Poplar Fund (Acts 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 61; and 9 Geo. 4, c. 50)	27,450	
		244,177
Bills of Exchange from India, unpaid		1,912
Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies; amount remaining in the Home Treasury to the credit of the following Companies, after deducting sums drawn in India (partly estimated) in excess of capital paid into the Indian Treasuries:	£	
East Indian Railway Company	75,121	
Madras Railway Company	764,479	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	633,594	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	163,038	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	183,212	
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company	381,230	
	2,200,674	
Deduct—Amount due by the undermentioned Companies on account of payments (partly estimated) in excess of Receipts in England and in India:		
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla, and Punjab and Delhi Railways) — £ 515,345		
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company — 173,892		
Great Southern of India Railway Company — 4,077		
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company Loan Account — 130,000		
	823,314	
		1,377,360
		32,577,718

CREDITS.

	£	
Cash		2,833,009
Military and other public stores remaining unshipped		83,227
Computed value of Buildings and Land, viz.,—	£	
New India Office	460,000	
Land for improving the site of the India Office and the approaches thereto	70,000	
Warley Barracks, near Brentwood, Essex (residue of purchase money payable by the War Office)	15,000	
Store Department, Belvedere-road, Lambeth	60,000	
		605,000
Indian Railways, &c.: amount of interest paid in England and in India on capital of Railway and other Guaranteed Companies, under their respective deeds of contract, deducting therefrom the amount received in India (partly estimated) applicable to the repayment of such interest		12,465,349
		15,986,585

Brought down amount of Debts	£ 32,577,718
Credits	15,986,585
Debts in excess	£ 16,591,133

The above, on the one hand, is exclusive of the amount owing to proprietors of India Stock for their capital; and on the other hand, of the Guarantee or Security Fund formed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85.

No. 4.

A LIST of the Establishment of the Secretary of State in Council of India, and of the Salaries and Allowances payable in respect thereof on 31st March 1868.

	Number.	Salaries and Allowances. £ s. d.
Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Assistant Under Secretary of State, and Members of Council	19	8,450 0 0
Correspondence Department, consisting of sixty-three officers and clerks, including Private Secretary to Secretary of State	63	35,858 0 0
Record and Statistical Department, consisting of one officer and one assistant	2	2,100 0 0
Military Funds Department, consisting of nine officers and clerks, exclusive of Director who receives no salary for this office	9	2,240 0 0
Registry and Despatch Department, consisting of seventeen officers and clerks	17	5,960 0 0
Accountant General's Department, consisting of twenty-five officers and clerks	25	11,712 0 0
Store Department, consisting of thirty-one officers and clerks, and twenty examiners and assistant examiners of stores	51	16,100 0 0
Miscellaneous Departments, consisting of Government Director of Indian Railway Companies; Librarian and assistant; Reporter of the Products of India and Keeper of the Museum, two assistants and two sub-assistants; two Members of Medical Board for the examination of officers of the Indian services; Standing Counsel, Solicitor, Geographer, Clerk of the Works, Draughtsman and Clerk to ditto, Keeper of the Records, and Lithographic Printer	17	8,540 0 0
Office-keepers, hall porters, and messengers	66	5,840 0 0
Superintendent of charwomen, charwomen, and housemaids	32	1,348 0 0
Artisans and labourers	12	1,005 0 0
Portion of the former establishment of the Board of Control retained at the office in Cannon Row, in charge of papers, consisting of one officer, messenger, house-keeper, and charwoman	4	396 0 0
	317	119,579 0 0
Labourers in the Department of the Director General of Stores	136	8,434 0 0
	453	128,013 0 0
Allowances payable to clerks and labourers temporarily employed		£ 2,756 0 0

Note.—A revised scheme for the Establishment of the Secretary of State for India in Council was approved by Her Majesty in Council on the 3rd August 1867. Vide Sessional Paper No. 522, August 1867.

No. 5.

AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased Salaries, Establishments, or Pensions, granted or created in Great Britain between 1st April 1867 and 31st March 1868.

	Amount per annum. £ s. d.
Salaries.	
Mr. Henry C. G. Bedford, chief clerk, Stores Department, personal allowance	100 0 0
Mr. Thomas Pakeman, senior clerk ditto ... ... ditto	50 0 0
Establishments.	
Mr. James S. Bailey, Keeper of Records, Military Department	150 0 0

No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased Salaries, &c.—continued.

Pensions.	Amount per annum. £ s. d.
Captain H. L. Higginson, a subsistence allowance on retirement	50 0 0
Mr. G. Holland, late Bengal Artillery, a subsistence allowance	50 0 9
Mrs. Eliza Hough, widow of the late Mr. G. Hough, Director of Public Instruction, British Burmah, a pension for herself and her daughter in consideration of her husband's eminent services	98 8 0
Captain A. D. Jennings, late Bengal Cavalry, a subsistence allowance	50 0 0
Mrs. Ellen C. Lee, widow of the late Lieutenant H. C. Lee, pension increased from 40*l.* to ...	60 0 0
Mr. W. Lines, late Lithographer at India Office, a special pension in consideration of long service	120 0 0
Captain Robert Locke, late Embarkation Officer of the India Office, compensation allowance on abolition of his office	250 0 0
Mrs. E. A. Mayne, widow of the late Major Robert Mayne, a pension for herself and seven children, in consideration of the death of her husband from illness contracted on field service in Bhootan	246 0 0
Commander P. W. Mitcheson, late of the Indian Navy, a special pension in consideration of good services and loss of a leg in action	100 0 0
Mr. J. B. Semler, late Conductor in Indian Navy, compassionate allowance in consideration of his long service	48 0 0
Mrs. A. F. Winsor, widow of Henry Winsor, late Messenger in the India Office, compassionate pension in consideration of her large family and destitute condition	15 12 0

No. 6.

ALLOWANCES, Compensations, and Superannuations granted between 1st April 1867 and 31st March 1868 under Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. 106.

Name.	Office.	Period of Service.	Age.	Salary and Allowances.	Annual Pension.
Deduct—Amount due by the Company in excess		*Years.*	*Years.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Secretary, Marine Department	50	69	1,430 0 0	1,430 0 0
Mr. John Charles Mason ...	Secretary, Public and Ecclesiastical Department	39	55	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
„ Edmund D. Bourdillon ...	Assistant Secretary, Marine Department	24	43	900 0 0	700 0 0
Hon. Gerald N. Dillon ...	Assistant Secretary, Military Department	42	56	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
Mr. George E. Cochrane ...	Assistant Secretary, Public and Ecclesiastical Department	25	45	900 0 0	700 0 0
„ Henry C. Deedes ...	Assistant Secretary, Judicial Department	25	42	875 0 0	700 0 0
„ Josceline Courtenay ...	Assistant Clerk, Pay Branch, and Cashier, Accountant General's Department	40	56	1,000 0 0	900 0 0
„ John E. Boucher ...	Chief Clerk, Examination of Claims Branch, Accountant General's Department	40	61	850 0 0	800 0 0
„ Clifford Craufurd ...	Keeper of India Office Museum	32	54	500 0 0	375 0 0
„ William Downing ...	Junior Clerk, Marine Department	11	31	303 0 0	202 0 0
„ William V. Andrews ...	Messenger, India Office ...	22	58	100 0 0	66 13 4
Isaac Voysey ...	Messenger, India Museum ...	25	48	104 5 0	69 10 0
Robert Brown ...	Messenger, India Museum ...	24	53	120 0 0	80 0 0
Frederick Pulman ...	Messenger Clerk ...	...	...	.....	Gratuity. 1,000 0 0
Mr. John E. Brewer ...	Copying Clerk				

No. 7.

COMPENSATIONS granted to the Families of Deceased Officers of the East India Company's late Maritime Service in the form of Annuities between 1st April 1867 and 31st March 1868, under Act 3 and 4 Will. 4, c. 85.

Name	Date of Grant.	Annual Pension.			
		£	s.	d.	
Mrs. M. A. Dudman, widow of captain ...	1st Aug. 1867	40	0	0	During widowhood.
„ E. J. Daniell, ditto ...	8th Aug. 1867	100	0	0	During widowhood.
„ A. M'Allan, widow of surgeon's mate	3rd Oct. 1867	28	0	0	During widowhood.
„ L. Cragg, widow of purser	26th Mar. 1868	40	0	0	During widowhood.

WILLIAM G. GOODLIFFE,
Accountant General.

India Office,
9th May 1868.

No. 8.

A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Income Treasury of the Government of India for 1866—67 *(being for the eleven months from* 1*st May* 1866 *to* 31*st March* 1867*).*

	Estimate of February 1867.	Account.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS	10,989,988	12,439,274	1,449,286	
DISBURSEMENTS	11,177,180	11,159,275	.....	17,905

RECEIPTS.	1866-67. Estimate of February 1867.	1866-67. Account.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPLANATION OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	£	£	£	£	
India 5 per cent. Stock, sale proceeds	210,500	563,662	353,162	.....	Increased in order to strengthen the Cash Balance.
India 5 per cent. Debentures, sale proceeds	223,200	221,167	.....	2,033	
East India Bonds, sale proceeds	633,600	947,072	313,472	.....	Ditto ditto.
Amount borrowed on security of East India Bonds	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	
Receipts on Account of Revenue:					
Telegraph—					
Malta and Alexandria Telegraph	.....	11,181	11,181	.....	
Indo-European Telegraph	10,083	10,936	853	.....	
Miscellaneous—					
Interest realised from Investment of Cash Balance, &c.	51,437	52,871	1,434	.....	
From the War Office for 2nd instalment of purchase-money of Warley Barracks	15,000	15,000	.....	.....	
Army—					
Proceeds of Sales of unserviceable Stores	19,758	19,186	.....	572	
Passage of Officers and Troops	.....	694	694	.....	
Receipts affecting the Remittance Account between England and India:					
From Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments	61,897	169,575	107,678	.....	The increase arises mainly from recoveries on account of Bills drawn on the Government of India by the authorities in China, and on account of advances in India for the emigration of coolies, &c.
Subscriptions to the Civil, Military, and other Provident Funds	61,278	66,233	4,955	.....	
Miscellaneous	47,611	58,223	10,612	.....	
Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies: Net Receipts: ...	1,855,654	2,807,426	951,772	.....	The estimates were framed on information received from the several Railway Companies.
Receipts ... ... £5,307,542 / £6,780,754					
Withdrawals ... ... 3,451,888 / 3,973,328					
1,855,654 / 2,807,426					
Bills of Exchange on India	5,917,670	5,613,746	.....	303,924	Reduced in consequence of the augmented receipts from the Railway Companies.
Bullion received from India, sale proceeds	882,300	882,302	2	.....	
TOTAL ...	10,989,988	12,439,274			

DISBURSEMENTS.					
Debt paid off.					
India 4 per cent. Debentures paid off ...	90,000	90,000			
Loan to Indian Branch Railway Company	60,000	60,000			
	150,000	150,000			
Charges connected with the collection of the Revenue, and direct claims thereon:					
Stamps—					
Stores	14,152	17,893	3,741	.....	Attributable to the steady increase in the demand for stamps.
Mint—					
Stores	111,883	106,006	.....	5,877	The actual requisitions were less than the estimate.
Post Office—					
Amount payable under Postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury	42,600	42,174	.....	426	
Subsidy on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad	3,600	4,200	600		
Stores	7,188	5,139	.....	2,049	Ditto. ditto
Telegraph—					
Red Sea and India Telegraph	18,000	18,027	27		
Malta and Alexandria Telegraph	209	2 9			
Indo-European Telegraph	8,189	9,970	1,781		
Stores	137,920	154,977	17,057	.....	The demands exceeded the estimate
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements—					
His Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing	33,687	33,167	.....	520	
	377,428	391,762			
Charges on the Revenues:					
Administration and Public Departments: Home Establishments, &c.	174,500	182,220	7,720	.....	The actual expenditure exceeded the estimate, under salaries, by 2,700*l*; Office charges, 2,720*l*; and charges of Stores Department, 2,300*l*.
Marine Charges—					
Pensions and Retired Allowances...	52,504	53,726	1,222		
Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,885	1,807	.....	78	
Commutation of Pensions of Officers of the late Indian Navy	580	580			
Stores	107,933	128,572	20,639	.....	Consequent on large demands for moorings for Calcutta after the cyclone, and for a new dockyard, Bombay.
Stationery and Printing—					
Stores	58,960	117,178	58,218	.....	Consequent on large demands from Bengal, where the stock of stationery had been allowed to fall very low.
Other Payments	4,240	4,290	50		
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services—					
Mission to the Court of Persia	9,000	9,000			
Her Majesty' Establishments in China	18,000	19,809	1,809		
Carried forward	427,602	517,182			

in addition to the furlough granted to him in the Notification of the Home Department, No. 3344, dated the 12th instant.

Mr. Mangles made over charge of the Office of Accountant General, British Burmah, to Mr. C. R. Kiernander on the afternoon of the 15th ultimo.

No. 1915.

Mr. W. E. Bryan, an Assistant in the 5th Class of the Financial Department, on leave on medical certificate, was left by the Pilot at sea on the 8th instant.

The 20th August 1868.

No. 1917.

Mr. E. N. C. Braddon, Superintendent of Excise and Stamps in Oude, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate to proceed to England for eighteen months.

Lieutenant G. E. Erskine, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Financial Commissioner of Oude, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Excise and Stamps in that province during Mr. Braddon's absence.

No. 1965.

READ again Financial Proceedings for April 1868, Nos. 158 and 159.

READ para. 3 of the Report on the Money Order system in the Berars for eleven months from 1st May 1867, stating that the withdrawal of the restriction now imposed on the drawings of the Berar Agencies will greatly increase the transactions of the Money Order Department.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to approve of this suggestion, and to extend to the Berar Agencies the orders of 23rd April 1868, No. 2559, which authorize any Money Order Office in British India to draw upon any other Money Order Office in British India.

ORDERED, that the above Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The 21st August 1868.

No. 1967.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale received charge of the Office of Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, from Mr. J. Frizelle on the forenoon of the 5th instant.

No. 2009.

In continuation of Notification No. 1338, dated the 24th July 1868, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of June last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

	June 1866.	June 1867.	June 1868.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Government of India	1,92,14,064	1,54,76,981	85,10,315
Bengal	1,28,19,918	1,50,18,646	1,74,41,113
British Burmah	28,55,035	19,89,570	25,19,033
North-Western Provinces	2,26,60,378	1,98,47,720	2,16,81,761
Oudh	43,45,001	48,92,574	46,43,467
Punjab	1,03,85,218	1,05,21,920	1,09,99,184
Bombay	3,28,28,313	2,51,63,666	2,36,08,370
Central Provinces	47,24,300	39,12,972	43,94,472
Madras	2,57,08,002	2,96,14,556	2,24,06,723
	13,55,40,229	12,64,38,605	11,62,04,738
Berars	41,16,684	*	*
TOTAL ...	13,96,56,913		

* The Cash Balance of the Berars is omitted, their Revenues and Charges being excluded from those of the Government of India from April 1867.

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th August 1868.

No. 788 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer having completed five years' service as Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, and as Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army from the date specified opposite to his name, under the operation of Clause 8 of the Royal Warrant, dated 31st January 1859, published in Government General Order No. 740, dated 20th May 1859, and of Government General Orders, Nos. 11 of 1863 and 118 of 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

To be Colonel in the Army.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Allgood, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps ...	28th April 1868.

No. 789 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant John George Montague DeLair Bean, of the 107th Foot, Quarter Master, 13rd (Assam) Regiment of Native Infantry ...	16th July 1867.

No. 790 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

No. 491 *of the 24th July* 1868.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned Officers:—

Colonel Herbert Edward Stacy Abbott, Bengal Infantry ... Lieutenant John Albert Little, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nimar Division, Central Provinces, Public Works Department ...	For 20 months.

The 19th August 1868.

No. 791 *of* 1868.—The services of Captain G. B. Crispin, of the Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 2nd Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 792 *of* 1868.—Bheesty Sheikh Wajud Allee is allowed the pension of his rank with effect from the date on which he was struck off the strength of the 35th (Royal Sussex) Regiment, viz., 31st October 1867. The pension is to be disbursed through the Presidency Pay Office.

No. 793 *of* 1868.—Third Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shama Churn Mookerjee, attached to the Dispensary at Furruckabad, is permitted to resign the service.

No. 794 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Surgeon William Henry Hayes, of the Medical Department, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Singhboom ... Major William Reveley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bengal ...	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 795 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
4th Bengal Cavalry.	Ressaidar Noorzuman Khan.	Ressaidar	1st May 1868.	Meer Hossein Ali, invalided.
	Jemadar Gulbaz Khan.	Ressaidar	Ditto ...	Noorzuman Khan, promoted.
	Kote Duffadar Jowahir Sing.	Jemadar	Ditto ...	Gulbaz Khan, promoted.

No. 796 *of* 1868.—Lieutenant J. R. Yule, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who was appointed on probation as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, by Government General Order No. 972 of the 11th October 1867, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, is permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Department.

No. 797 *of* 1868.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;

No. 254. *London, 16th July* 1868.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have submitted, for the opinion of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, your letter No. 113 of 23rd March last, and its enclosures, relative to a representation from

* * * * *

of the Madras Staff Corps, against the post-dating of his commission as Colonel, and those of Officers similarly situated, with reference to Despatch No. 115 of 31st May 1866, which declared that the period during which an Officer not a substantive Lieutenant Colonel is absent from his command on any account whatever, can only be allowed to reckon as qualifying for the rank of Colonel under the eight years' rule.

2. I have been informed by His Royal Highness in reply, with reference to the provision of the Royal Warrant upon that point, that, in the case of a Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel holding a qualifying staff appointment, it has been ruled that temporary leave of absence shall reckon toward his Colonelcy under the five years' rule, but that, in the case of an Officer of the rank of Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel

whilst absent from a regimental command, such period of absence is not allowed to reckon under the five years' rule.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

The 20th August 1868.

No. 798 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, as Veterinary Surgeons have public stores entrusted to their charge, they must in future, before quitting India on leave, obtain a "No-demand Certificate" from the Examiner of Medical Accounts, in the same manner as Officers of the Medical Department.

No. 799 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major Clements Thomas Hallett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Allyghur District, North-Western Provinces ...	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 800 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAMES.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED.	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN WHOSE ROOM.
3rd Bengal Cavalry.	Jemadar Burkut Ally	Rossaidar	1st May 1868	Sheikh Toorab Ally, invalided.
	Kote Duffadar Scoltan Khan	Jemadar	Ditto...	Burkut Ally, promoted, and Ram Loll Sing, invalided.
15th (The Loodianah) Regiment Native Infantry.	Jemadar Sunt Sing	Subadar	Ditto...	Narain Sing, invalided.
	Havildar Lall Khan	Jemadar	Ditto...	SuntSing, promoted.

No. 801 *of* 1868.—Third Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kally Dass Bose, attached to the Customs Department at Hansi, having been pronounced qualified for advancement, is, under the rules passed by Government in the Home Department, dated 6th January 1849, promoted to the 2nd Class, with effect from the 26th July 1868.

No. 802 *of* 1868.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following scale of baggage for Officers proceeding on foreign service on board Government or other steamers, whenever provided with free passages.

2. The amount of baggage must be so packed as not to exceed five cubic feet in measurement for each hundred weight allowed.

3. Staff Officers, not specially provided for, will be allowed the amount of baggage of their army rank according to the regimental scale, with the additional allowance for the equipment of each horse accompanying them within the regulation limit.

4. The quantity of baggage allowed to Regimental Officers will be regulated by their regimental rank.

5. In the event of an Officer proceeding by a vessel of the Peninsular and Oriental or other Company, in which the amount of baggage allowed to be taken without extra charge is less than the scale now sanctioned, the Officer must defray the cost for any extra quantity, and submit a bill for the amount, duly supported by the requisite vouchers.

RANK OR APPOINTMENT.	Limit of weight allowed.	To be packed so as not to exceed in admeasurement.
STAFF.	Cwt.	Cubic Feet.
General Officers in Chief Command	40	200
General Officers	36	180
Adjutant General of the Army in India		
Quarter Master General of the Army in India		
Inspector General of Hospitals with 3 years' service in that rank		
Brigadier General	30	150
Inspector General of Hospitals with less than 3 years' service in that rank...		
Adjutant General...		
Quarter Master General		
Colonel	26	130
Deputy Adjutant General		
Deputy Quarter Master General		
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals with 5 years' service in that rank...		

Rank or Appointment.	Limit of weight allowed.	To be packed so as not to exceed in admeasurement.
	Cwt.	Cubic Feet.
Lieutenant Colonel		
Major		
Assistant Adjutant or Quarter Master General...		
Deputy Assistant Adjutant or Quarter Master General ...		
Military Secretary, if a Field Officer	20	100
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals with less than 5 years' service in that rank		
Staff Surgeon Major or Surgeon		
Staff Veterinary Surgeon		
Senior Chaplain		
Captain		
Military Secretary, not being a Field Officer		
Brigade Major		
Aide-de-Camp	14	70
Staff Assistant Surgeon with 6 years' service in that rank ...		
1st Class Veterinary Surgeon		
Junior Chaplain		
Deputy Commissary		
Subaltern		
Staff Assistant Surgeon with less than 6 years' service in that rank	8	40
Veterinary Surgeon		
Assistant and Deputy Assistant Commissary		
REGIMENTAL.		
Cavalry† and Infantry.		
Field Officer...	18	90
Captain	12	60
Subaltern	6	30
Pay Master ‡	*	*
Adjutant‡	6	30
Riding Master	6	30
Quarter Master ‡	8	40
Surgeon Major or Surgeon...	*	*
Assistant Surgeon		
Veterinary Surgeon...		
Artillery or Engineers.		
Field Officer	27	135
Captain	18	90
Subaltern	12	60
Pay Master‡	*	*
Adjutant‡ If a Captain	18	90
Adjutant‡ „ Subaltern	12	60
Riding Master	12	60
Quarter Master‡	12	60
Surgeon Major or Surgeon	*	*
Assistant Surgeon		
Veterinary Surgeon		

* According to relative rank, with an addition for Medical Officers of 1 cwt. (or 5 cubic feet) for professional books, &c.

† Combatant Officers of Cavalry are allowed 2 cwt. (or 10 cubic feet) in addition to the above quantities for spare saddlery.

‡ The quantities for Pay Masters, Adjutants, and Quarter Masters, as above, are exclusive of 6 cwt. (or 30 cubic feet) for the two former, and 10 cwt. (or 50 cubic feet) for the latter, if belonging to Cavalry or Infantry, and 6 cwt. (or 30 cubic feet), if belonging to the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers, allowed for books and stores in their immediate charge, when such books and stores actually accompany them.

General and other Staff Officers, Cavalry Officers, and Mounted Officers of Infantry, when proceeding by sea, are to be allowed specially to embark, besides the weight of baggage accorded to their respective ranks, the equipment for each horse required to be kept by them in the execution of their public duties, and foraged at the public expense in the following proportions, viz.:—

For one horse	10 cubic feet admeasurement.
For the second and every other horse in addition	5 „ „

No. 803 *of* 1868.—With reference to the notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 10th August 1868, the services of Lieutenant E. R. Ives, B.A., of the General List, Infantry, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 804 *of* 1868.—Lieutenant Dawsonne Melancthon Strong, of the General List, Infantry, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 10th Bengal Cavalry, having been granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months by the Bombay Government, and being entitled to furlough, is, at his own request, allowed furlough to Europe for two years under the Regulations of 1868, in lieu of the former.

No. 805 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant John Tulloch Whish, of the 103rd Foot, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Nusseerabad Division, Rajpootana, Public Works Department ...	21st August 1866.

No. 806 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, in the event of an Officer who has obtained an advance for building purposes or for purchasing a house in accordance with the provisions of Government General Order No. 985 of 1867, proceeding to Europe on leave, the regular monthly deductions in liquidation of the amount will continue to be made from his furlough pay, unless he refunds the outstanding balance before he embarks.

2. The amount of the monthly deduction and of the balance still unpaid must be clearly shown on the Officer's last pay certificate.

H. W. Norman, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Simla, the 17*th August* 1868.

No. 223.

Mr. G. C. Cooke, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, passed the colloquial examination prescribed in Public Works Department Standing Order No. 22 of 1867 on the 6th July 1868.

The 19*th August* 1868.

No. 224.

Lieutenant G. D'A. Jackson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to Hyderabad.

The 20*th August* 1868.

No. 225.

The services of Mr. W. Florian, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Oudh, are dispensed with.

Revenue—Forests.

The 20*th August* 1868.

No. 15 F.

In conformity with Section 6 of Act VII of 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the proposal made by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, that the undermentioned trees shall be added to the list of trees reserved under Rules III, VII, XVII, and XXIII of the Forest Rules for Oudh, which were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 29th September 1866, viz.:—

Khair (Acacia Catechu).
Tikooe or Huldoo (Nanclea Cordifolia).

C. H. Dickens, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1*st May* 1868.

The Viceroy and Members of the Government of India having left the Presidency for Simla, it is hereby notified that on and after the 16th May and until further notice, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

All communications other than remittances intended for the Gazette should be addressed to the Superintendent, *Gazette of India,* Simla.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 4, Hastings Street.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Nagpore, the 31*st July* 1868.

The Public are informed that there are available at the Nagpore Currency Office the following Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle:—

739 Ten Rupees Notes, value	Rs.	7,390
275 Twenty " " "	"	5,500
4 Fifty " " "	"	200
4 One Hundred Rs. Notes,	"	400
Total Rs.	...	13,490

The above Notes are a legal tender for all payments within that Circle of Issue, and are payable in cash or in exchange for other Notes of the Bombay Circle at the Office of Issue at Bombay.

G. W. Cline,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dhoon, the 12th August 1868.

No. 43.

Mr. F. W. Ryall, Sub-Assistant, 1st Grade, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 15th July.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut. Col., R.E.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 14th August 1868.

A new Money Order Office has recently been opened at Sucklaspore in the Hassan District of the Mysore Circle.

The Money Order Office in the Maikur District in West Berar will henceforth be designated by the name of the Sudder Station *Booldanah.*

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptlr. Genl. of Accounts.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th August 1868.

The annexed Revised Time Table of the British India Steam Navigation Company's Contract Mail Services between Calcutta, British Burmah, and the Straits, from the 22nd August to the end of the year 1868, is published for general information in supersession of the Table published under date the 4th April last.

The modification consists in an arrangement by which the Service between Moulmein and the Straits will be performed once every four weeks, instead of once a month, and will be carried on in continuous trips to and from Calcutta *viâ* Rangoon and Moulmein.

The 15th August 1868.

No. 1696.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. F. J. Jordan has been appointed to officiate as Chief Inspector of Post Offices in the Central Provinces during the absence of Mr. C. W. Hutchinson, or until further orders.

Mr. Jordan took charge of the office of Chief Inspector on the afternoon of the 30th July.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE, RUPEES.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES.	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay, Rupees.	Assayed, Rupees.	Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees.
Aug. 3rd, 1868 ..	....	.....	105	1,04,028	45,61,717
„ 4th, „			51	1,03,996	45,61,717
„ 5th, „	...		51	74,045	45,61,717
„ 6th, „			51	74,050	45,61,717
„ 7th, „	28,700	53	28,751	64,068	45,61,717
„ 8th, „	..		132	64,063	45,61,717

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 12th August 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE, RUPEES.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES.	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay, Rupees	Assayed, Rupees.	Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees
August 10th, 1868	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday	
„ 11th, „	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
„ 12th, „	Nil	Nil	28,880	64,583	45,61,717
„ 13th, „	2,356		31,236	89,130	45,61,717
„ 14th, „	Nil		28,896	1,08,008	40,61,717
„ 15th, „	Nil	29,014	31,236	1,37,091	35,61,717

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 17th August 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866 and the Seebsaugor Tea Company, "Limited." } Notice is hereby given that Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of August next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House, has been appointed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear for hearing and disposing of an application of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company for an order that the said Company be dissolved as from the date of such order. Any person desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Judge at the time and place aforesaid.

BARROW, SEN, & WATSON, *Attorneys.* R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT, *The 28th July* 1868.

Law Journal.

Edited by William Mason Scharlieb, Barrister-at-Law.

THE MADRAS JURIST, published on the 1*st of each month*, is now in its third year. It contains REPORTS of the Courts in England, the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; Rules of Practice (Madras); the JUDGMENTS of *Her Majesty's* Privy Council (*which it receives earlier than any other publication in India*); "Legal Echoes" from the Courts in *England;* NOTES OF ENGLISH CASES (*expressly prepared for this Journal by two eminent Barristers in London*), and Leading Articles on various legal topics by the Editor and a Staff of Writers in *England and in this Country*. The Editor answers questions on points of Law and the working of the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes.

THE MADRAS REVENUE REGISTER, published on the 15*th of each month*, has Leading Articles by the Editor and Officers of Revenue experience in India; is regularly favored by the Madras Board of Revenue with all its CIRCULAR ORDERS; and contains REPORTS of the several HIGH COURTS in India on matters affecting Revenue and *the tenure of land;* also the ACTS of Government, &c., &c.

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Administrator General's Office.

Notice.

List of estates which have come under charge of the Officiating Administrator General during the months of June and July 1868:—

Anderson, Hugh, late a Veterinary Surgeon in H. M.'s 19th Hussars.

Beazley, Mrs. Ellen, late a widow, residing at Lahore.

Blundell, James, late a Timber Contractor and Forester in Toungoo, British Burmah.

Bohn, Adolph, late a German, residing in Cachar.

Cowley, Patrick, late an Honorary Captain in the Bombay Invalid Establishment.

Dunn, Thomas, late a Ressaldar in the 7th Bengal Cavalry.

Edge, Thomas John, late an Inspector in the service of the East Indian Railway Company.

Farley, George Thomas, late a Watch-maker, carrying on business at Murree, in Punjab.

Gilbertson, Francis William Gilbertson, late of the Bengal Marine, and 2nd Officer of H. M.'s steamer *Kwangtung.*

Hall, William Josiah, late a clerk on board the S. S. *Orissa.*

Harkness, Joseph, late employed in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway.

Hawes, Mrs. Eliza, late a British subject in the service of the Hon'ble Sir W. Muir.

Kirner, J., late a Watch and Clock-maker in the service of the East Indian Railway Company.

Lemondine, William Ewin, late employed in the Bengal Police, Furreedpore.

Lewin, Granville Fredermick John, late a Major in the Madras Staff Corps.

Lockwood, R., late an Inspector in the Howrah Police.

McAffee, Mrs. Mary Ann, late wife of Mr. Charles McAffee, of Calcutta.

MacGregor, John Alexander Paul, late of No. 7, Sussex Place, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex, in England, a General in Her Majesty's Indian Forces.

Mackellar, Archiblad, late a Driver in the service of the East Indian Railway Company.

Marshall, William Henry, late a Lieutenant General in H. M.'s Bengal Army.

Mathews, the Revd. Isaac Constantine, late a Junior Chaplain in the Bengal Establishment.

Moore, William Henry, late an assistant to Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co., of Calcutta.

Neil, James, late a Foreman in the Locomotive Department, E. I. Railway

Otis, William Cushwing, late a Relieving Station Master in the service of the E. I. Railway Company.

Richmond, Archibald Fullerton, late a Lieutenant Colonel in H. M.'s Indian Army on the Bengal Establishment.

Ricks, Frederick, late a Band Master in H. M.'s 37th Regiment of Foot.

Smallwood, Percy Tunder, late of Upper Circular Road, in the suburbs of Calcutta.

Smith, John, late a Fireman in the East Indian Railway.

Temple, Henry George, late a Solicitor of the High Court, Calcutta.

Wilson, George, late a Mason employed in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway.

N. B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the above-mentioned estates are requested to place themselves in communication with the undersigned.

(Sd.) C. J. WILKINSON,
Offg. Administrator General.

4, STRAND, CALCUTTA; *The 8th August* 1868.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

Notice.

At an adjourned Half-yearly Meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 8th August 1868.

PRESENT:

H. D. SANDEMAN, ESQ.,
E. F. HARRISON, ESQ.,
R. B. CHAPMAN, ESQ.,
S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ.
L. R. TOTTENHAM, ESQ.,
J. MONRO, ESQ.,
P. D. DICKENS, ESQ.,
A. MACKENZIE, ESQ.,
W. M. SOUTTAR, ESQ.,
AND
W. H. VERNER, ESQ.

R. B. CHAPMAN, ESQ., *in the Chair.*

Read the following Report submitted by the Managers :—

"The Managers submit their proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the meeting.

"Subject to the approval of the subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund under the new Rules the following families :—

Mrs. Dirom	... £ 300	"The widow of the late Mr. W. M. Dirom (annuitant of 1855), who died in England on the 9th February last.
Mrs. Roberts	... £ 300	"The widow and seven children (three sons and four daughters) of the late Mr. A. A. Roberts, who died at Hyderabad on the 10th May last.
Seven children	... „ 590	
£	... 890	

"Mr. A. C. Barnard has incurred the penalty under Rule 6 of exclusion of his wife and children from the benefits of the Fund on account of his not having reported his marriage and the births of his children within the prescribed six months.

"Mr. Barnard was married on the 19th December 1865, and two children were born to him, one on the 30th January 1867, and the other on the 25th March 1868 (the younger child has since died).

"Mr. Barnard urges 'that his intention always was to report his marriage from England, but he put it off and forgot it, and did not do so; he was very ill shortly after his marriage and unable to write, and that is how it was not reported at first.'"

"The above case is submitted for the decision of the meeting."

"Lieutenant Hodgson has applied on behalf of Mrs. Hodgson, the wife of Mr. R. F. Hodgson, an annuitant of 1858, that she may be allowed to make up by instalments the arrears of subscription due to the Fund by her husband, and pay his quarterly subscription regularly, and asks if this were allowed whether, in case of her husband's death before the arrears were liquidated, she could be allowed the benefits of the Fund on paying up the balance."

"Mr. Hodgson at retirement made up his subscription balance to the prescribed sum of Rs. 25,000 to entitle his family to the benefits of the Fund, but he has not kept up his interest in the Fund by the payment of periodical subscriptions from his annuity. The arrears from 1st May 1858 up to 30th October next with interest amount to Rs. 5,571-2-2."

"The Managers have informed Lieutenant Hodgson that, as the case appears to them to be one not distinctly provided for under the Rules, they will refer it for decision to the General Meeting of subscribers to be held in January next, giving due notice of the same under Article 18 of the Rules."

"The valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Fund for the quinquennial period ending 1867-68 is fast approaching completion, and the Managers hope to be able to lay before the General Meeting in January proposals for the reduction of the subscriptions to, or increase of, the benefits of the Fund as may appear most advisable."

1. Moved by Mr. Tottenham, seconded by Mr. Souttar, and carried, that the proceedings of the Managers in admitting the families of the late Messrs. Dirom and Roberts to the benefits of the Fund be confirmed.

2. Moved by Mr. S. C. Bayley, seconded by Mr. Monro, and carried, that the wife and family of Mr. A. C. Barnard be admitted to the benefits of the Fund on his paying the minimum fines imposed by the Rules, and arrear subscriptions, with interest to date of realization.

3. Moved by Mr. Tottenham, seconded by Mr. Dickens, and carried, that Mr. S. C. Bayley (in place of Mr. V. H. Schalch) and Mr. W. M. Souttar (in place of Mr. J. A. Crawford) be elected Managers for the current half-year.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Chairman.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 8th August 1868.

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No. 31 of 1868.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY.

From Sir G. U. YULE, C.B., K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 3, dated 2nd February 1867.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 309, dated the 12th January 1867, calling for further information on the subject of the deportation of European vagrants from Hyderabad.

2. In reply I beg in the first instance to state, in the most explicit way, that European vagrants are not deported hence,—if by deportation is meant compulsory removal by any authority. No such deportation has occurred since I have been here; but in consequence of the numbers both of vagrants whose only object was to get food and drink without working for them, and of respectable men who came here with some vague idea that employment was to be had, or as the shortest route between Madras and Bombay, I directed the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad and the Superintendent of Residency Bazars to arrange for the carriage and subsistence on the road to Sholapore (Bombay) or Kurnool (Madras) of such vagrants as desired to go to either place, but had not the means of doing so, charging the expenses to the Local Funds. During the past year, then, 37 vagrants have been so removed by the Cantonment Magistrate at a cost of Rs. 238-13-2, and 14 by the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, at Rs. 226-1-7; the difference being caused by the former Officer being able to procure carriage free of charge from the Transit Contractor on the Sholapore Road, where the traffic is enormous; while on the Kurnool Road there is so little traffic that carriage had to be paid for.

3. But these returns by no means show the total number of Europeans assisted to leave this place. A Strangers' Home in Secunderabad helps some,

and private charity many more; but the means of the former are limited, and besides the vagrants have much less scruple in cheating a Clergyman than a Magistrate, though the latter even is sometimes set at defiance; and private charity is getting tired of being imposed upon either by real vagrants who only want money to drink, or by the British soldier got up as a vagrant for the occasion.

4. It is difficult to imagine the amount of shame brought on us by the real habitual vagrants, or the trouble they sometimes give, and I certainly hope that some means may be devised to check this great evil. Had Magistrates or Justices of the Peace power to sentence the drunk and disorderly to imprisonment for a short period on bread and milk, and to deport to the next Magistrate's station, under penalty of a second period of imprisonment to the deported if he returns, the evil would soon cease. It is the habitual vagrant only whom I propose to restrain, and not the poor respectable man looking out for a means of livelihood, whose circumstances often demand the deepest sympathy, and to whom private charity is never grudged. But I trust His Excellency will not compel us to pay the whole cost of deportation to Bombay. The fact of this place being about half-way between Bombay and Madras, and affording attractions to vagabonds, is surely no reason for saddling us with the whole charge of deportation; if the Sholapore and Kurnool and other people did not help vagrants on to us, we should not have to help them back again. If some measure is taken such as I recommend, of course the rule would be to deport to the Presidency town, and then few vagrants indeed would ever be able to get as far as this.

I beg to enclose copy of a letter No. 191, dated the 28th January 1867, on this subject from the Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad.

From the Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, to the 1st Assistant Resident at Hyderabad,—No. 191, dated 28th January 1867.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 175 of the 22nd instant, with its enclosures, on the subject of European vagrants.

2. In transmitting, as called for, a return of the British and East Indian vagrants who were passed on from Secunderabad during the year 1866, I would remark that none of those can be said to have been deported or removed, inasmuch as the action of the authorities towards them, so far as I am aware, was simply that of charitably assisting them at their own solicitation to proceed hence.

3. Many of them were men who had come to His Highness' dominions in quest of work of various kinds which had no existence except in their own imaginations. Such men would first exhaust the private charity of this extensive Cantonment and its environs, and then, with starvation staring them in the face, beg the Resident or the Cantonment Magistrate to help them on to some other place. Others were *bonâ fide* travellers proceeding from places still farther inland than this to the coast. Such generally came direct to the Cantonment Magistrate, stated their destination, and obtained the needed help in proceeding towards it.

4. I am not aware that the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad possesses the power of causing the authoritative deportation of vagrants, of the

class alluded to, from his jurisdiction. Hitherto the comparatively small number of them who have appeared in Cantonment has had the effect of making each become very soon a marked man at the houses of the charitably disposed. Whenever he has become so, he has found his supplies cut off; and he has then, as has been stated, been only too glad to be passed on to another scene. But their numbers may be expected largely to increase with the opening out of His Highness' dominions, now in such rapid progress; and I have the honor to recommend, for the Resident's consideration, that provision should be made for their authoritative deportation whenever such shall seem necessary. The recent instance of an able-bodied vagrant, who, having obtained from the Cantonment Magistrate a transit cart to convey him to Kurnool, together with a supply of provisions for the journey, thought proper to return from the end of his first stage to this Cantonment, which he still infests, will occur to Sir George Yule as a case strongly illustrating the necessity of such provision being made.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

Simla, the 5th August 1868.

No. I.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Casualties, whether by death, resignation, or discharge, amongst the European and East Indian Employés of the Guaranteed Railway Companies in India for the half-year ending 31*st December* 1867.

DESCRIPTION.	General.		Traffic Department.		Locomotive and Carriage Department.		Engineer Department.		Electric Telegraph Department.		Stores Department.		Total.		REMARKS.
	Europeans.	East Indians.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Europeans.	East Indians.	
Madras Railway.															
Died	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	
Resigned	2	1	1	7	11	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	14	16	
Discharged	...	2	1	5	14	9	3	3	...	...	...	5	18	24	
Total ...	2	4	2	12	25	14	4	5	...	2	...	5	33	42	
Great Southern of India Railway.															
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Resigned	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	5	
Discharged	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	
Total ...	...	3	...	1	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	9	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.															
Died	...	...	4	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	
Resigned	1	...	4	...	30	5	33	2	1	1	...	...	69	8	
Discharged	...	...	4	3	17	4	26	5	1	2	2	...	50	14	
Total ...	1	...	12	3	51	9	65	7	2	3	2	...	133	22	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.															
Died	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	
Resigned	...	1	3	1	9	2	9	5	...	...	...	...	21	9	
Discharged	...	1	...	...	13	5	3	8	...	2	...	...	16	16	
Total ...	...	2	3	1	22	8	14	13	...	2	...	...	39	26	

Sindh Railway.														
Died	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1
Resigned	...	..	...	..	...	.	2	4	1	...	...	...	3	4
Discharged	...	..	..	...	...	...	8*	1	...	...	..	..	8	1
TOTAL	..	.	.	.		.	10	5	1	1	.		11	6
Indus Steam Flotilla.														
Died	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Resigned	..	...	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Discharged	3		1	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	4	...
TOTAL	3		6		..			...	...	...	.	..	9	...
East Indian Railway.														
Died	2	...	7	1	12	2	3	...	1	1	...	..	25†	4
Resigned	4	3	18	12	70	27	14	1	...	6	...	4	106	58
Discharged	.	..	53	31	116	58	8	4	...	11	1	2	178	106
TOTAL	6	3	78	44	198	87	25	5	1	18	1	6	309	163
Eastern Bengal Railway.														
Died	...	...	.	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Resigned	...	...	4	..	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	14	1
Discharged		..	8	10	13	5	3	...	...	..	...	...	24	15
TOTAL		.	12	10	20	6	8	.	1	...	...	..	41	16
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.														
Died	..	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Resigned	..	...	1	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Discharged	..	...	..	...	9	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
TOTAL	..	...	1	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.														
Died	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resigned	2	.	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Discharged	1	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
TOTAL	3	1	...	1	5	2	...	...	..	..	...	...	8	4
Punjab and Delhi Railway.														
Died	1	...	1	...	...	...	4‡	...	...	...	1	...	7	...
Resigned	.	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	10	4
Discharged	8	..	4	1	7	...	2	...	...	..	5	..	26	1
TOTAL	9	..	9	5	11	...	6	...	...	...	8	...	43	5

* Includes 2 sent home on sick certificate.

† Includes 2 killed by accidents.

‡ Includes Mr. H. Stone killed by accident.

No. 2.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Casualties, whether by death, resignation, or discharge, amongst the European and East Indian Employés of the Guaranteed Railway Companies in India during the half-year ending 31st December 1867.

RAILWAYS.	General.		Traffic Department.		Locomotive Department.		Engineer Department.		Electric Telegraph Department.		Stores Department.		Total Casualties of all kinds.		Total Casualties by death.		Average number of servants during the half-year.		Length in miles.		REMARKS.
	Europeans.	East Indians.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Open.	Under construction.	
Madras	2	4	2	12	25	14	4	5	...	2	...	5	33	42	1	2	209	371	645	188¾	
Great Southern of India ...	...	3	...	1	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	34	62	144	24	
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1	...	12	3	51	9	65	7	2	3	2	...	133	22	14	...	764	191	852	421¼	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	...	2	3	1	22	8	14	13	...	2	...	...	39	26	2	1	235	157	306	...	
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	10*	5	1	1	...	...	11	6	...	1	87	52	109	5†	* Includes 2 sent home on sick certificate. † Completed but not opened.
Indus Steam Flotilla	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	95	32	...	...	
East Indian	6	3	78‡	44	198	87	25	5	1	18	1	6	309	163	25	4	1,667	639	1,354	154	‡ Includes 2 killed by accidents.
Eastern Bengal...	...	...	12	10	20	6	8	...	1	...	...	...	41	16	3	...	148	28	113¼	45	
Calcutta and South Eastern ...	...	...	1	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	2	...	18	8	28	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhund... ...	3	1	...	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	18§	10§	42	...	§ Number employed during the last quarter of 1867.
Punjab and Delhi	9	...	9	5	11	...	6	...	...	...	8	...	43	5	7‖	...	204	83	299	250	‖ Mr. H. Stone killed by accident.

No. 3.

TABLE showing the Percentages of casualties whether by death, resignation or discharge, amongst the European and East Indian Employés of Railway Companies in India during the half-year ending 31st December 1867.

RAILWAYS.	PERCENTAGES OF CASUALTIES BY DEATH.						PERCENTAGES OF CASUALTIES BY RESIGNATION.						PERCENTAGES OF CASUALTIES BY DISCHARGE.						PERCENTAGES OF CASUALTIES OF ALL KINDS.					
	EUROPEANS.			EAST INDIANS.			EUROPEANS.			EAST INDIANS.			EUROPEANS.			EAST INDIANS.			EUROPEANS.			EAST INDIANS.		
	Traffic.	Locomotive.	All Depts. together, or Total.	Traffic.	Locomotive.	All Depts. together, or Total.	Traffic.	Locomotive.	All Depts. together, or Total.	Traffic.	Locomotive.	All Depts. together, or Total.	Traffic.	Locomotive.	All Depts. together, or Total.	Traffic.	Locomotive.	All Depts. together, or Total.	Traffic.	Locomotive.	All Depts. together, or Total.	Traffic.	Locomotive.	All Depts. together, or Total.
Madras	...	...	0·5	...	...	0·5	0·5	5·3	6·7	1·9	1·3	4·3	0·5	6·7	8·6	1·3	2·4	6.5	1·0	12·0	15·8	3·0	3·7	11·3
Great Southern of India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·9	5·9	...	3·2	8·1	...	2·9	2·9	1·6	1·6	6·4	...	8·8	8·8	1·6	4·8	14·5
Great Indian Peninsula ...	0·5	0·5	1·8	...	...	...	0·5	3·9	9·0	...	2·6	4·2	0·5	2·2	6·5	1·6	2·1	7·3	1·5	6·6	17·3	1·6	4·7	11·5
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	...	...	0·8	...	0·6	0·6	1·3	3·8	8·9	0·6	1·3	5·7	...	5·5	6·8	...	3·2	10·2	1·3	9·3	16·6	0·6	5·1	16·5
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	...	...	3·4	...	...	7·7	...	...	9·2	...	...	1·9	...	...	12·6	...	...	11·5
Indus Steam Flotilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2	...	5·2	...	...	...	1·0	...	4·2	...	...	...	6·2	...	9·4	...	...	...
East Indian	0·4	0·7	1·5	0·1	0·3	0·6	1·1	4·2	6·3	1·9	4·2	8·3	3·2	6·9	10·7	4·8	9·1	16·6	4·7	11·8	18·5	6·8	13·6	25·5
Eastern Bengal	...	1·3	2·0	...	...	...	2·7	3·4	9·5	...	3·6	3·6	5·4	8·8	16·2	35·7	17·8	53·6	8·1	13·5	27·7	35·7	21·4	57·2
Calcutta and South-Eastern .	...	11·1	11·1	...	...	...	5·5	...	5·5	...	...	...	...	50·0	55·5	...	...	...	5·5	61·1	72·1	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·5	16·6	...	20·0	20·0	...	22·2	27·7	10·0	...	20·0	...	27·7	44·4	10·0	20·0	40·0
Punjab and Delhi	0·5	...	3·4	...	...	...	2·0	2·0	4·9	4·8	...	4·8	2·0	3·4	12·7	1·2	...	1·2	4·5	5·4	21·0	6·0	...	6·0

Note—The Traffic and Locomotive Departments only are shown separately in this Table, as the larger part of the employés are engaged in those Departments, and the risks to which they are exposed are greater than in any other Department.

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No. 35. of 1868.

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Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 13th August 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XX OF 1868.

An Act to [illegible] validity to the levy of certain Duties in Lucknow.

Preamble.

WHEREAS under the authority given by Act No. XVIII of 1864 *(to provide for the appointment of a Municipal Committee in the City of Lucknow)*, section thirteen, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh declared that duties on certain things and at certain rates should "for the year 1865-66" be levied in respect of such things when brought into Lucknow for consumption or use therein, and such declaration was, on the ninth day of May 1865, sanctioned by the Governor General of India in Council. And whereas doubts have arisen as to whether such declaration and sanction remained in force down to the twenty-seventh day of July 1868, and it is expedient to remove such doubts and to indemnify the officers and farmers who have acted under the said declaration and sanction and the said Chief Commissioner's rules from time to time in force as to the mode of levying and collecting the said duties; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Validation of declaration, sanction and rules from 9th May 1865 till 27th July 1868.

1. The said declaration and sanction shall be deemed to have been in force from the ninth day of May 1865 to the twenty-seventh day of July 1868, and the said rules from time to time in force shall be deemed to have been valid under the said section.

Indemnification of officers.

2. Every officer and farmer is hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been in force; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such officer or farmer in respect of anything so done.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 13th August 1868 :—

REPORT.

We, the Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for conferring upon the High Courts of Judicature in India the jurisdiction and powers vested in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the Appendix.

The Bill, as introduced, extended to India the principal provisions of the English Divorce Act (20 & 21 Vic., c. 85) as amended by 22 & 23 Vic., c. 61, and 23 & 24 Vic., c. 144. We have added the provisions contained in the recent amending Act 29 Vic., cap. 32.

The Bill, as introduced, applied only to the High Courts. We have made it applicable also to the principal Civil Courts in the Mofussil, and the greater part of the additions which we have made to the Bill, have necessarily followed from this extension. Thus, we have authorized the High Court (which is defined so as to include the Chief Court of the Panjáb) to remove and try, as a Court of original jurisdiction, suits instituted in the District Courts, and to transfer such suits from one District Court to another. We have empowered the District Judges to refer questions to the High Court: we have provided that decrees for divorce and decrees of nullity of marriage, when made by a District Judge, shall, like sentences of death, be subject to confirmation by the High Court; and we have added a schedule of forms of the petitions and statements likely to be of common occurrence under the proposed Act. In Burma the 'District Judge' will be one of the Recorders. In the other Non-Regulation Provinces he will be the Commissioner of a Division, and in places beyond the limits of British India (for Christian

subjects in which the Governor General in Council has now power to legislate), he will be such officer as the Governor General in Council shall appoint. In such places and in the Non-Regulation Provinces other than Burma, 'High Court,' is defined as the High Court or Chief Court to whose original criminal jurisdiction the petitioner is subject, or would be subject if he were an European British subject. A reference to the notification for the time being issued under Act 28 Vic., c. 15, will thus at once indicate the High Court intended. In Burma, 'High Court' will of course be the High Court at Fort William.

Great doubts prevail as to the extent to which English Courts will recognize Indian divorces or decrees of nullity in cases where the parties have been married in England, or have not a permanent Indian domicile. We have, therefore, limited the operation of the Act in this respect to cases in which the husband is a Christian, whose marriage has been solemnized in this country, and who at the date of the marriage had his domicile in India, and has retained such domicile down to the institution of the suit. Such persons alone will be forbidden (sec. 61) to maintain suits for criminal conversation.

We have excluded Roman Catholics from petitioning for decrees of dissolution of marriage.

We have defined, in accordance with English decisions, 'bigamy with adultery' and 'desertion.' We have also provided that no adultery shall be deemed to have been 'condoned,' unless where conjugal cohabitation has actually been resumed or continued, and thus precluded the doubt which exists in England as to whether condonation can be constituted by words only.

We have provided (sec. 10) that a wife may obtain a divorce when, subsequently to the marriage, the husband has changed his religion and taken another wife, in which case, when the new religion permits a plurality of wives, the High Court at Madras has lately held that he does not commit bigamy within the meaning of the Penal Code.

We have specified (sec. 11), in accordance with recent English cases, the grounds on which a petitioner for a divorce on account of adultery may be excused from making the adulterer a co-respondent. We have struck out the clause empowering the Court to make an alleged adulteress a co-respondent. The corresponding clause in the English Act has, it is believed, been a dead letter.

We have also struck out the provisions which the Bill as introduced contained for the intervention of the Solicitor to Government in cases of suspected collusion. We have provided (sec. 17) that any person suspecting collusion during the progress of the suit in the District Court, may apply to the High Court to remove the suit and try it as a Court of original jurisdiction. The High Court will then, if it think fit, remove and try the case, or direct the District Judge to take the steps necessary to enable him to make a proper decree.

In section 19 we have specified the grounds on which a decree of nullity of marriage may be pronounced.

Under the Indian Succession Act, sec. 4, in the case of a marriage celebrated since the 1st January 1866, the husband acquires no interest in his wife's property. We have, therefore (sec. 27), confined the power of granting a protection-order to cases in which the fourth section of that Act does not apply to the wife.

In section 33 we have provided that nothing shall be pleaded in answer to a petition for restitution of conjugal rights which would not be ground for a suit for judicial separation.

In section 35 we have provided, in accordance with English decisions, that the co-respondent in a suit for divorce on account of adultery shall not be ordered to pay the petitioner's costs (1) if the respondent was at the time of the adultery living apart from her husband and leading the life of a prostitute, or (2) if the co-respondent had not at the time of the adultery reason to believe the respondent to be a married woman.

We have expressly empowered (sec. 36) the Courts to grant alimony *pendente lite* whether the wife has or has not obtained a protection-order, and we have provided that such alimony shall in case of a decree for divorce or of nullity, continue payable until the decree is made absolute or is confirmed.

We have limited the powers of making orders as to the custody of children of Native fathers to cases of boys under the age of sixteen, and girls under the age of thirteen years. These ages have been fixed with reference to the Indian Marriage Act (V of 1865), sec. 48. In other cases, the children must be under eighteen years and unmarried. Here the age has been fixed with reference to the definition of 'minor' contained in the Indian Succession Act.

We propose (sec. 47) that petitions under the Act (other than petitions for alimony, custody of children and protection-orders), shall bear a stamp of five rupees; that petitions for a dissolution, a decree of nullity, or a judicial separation, shall (like the verifying affidavits in England) state the absence of collusion, and that the statements contained in every petition shall be verified like plaints.

We have made provisions (secs. 48, 49), as to suits on behalf of lunatics and suits by minors, and required, in the latter case, the next friend to render himself liable to pay the respondent's costs. The Code of Civil Procedure, which will regulate generally the proceedings under the Act, has no provision in this respect.

We have empowered (sec. 53) the Court to close the doors during the whole or any part of the proceedings. The absence of a similar power in England has justly been regretted.

We have empowered (sec. 54) the Courts to adjourn, from time to time, the hearing of any petition under the Act. The Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII of 1859, secs. 109, 113) appears to provide for adjournments only at the first hearing.

The Indian Legislature has no power to limit the term within which the Privy Council may receive appeals: we have therefore (sec. 57) added to the clause permitting remarriage six months after a decree for dissolution, a proviso that no appeal shall have gone to England.

We have struck out as likely to be useless the provision which the Bill contained as to jactitation of marriage.

We have empowered (sec. 62) the High Courts and the Chief Court of the Panjáb to make rules

consistent with the proposed Act and the Code of Civil Procedure.

We have re-arranged the sections, altered the title and preamble, and made several verbal changes in the body of the Bill; and we recommend that the Bill thus altered be republished, with this report; in the *Gazette of India;* that copies thereof be submitted to the learned Judges of the four High Courts and the Chief Court of the Panjáb for such remarks as they may think fit to offer; that they should also be asked whether they would recommend the addition of a clause empowering the Courts to make declarations of legitimacy and of the validity or invalidity of marriages; and that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed until the Council re-assembles in Calcutta.

H. S. MAINE,
JOHN STRACHEY,
R. TEMPLE,
F. R. COCKERELL.

SIMLA,
The 7th August 1868.

APPENDIX.

Extract of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 24, dated 14th May 1862.
Letters to Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, Nos. 4867-68, dated 8th September 1862.
Letters to Chief Justice of the High Court, Calcutta, No. 4869, dated 8th September 1862.
Remarks of the Judges of the High Court, Calcutta.
Letter from Sir J. Arnold, one of the Judges of the High Court, Bombay, dated 7th October 1862.
Letter from Chief Justice, High Court, Bombay, dated 21st October 1862.
Letter to Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, No. 6469, dated 14th November 1862.
Telegram to Government of Bombay, dated 14th November 1862.
Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 22nd November 1862.
Letter from Mr W. Ellisha, School Master, C. M. School, Lucknow, dated 29th November 1862, and enclosures.
Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 18, dated 16th December 1862.
Letter from Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay, No. 3826, dated 31st December 1862, and enclosures.
Letter from Registrar, High Court, Madras, No. 2, dated 5th January 1863, and enclosures.
Letter from Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay, No. 111, dated 20th January 1863, and enclosure.
Despatch from Secretary of State for India, No. 8, dated 25th February 1863.
Despatch from Secretary of State for India, No. 38, dated 24th July 1863.
Letter from Mr. J. G. Coleman, dated 9th January 1866, and enclosure.
Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 2, dated 2nd February 1866.
Despatch from Secretary of State for India, No. 65, dated 9th November 1866.
From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 166, dated 19th July 1867.
From Reverend H. Cordes, Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Tranquebar, dated 1st June 1867.
Petition of Reverend H. Cordes, Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Tranquebar, dated 1st June 1867
To the Acting Secretary to Government, Madras, No 3822, dated 22nd August 1867.
From Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 87, dated 16th April 1868.
From the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras, No. 62, dated 27th November 1867.
From the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, dated 7th October 1867.
Remarks by Reverend A. R. Symonds, of Madras, dated 15th November 1 67
Extract from Proceedings of the Tanjore Local Committee, dated 25rd and 24th October 1867.
From Reverend R. R. Meadows, dated 15th October 1867.
" " E. Sargent, dated 16th November 1867.
" " R. Caldwell, dated 5th October 1867.
" " F. N. Alexander, dated 2nd October 1867.
" " J. Sharp, dated 7th October 1867.
" Goverment Solicitor, Madras, No. 41, dated 22nd January 1868.
Opinion by Advocate General, Madras, dated 20th January 1868.
From the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras, No. 77, dated 23rd January 1868
Extract of Proceedings of Church Mission Conference, Cochin, dated 8th January 1868.
From Acting Registrar, High Court, Madras, No. 152, dated 28th January 1868.
Memorial from certain Ministers and Missionaries residing in and near Calcutta,
From the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras, to the Hon'ble H. S. Maine, dated July 1868, and enclosures.

INDIAN DIVORCE BILL, 1868.

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AMENDED BILL.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the divorce of certain persons professing the Christian religion domiciled in India, and to confer upon certain Courts jurisdiction in matters matrimonial as between these and other Christians; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title. Commencement of Act.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Divorce Act," and shall come into operation on the first day of January 1869.

Extent of Act.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be taken to authorize any Court to make decrees of dissolution of marriage or nullity of marriage, except in cases where the husband is a person professing the Christian religion, whose marriage has been solemnized in India and who, at the date of the marriage, had his domicil in India and has retained such domicil down to the institution of the suit,

or except in cases where the wife is a person professing the Christian religion, whose marriage has been solemnized in India, and whose husband at the date of the marriage had his domicil in India, and has retained such domicil down to the institution of the suit; but who has since the solemnization of his marriage exchanged his profession of Christianity for the profession of some other form of religion.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"High Court."

(1.) "High Court" means, in any Regulation Province, the Court there established under the Act of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter one hundred and four,

in the territories for the time being subject to the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, the Chief Court of the Panjáb,

in British Burma, the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

and in any other Non-Regulation Province and in any place in the dominions of the Princes and States of India in alliance with Her Majesty, the High Court or Chief Court to whose original criminal jurisdiction the petitioner is for the time being subject, or would be subject if he or she were an European British subject of Her Majesty:

In the case of any petition under this Act, 'High Court' is that one of the aforesaid Courts within the local limits of whose ordinary appellate jurisdiction, or of whose jurisdiction under this Act, the husband and wife reside or last resided together:

"District Judge."

(2.) "District Judge" means, in the Regulation Provinces, a Judge of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction,

in the Non-Regulation Provinces, other than British Burma, a Commissioner of a Division,

in Pegu, the Recorder at Rangoon,

in Arakan, the Recorder at Rangoon until a Recorder's Court is established at Akyab, and thenceforward the Recorder at Akyab,

in the Tenasserim Provinces, the Recorder at Maulmain,

and in any place in the dominions of the Princes and States aforesaid, such officer as the Governor General of India in Council shall from time to

time appoint in this behalf by notification in the *Gazette of India* and, in the absence of such officer, the High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction under this Act:

(3.) "District Court" means, in the case of any petition under this Act, the Court of the District Judge within the local limits of whose ordinary jurisdiction, or of whose jurisdiction under this Act, the husband and wife reside or last resided together:

"Court."

(4.) "Court" means the High Court or the District Court, as the case may be:

(5.) "Minor children" means in the case of sons of Native fathers, boys who have not completed the age of sixteen years and, in the case of daughters of Native fathers, girls who have not completed the age of thirteen years: In other cases it means unmarried children who have not completed the age of eighteen years.

"Incestuous adultery."

(6.) "Incestuous adultery" means adultery committed by a husband with a woman with whom, if his wife were dead, he could not lawfully contract marriage by reason of her being within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity (whether natural or legal) or affinity:

(7.) "Bigamy with adultery" means adultery with the same woman with whom the bigamy was committed:

"Marriage with another woman."

(8.) "Marriage with another woman" means marriage of any person being married to any other person, during the life of the former wife, whether the second marriage shall have taken place within the dominions of Her Majesty or elsewhere:

(9.) "Desertion" implies an abandonment against the wish of the person charging it;

(10.) and "property" includes in the case of a wife any property to which she is entitled for an estate in remainder or reversion or as a trustee, executrix or administratrix; and the date of the death of the testator or intestate shall be deemed to be the time at which any such wife becomes entitled as executrix or administratrix.

II.—Jurisdiction.

Matrimonial jurisdiction of High Courts to be exercised subject to this Act.

4. The jurisdiction now exercised by the High Courts in respect of divorce *a mensâ et toro*, and in all other causes, suits and matters matrimonial, shall be exercised by such Courts and by the District Courts subject to the provisions in this Act contained, and not otherwise: except so far as relates to the granting of marriage-licenses, which may be granted as if this Act had not been passed.

Exception.

Enforcement of decrees or orders made heretofore by any Supreme or High Court.

5. Any decree or order of the late Supreme Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay sitting on the ecclesiastical side, or of any of the said High Courts sitting in the exercise of their matrimonial jurisdiction, respectively, in any cause or matter matrimonial, may be enforced and dealt with by the said High Courts, respectively, as hereinafter mentioned, in like manner as if such decree or order had been originally made under this Act by the Court so enforcing or dealing with the same.

Pending suits.

6. All suits and proceedings in causes and matters matrimonial, which when this Act comes into operation are pending in any High Court, shall be dealt with and decided by such Court, so far as may be, as if they had been originally instituted therein under this Act.

Court to act on principles of English Divorce Court.

7. Subject to the provisions contained in this Act, the High Courts and District Courts shall, in all suits and proceedings hereunder, act and give relief on principles and rules which, in the opinion of the said Courts, are as nearly as may be conformable to the principles and rules on which the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England for the time being acts and gives relief.

Extraordinary jurisdiction of High Court.

8. The High Court may whenever it thinks fit remove and try and determine as a Court of original jurisdiction any suit or proceeding instituted under this Act in the Court of any District Judge within the limits of its jurisdiction under this Act.

Power to transfer suits.

The High Court may also withdraw any such suit or proceeding, and transfer it for trial or disposal to the Court of any other such District Judge.

References to High Courts.

9. When any question of law or usage having the force of law arises at any point in the proceedings previous to the hearing of any suit under this Act by a District Court, or at any subsequent stage of such suit, or in the execution of the decree therein or order thereon,

the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, draw up a statement of the case and refer it, with the Court's own opinion thereon, to the decision of the High Court.

If the question has arisen previous to or in the hearing, the District Court may either stay such proceedings, or proceed in the case pending such reference, and pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court upon it.

If a decree or order has been made, its execution shall be stayed until the receipt of the order of the High Court upon such reference.

III.—Dissolution of Marriage.

When husband may petition for dissolution.

10. Subject to the provisions of section two, any husband not a Roman Catholic may present a petition to the District Court or to the High Court, praying that his marriage may be dissolved on the ground that his wife has, since the solemnization thereof, been guilty of adultery.

When wife may petition for a dissolution.

Subject as aforesaid, any wife not a Roman Catholic may present a petition to the District Court or to the High Court, praying that her marriage may be dissolved on the ground that since the solemnization thereof her

husband has exchanged his profession of Christianity for the profession of some other religion, and gone through a form of marriage with another woman;

or has been guilty of incestuous adultery,

or of bigamy with adultery,

or of marriage with another woman with adultery,

or of rape, sodomy or bestiality,

or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as would have entitled her to a divorce *a mensâ et toro*, without adultery

or of adultery coupled with desertion, without reasonable excuse, for two years or upwards.

Contents of petition.

Every such petition shall state, as distinctly as the nature of the case permits, the facts on which the claim to have such marriage dissolved is founded.

Adulterer to be a co-respondent.

11. Upon any such petition presented by a husband, the petitioner shall make the alleged adulterer a co-respondent to the said petition, unless he is excused from so doing on one of the following grounds, to be allowed by the Court:—

(1.) That the respondent is leading the life of a prostitute, and that the petitioner knows of no person with whom the adultery has been committed.

(2.) That the name of the alleged adulterer is unknown to the petitioner, although he has made due efforts to discover it.

(3.) That the alleged adulterer is dead.

Court to be satisfied of absence of collusion.

12. Upon any such petition for the dissolution of a marriage, the Court shall satisfy itself, so far as it reasonably can, not only as to the facts alleged, but also whether or not the petitioner has been in any manner accessory to, or conniving at, the going through of the said form of marriage, or the adultery, or has condoned the same, and shall also inquire into any countercharge which may be made against the petitioner.

Dismissal of petition.

13. In case the Court, on the evidence in relation to any such petition, is satisfied that the petitioner's case has not been proved, or is not satisfied that the alleged adultery has been committed,

or finds that the petitioner has, during the marriage, been accessory to, or conniving at, the going through of the said form of marriage, or the adultery of the other party to the marriage, or has condoned the adultery complained of,

or that the petition is presented or prosecuted in collusion with either of the respondents,

then and in any of the said cases the Court shall dismiss the petition.

Power to Court to pronounce decree for dissolving marriage.

14. In case the Court is satisfied on the evidence that the case of the petitioner has been proved,

and does not find that the petitioner has been in any manner accessory to, or conniving at, the going through of the said form of marriage, or the adultery of the other party to the marriage, or has condoned the adultery complained of,

or that the petition is presented or prosecuted in collusion with either of the respondents,

the Court shall pronounce a decree declaring such marriage to be dissolved in the manner and subject to all the provisions and limitations in sections sixteen and seventeen made and declared:

Provided that the Court shall not be bound to pronounce such decree if it finds that the petitioner has, during the marriage, been guilty of adultery,

or if the petitioner has, in the opinion of the Court, been guilty of unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting such petition,

or of cruelty towards the other party to the marriage,

or of having deserted or wilfully separated himself or herself from the other party before the adultery complained of, and without reasonable excuse,

or of such wilful neglect or misconduct of or towards the other party as has conduced to the adultery.

Condonation.

No adultery shall be deemed to have been condoned within the meaning of this Act unless where conjugal cohabitation has been resumed or continued.

Relief in case of opposition on certain grounds.

15. In any suit instituted for dissolution of marriage, if the respondent opposes the relief sought on the ground, in case of such a suit instituted by a husband, of his adultery, cruelty, or desertion without reasonable excuse, or, in case of such a suit instituted by a wife, on the ground of her adultery and cruelty, the Court may in such suit give to the respondent, on his or her application, the same relief to which he or she would have been entitled in case he or she had presented a petition seeking such relief.

Decrees for dissolution to be *nisi*.

16. Every decree for a dissolution of marriage made by a High Court not being a confirmation of a decree of a District Court, shall, in the first instance, be a decree *nisi*, not to be made absolute till after the expiration of such time, not less than six months from the pronouncing thereof, as the High Court, by general or special order from time to time directs.

Collusion.

During that period any person shall be at liberty, in such manner as the High Court by general or special order from time to time directs, to show cause why the said decree should not be made absolute by reason of the same having been obtained by collusion or by reason of material facts not being brought before the Court.

On cause being so shown, the Court shall deal with the case by making the decree absolute, or by reversing the decree *nisi*, or by requiring further inquiry, or otherwise as justice may demand.

The High Court may order the costs of Counsel and witnesses and otherwise arising from such

cause being shown to be paid by the parties or such one or more of them as it thinks fit, including a wife, if she have separate property.

Confirmation of decree for dissolution by District Judge.

17. Every decree for a dissolution of marriage made by a District Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court.

Cases for confirmation of a decree for a dissolution of marriage shall be heard by a Court constituted by two or more Judges of the High Court.

The High Court, if it think further enquiry or additional evidence to be necessary, may direct such enquiry to be made, or such evidence to be taken.

The result of such enquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court by the District Judge, and the High Court shall thereupon make a decree for dissolution of marriage, or such other order as to the Court seems fit.

Provided that no decree shall be confirmed under this section till after the expiration of such time, not less than six months from the pronouncing thereof as the High Court by general or special order from time to time directs.

During the progress of the suit in the Court of the District Judge, any person suspecting that any parties to the suit are or have been acting in collusion for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, shall be at liberty, in such manner as the High Court by general or special order from time to time directs, to apply to the High Court to remove the suit under section eight, and the High Court shall thereupon, if it think fit, remove such suit and try and determine the same as a Court of original jurisdiction, and the provisions contained in section sixteen shall apply to every suit so removed; or it may direct the District Judge to take such steps in respect of the alleged collusion as may be necessary to enable him to make a decree in accordance with the justice of the case.

IV.—Nullity of Marriage.

Petition for decree of nullity.

18. Subject to the provisions of section two, any husband or wife may present a petition to the District Court or to the High Court, praying that his or her marriage may be declared null and void.

Grounds of decree.

19. Such decree may be made on any of the following grounds:—

(1.) That the respondent was impotent at the time of the marriage and at the time of the institution of the suit;

(2.) That the parties are within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity (whether natural or legal) or affinity;

(3.) That either party was a lunatic or idiot at the time of the marriage;

(4.) That either party was married to some third person at the time of the marriage.

Confirmation of District Judge's decree.

20. Every decree of nullity of marriage made by a District Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court, and the provisions of section seventeen, clauses one, two, three and four, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to such decrees.

V.—Judicial Separation.

No decree for divorce *a mensâ et toro* to be made.

21. No decree shall hereafter be made for a divorce *a mensâ et toro*, but in all cases in which a decree for a divorce *a mensâ et toro* might now be pronounced, the District Court or High Court may pronounce a decree for a judicial separation.

Decree of judicial separation obtainable by husband or wife.

22. A decree of judicial separation may be obtained either by the husband or the wife, on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or desertion without reasonable excuse, for two years or upwards, and shall have the effect of a divorce *a mensâ et toro* under the existing law and such other legal effect as herein mentioned.

Application for separation made by petition.

23. Application for judicial separation on any one of the grounds aforesaid, may be made by either husband or wife by petition to the District Court or the High Court; and the Court on being satisfied of the truth of the statements made in such petition, and that there is no legal ground why the application should not be granted, may decree judicial separation accordingly.

Separated wife to be deemed a spinster with respect to after-acquired property.

24. In every case of a judicial separation under this Act, the wife shall, from the date of the sentence, and whilst the separation continues, be considered as unmarried with respect to property of every description which she may acquire, or which may come to or devolve upon her.

Such property may be disposed of by her in all respects as an unmarried woman, and on her decease the same shall, in case she dies intestate, go as the same would have gone if her husband had been then dead:

Provided that, if any such wife again cohabits with her husband, all such property as she may be entitled to when such cohabitation takes place shall be held to her separate use, subject, however, to any agreement in writing made between herself and her husband whilst separate.

Separated wife to be deemed a spinster for purposes of contract and suing.

25. In every case of a judicial separation under this Act, the wife shall, whilst so separated, be considered as an unmarried woman for the purposes of contract, and wrongs and injuries, and suing and being sued in any civil proceeding; and her husband shall not be liable in respect of any engagement or contract she may have entered into, or for any wrongful act or omission by her, or for any costs she may incur as plaintiff or defendant:

Provided that where, upon any such judicial separation, alimony has been decreed or ordered to be paid to the wife, and the same is not duly paid by the husband, he shall be liable for necessaries supplied for her use:

Provided also that nothing shall prevent the wife from joining, at any time during such separation, in the exercise of any joint power given to herself and her husband.

Reversal of Decree of Separation.

Decree of separation obtained during the absence of husband or wife may be reversed.

26. Any husband or wife, upon the application of whose wife or husband, as the case may be, a decree of judicial separation has been pronounced, may, at any time thereafter, present a petition to the Court by which the decree was pronounced praying for a reversal of such decree on the ground that it was obtained in his or her absence, and that there was reasonable excuse for the alleged desertion, where desertion was the ground of such decree.

The Court may on being satisfied of the truth of the allegations of such petition, reverse the decree accordingly; but such reversal shall not prejudice or affect the rights or remedies which any other person would have had in case it had not been decreed, in respect of any debts, contracts, or acts of the wife incurred, entered into, or done between the times of the sentence of separation and of the reversal thereof.

VI.—Protection Orders.

Deserted wife may apply to Court for protection.

27. Any wife to whom the fourth section of of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, does not apply, may, when deserted by her husband, present a petition to the District Court or the High Court, at any time after such desertion, for an order to protect any property which she may have acquired or may acquire, and any property of which she may have become possessed or may become possessed after such desertion, against her husband or his creditors, or any person claiming under him.

Court may grant protection-order.

28. The Court, if satisfied of the fact of such desertion, and that the same was without reasonable excuse, and that the wife is maintaining herself by her own industry or property, may make and give to the wife an order protecting her earnings and other property from her husband and all creditors and persons claiming under him. Every such order shall state the time at which the desertion commenced, and shall, as regards all persons dealing with the wife in reliance thereon, be conclusive as to such time.

Discharge or variation of orders.

29. The husband or any creditor of, or person claiming under, him may apply to the Court by which such order was made for the discharge or variation thereof, and the Court, if the desertion has ceased, or if for any other reason it think fit so to do, may discharge or vary the order accordingly.

Liability of husband seizing his wife's property after notice of order.

30. If the husband or any creditor of, or person claiming under, the husband seizes or continues to hold any property of the wife after notice of any such order, he shall be liable, at the suit of the wife (which she is hereby empowered to bring) to return or deliver to her the specific property, and also to pay her a sum equal to double its value.

Wife's legal position during continuance of order.

31. So long as any such order of protection remains in force, the wife shall be and be deemed to have been, during such desertion of her, in the like position in all respects, with regard to property and contracts and suing and being sued, as she would be under this Act if she obtained a decree of judicial separation.

VII.—Restitution of Conjugal Rights.

Petition for restitution of conjugal rights.

32. When either the husband or the wife has, without reasonable excuse, withdrawn from the society of the other, either wife or husband may apply, by petition to the District Court or the High Court, for restitution of conjugal rights, and the Court on being satisfied of the truth of the statements made in such petition, and that there is no legal ground why the application should not be granted, may decree restitution of conjugal rights accordingly.

Answer to petition.

33. Nothing shall be pleaded in answer to a petition for restitution of conjugal rights which would not be ground for a suit for judicial separation.

VIII.—Damages and Costs.

Husband may claim damages from adulterer.

34. Any husband may, either in a petition for dissolution of marriage or for judicial separation, or in a petition to the District Court or the High Court limited to such object only, claim damages from any person on the ground of his having committed adultery with the wife of such petitioner.

Such petition shall be served on the alleged adulterer and the wife, unless the Court dispenses with such service, or directs some other service to be substituted.

The damages to be recovered on any such petition shall be ascertained by the said Court, although the respondents or either of them may not appear.

After the decision has been given, the Court may direct in what manner such damages shall be paid or applied.

Power to order adulterer to pay costs.

35. Whenever in any petition presented by a husband the alleged adulterer has been made a co-respondent, and the adultery has been established, the Court may order the co-respondent to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings:

Provided that the co-respondent shall not be ordered to pay the petitioner's costs,

(1) if the respondent was at the time of the adultery living apart from her husband and leading the life of a prostitute, or

(2) if the co-respondent had not at the time of the adultery reason to believe the respondent to be a married woman.

IX.—Alimony.

Alimony *pendente lite.*

36. In any suit under this Act, whether it be instituted by a husband or a wife and whether or not she has obtained an order of protection, the wife may present a petition for alimony pending the suit.

Such petition shall be served on the husband; and the Court, on being satisfied of the truth of the statements therein contained, may make

such order on the husband for payment to the wife of alimony pending the suit as it may deem just, taking into consideration his average net income for the three years last preceding the date of the order.

Alimony pending the suit shall continue, in case of a decree for dissolution of marriage or of nullity of marriage, until the decree is made absolute or is confirmed, as the case may be.

Power to order permanent alimony.

37. The High Court may, if it think fit, on any decree absolute declaring a marriage to be dissolved, and the District Judge may, if he thinks fit, on the confirmation of any decree of his declaring a marriage to be dissolved, order that the husband shall, to the satisfaction of the Court, secure to the wife such gross sum of money, or such annual sum of money for any term not exceeding her own life, as having regard to her fortune (if any), to the ability of the husband, and to the conduct of the parties, it thinks reasonable, and for that purpose may cause a proper instrument to be executed by all necessary parties.

The High Court may in such case, if it sees fit, suspend the pronouncing of its decree or the confirmation of the decree of the District Judge until the instrument has been duly executed.

Power to order monthly or weekly payments.

In every such case the Court may make an order on the husband for payment to the wife of such monthly or weekly sums for her maintenance and support as the Court may think reasonable:

Provided that if the husband afterwards from any cause becomes unable to make such payments, it shall be lawful for the Court to discharge or modify the order, or temporarily to suspend the same as to the whole or any part of the money so ordered to be paid, and again to revive the same order wholly or in part as to the Court seems fit.

Court may direct payment of alimony to wife or to her trustee.

38. In all cases in which the Court makes any decree or order for alimony, it may direct the same to be paid either to the wife herself, or to any trustee on her behalf to be approved by the Court, and may impose any terms or restrictions which to the Court seem expedient, and may from time to time appoint a new trustee, if it appears to the Court expedient so to do.

X.—Settlements.

Power to order settlement of wife's property for benefit of husband and children.

39. Whenever the Court pronounces a decree of dissolution of marriage or judicial separation for adultery of the wife, if it is made to appear to the Court that the wife is entitled to any property, the Court may, if it think fit, order such settlement as it thinks reasonable to be made of such property or any part thereof, for the benefit of the husband, or of the children of the marriage, or of both.

Any instrument executed pursuant to any order of the Court at the time of or after the pronouncing of a decree of dissolution of marriage or judicial separation, shall be deemed valid notwithstanding the existence of the disability of coverture at the time of the execution thereof.

Settlement of damages.

The Court may direct that the whole or any part of the damages recovered under section thirty-four shall be settled for the benefit of the children of the marriage, or as a provision for the maintenance of the wife.

Inquiry into existence of ante-nuptial or post-nuptial settlements.

40. The High Court, after a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage, or a decree of nullity of marriage,

and the District Court after its decree for dissolution of marriage or of nullity of marriage has been confirmed,

may inquire into the existence for ante-nuptial or post-nuptial settlements made on the parties whose marriage is the subject of the decree, and may make such orders with reference to the application of the whole or a portion of the property settled, whether for the benefit of the children of the marriage or of their respective parents, or of both children and parents, as to the Court seem fit:

Provided that the Court shall not make any order for the benefit of the parents or either of them at the expense of the children.

XI.—Custody of Children.

Power to make orders as to custody of children in suit for separation.

41. In any suit for obtaining a judicial separation the Court may from time to time, before making its decree, make such interim orders, and may make such provision in the decree, as it deems proper with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of the minor children, the marriage of whose parents is the subject of such suit, and may, if it think fit, direct proceedings to be taken for placing such children under the protection of the said Court.

Power to make such orders after decree.

42. The Court, after a decree of judicial separation, may upon application (by petition) for this purpose make, from time to time, all such orders and provision with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of the minor children, the marriage of whose parents is the subject of the decree, or for placing such children under the protection of the said Court as might have been made by such decree, or by interim orders in case the proceedings for obtaining such decree were still pending.

Power to make orders as to custody of children in suits for dissolution or nullity.

43. In any suit for obtaining a dissolution of marriage or a decree of nullity of marriage instituted in, or removed to, a High Court, the Court may from time to time, before making its decree absolute or its decree (as the case may be), make such interim orders, and may make such provision in the decree absolute or decree,

and in any such suit instituted in a District Court, the Court may from time to time before its decree is confirmed make such interim orders and may make such provision on such confirmation,

as the High Court or District Court (as the case may be) deems proper with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of the minor children, the marriage of whose parents is the subject of the suit;

and may, if it think fit, direct proceedings to be taken for placing such children under the protection of the Court.

Power to make such orders after decree or confirmation.

44. The High Court after a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage or a decree of nullity of marriage,

and the District Court after a decree for dissolution of marriage or of nullity of marriage has been confirmed,

may upon application by petition for the purpose make from time to time all such orders and provision with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of the minor children, the marriage of whose parents was the subject of the decree, or for placing such children under the protection of the said Court as might have been made by such decree absolute or decree (as the case may be), or by such interim orders as aforesaid.

XII.—Procedure.

Code of Civil Procedure to apply.

45. Subject to the provisions herein contained, all proceedings under this Act between party and party shall be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Forms of petitions and statements.

46. The forms set forth in the schedule to this Act, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, may be used for the respective purposes mentioned in such schedule.

Stamp on petition.

47. Every petition under this Act for a decree of dissolution of marriage, or of nullity of marriage, or of judicial separation, or of reversal of judicial separation, or for restitution of conjugal rights, or for damages, shall bear a stamp of five rupees, and shall, in the first, second and third cases mentioned in this section, state that there is not any collusion or connivance between the petitioner and the other party to the marriage.

Petitions to state absence of collusion.

Statements to be verified.

The statements contained in every petition under this Act shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and may at the hearing be referred to as evidence.

Suits on behalf of lunatics.

48. When the husband or wife is a lunatic or idiot, any suit under this Act (other than a suit for restitution of conjugal rights) may be brought on his or her behalf by the committee or other person entitled to his or her custody.

Suits by minors

49. Where the petitioner is a minor, he or she shall sue by his or her next friend to be approved by the Court; and no petition presented by a minor under this Act shall be filed until the next friend has undertaken in writing to be answerable for costs.

Such undertaking shall bear a stamp of eight annas and shall be filed in Court, and the next friend shall thereupon be liable in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were a plaintiff in an ordinary suit.

Service of petition.

50. Every petition under this Act shall be served on the party to be affected thereby, either within or without British India, in such manner as the High Court by general or special order from time to time directs:

Provided that the Court may dispense with such service altogether in case it seems necessary or expedient so to do.

Mode of taking evidence.

51. The witnesses in all proceedings before the Court, where their attendance can be had, shall be examined orally:

Provided that the parties shall be at liberty to verify their respective cases in whole or in part by affidavit, but so that the deponent in every such affidavit shall, on the application of the opposite party, or by direction of the Court, be subject to be cross-examined by or on behalf of the opposite party orally, and after such cross-examination may be re-examined orally as aforesaid by or on behalf of the party by whom such affidavit was filed.

Competence of husband and wife to give evidence as to cruelty or desertion.

52. On any petition presented by a wife, praying that her marriage may be dissolved by reason of her husband having been guilty of adultery coupled with cruelty, or of adultery coupled with desertion without reasonable excuse, the husband and wife respectively shall be competent and compellable to give evidence of or relating to such cruelty or desertion.

Power to close doors.

53. The whole or any part of any proceeding under this Act may be heard, if the Court thinks fit, with closed doors.

Power to adjourn.

54. The Court may from time to time adjourn the hearing of any petition under this Act, and may require further evidence thereon if it sees fit so to do.

Enforcement of and appeals from orders and decrees.

55. All decrees and orders made by the Court in any suit or proceeding under this Act shall be enforced and may be appealed from in the like manner as the decrees and orders of the Court made in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction are enforced and may be appealed from under the laws, rules and orders for the time being in force:

Provided that there shall be no appeal from a decree of a District Judge for dissolution of marriage or of nullity of marriage:

No appeal as to costs.

Provided also that there shall be no appeal on the subject of costs only.

Appeal to Queen in Council.

56. Any person may appeal to Her Majesty in Council from any decree (other than a decree *nisi*) or order under this Act of a High Court made on appeal or otherwise,

and from any decree (other than a decree *nisi*) or order made in the exercise of original jurisdiction by Judges of a High Court or of any Division Court from which an appeal shall not lie to the High Court,

when the High Court declares that the case is a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

XIII.—Re-marriage.

Liberty to parties to marry again.

57. When six months after the date of any decree of a High Court dissolving a marriage, have expired, and no appeal has been presented against such decree,

or when any such appeal has been dismissed,

or when in the result of any such appeal any marriage is declared to be dissolved,

but not sooner, it shall be lawful for the respective parties to the marriage to marry again, as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death:

Provided that no appeal to Her Majesty in Council has been presented against any such decree or order.

When such appeal has been dismissed, or when in the result thereof, the marriage is declared to be dissolved, but not sooner, it shall be lawful for the respective parties to the marriage to marry again as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death.

English clergyman not compelled to solemnize marriages of person divorced for adultery.

58. No clergyman in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland shall be compelled to solemnize the marriage of any person whose former marriage has been dissolved on the ground of his or her adultery, or shall be liable to any suit, penalty, or censure for solemnizing or refusing to solemnize the marriage of any such person.

English Minister refusing to perform ceremony to permit use of his church.

59. When any Minister of any Church or Chapel of the said United Church refuses to perform such marriage-service between any person who but for such refusal would be entitled to have the same service performed in such Church or Chapel, such Minister shall permit any other Minister in Holy Orders of the said Church, entitled to officiate within the diocese in which such Church or Chapel is situate, to perform such marriage-service in such Church or Chapel.

XIV.—Miscellaneous.

Decree for separation or protection order to be valid as to persons dealing with wife before reversal.

60. Every decree for judicial separation or order to protect property obtained by a wife under this Act shall, until reversed or discharged, be deemed valid, so far as necessary for the protection of any person dealing with the wife.

No reversal, discharge or variation of such decree or order shall affect any rights or remedies which any person would otherwise have had in respect of any contracts or acts of the wife entered into or done between the dates of such decree or order, and of the reversal, discharge or variation thereof.

Indemnity of persons making payment to wife without notice of reversal of decree or protection order.

All persons who in reliance on any such decree or order make any payment to, or permit any transfer, or act to be made or done by, the wife who has obtained the same shall, notwithstanding such decree or order may then have been reversed, discharged or varied, or the separation of the wife from her husband may have ceased, or at some time since the making of the decree or order been discontinued, be protected and indemnified as if at the time of such payment, transfer or other act such decree or order were valid and still subsisting without variation, and the separation had not ceased or been discontinued,

unless, at the time of the payment, transfer or other act, such persons had notice of the reversal, discharge or variation of the decree or order or of the cessation or discontinuance of the separation.

No action for criminal conversation.

61. After this Act comes into operation, no suit shall be maintainable by any person excepted in the first clause of section two for criminal conversation with his wife.

Power to make rules.

62. The High Court shall make such rules under this Act as it may from time to time consider expedient, and may from time to time alter and add to the same:

Provided that such rules, alterations and additions are consistent with the provisions of this Act and the Code of Civil Procedure.

All such rules, alterations and additions shall be published in the local Official Gazette.

SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

No. 1.—PETITION *by husband for a dissolution of marriage with damages against co-respondent, by reason of adultery.*

(See Sections 10 and 34).

In the (High) Court of

To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [*or* To the Judge of

The day of 186

The petition of A. B. of ,

SHEWETH,

1. That your petitioner was on the day of , one thousand eight hundred and , lawfully married to C. B., then C. D., spinster at [*some place in India*], and that at the date of the said marriage he had his domicil in India and has retained such domicil down to the institution of this suit.

2. That from his said marriage, your petitioner lived and cohabited with his said wife at and at , in , and lastly at in and that your petitioner and his said wife have had issue of their said marriage, *five* children, of whom *two* sons only survive, aged respectively *twelve* and *fourteen* years.

3. That during the *three* years immediately preceding the day of , one thousand eight hundred and , X. Y. was constantly, with few exceptions, residing in the house of your petitioner at aforesaid, and that on divers occasions during the said period, the dates of which are unknown to your petitioner, the said C. B. in your petitioner's said house committed adultery with the said X. Y.

4. That no collusion or connivance exists between me and my said wife for the purpose of obtaining a dissolution of our said marriage or for any other purpose.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will decree a dissolution of the said marriage, and that the said X. Y. do pay the sum of Rs. 5,000 as damages by reason of his having committed adultery with your petitioner's said wife, such damages to be paid to your petitioner, or otherwise paid or applied as to this (Hon'ble) Court seems fit.

(Signed) A. B. (*a*).

(*a.*) The petition must be signed by the petitioner.

Form of Verification.

I, A. B., the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

No. 2.—Respondent's statement in answer to No.

In the Court of the day of

Between A. B., petitioner,
C. B., respondent, and
X. Y., co-respondent.

C. B., the respondent, by D. E. her attorney [*or* vakeel] in answer to the petition of A. B. says that she denies that she has on divers or any occasions committed adultery with X. Y., as alleged in the third paragraph of the said petition.

Wherefore the respondent prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will reject the said petition.

C. B.

No. 3.—Co-respondent's statement in answer to No. 1.

In the (High) Court of

The day of

Between A. B., petitioner,
C. B., respondent, and
X. Y., co-respondent.

X. Y., the co-respondent, in answer to the petition filed in this cause saith that he denies that he committed adultery with the said C. B. as alleged in the said petition.

Wherefore the said X. Y. prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will reject the prayer of the said petitioner and order him to pay the costs of and incident to the said petition.

X. Y.

No. 4.—Petition for Decree of Nullity of Marriage.

(*See Section* 18).

In the (High) Court of

To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [*or* To the Judge]

The day of , 186 .

The petition of A. B., falsely called A. D.,

SHEWETH,

1. That on the day of , one thousand eight hundred and , your petitioner, then a spinster, eighteen years of age, was married in fact, though not in law, to C. D., then a bachelor of about thirty years of age, at [*some place in India*].

2. That the said C. D. at the date of the said marriage had his domicil in India, and has retained such domicil down to the date of the institution of this suit.

3. That from the said day of , one thousand eight hundred and , until the month of , one thousand eight hundred and , your petitioner lived and cohabited with the said C. D., at divers places, and particularly at aforesaid.

4. That the said C. D. has never consummated the said pretended marriage by carnal copulation.

5. That at the time of the celebration of your petitioner's said pretended marriage, the said C. D. was, by reason of his impotency or malformation, legally incompetent to enter into the contract of marriage.

6. That there is no collusion or connivance between he and the said C. D. with respect to the subject of this suit.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will declare that the said marriage is null and void.

Form of Verification: See No. 1.

No. 5.—Petition by wife for judicial separation on the ground of her husband's adultery.

(*See Section* 22).

In the (High) Court of

To the Honourable Mr. Justice [*or* To His Honour the Judge of]

The day of

186 .

The petition of C. B., of
the wife of A. B.

SHEWETH,

1. That on the day of , one thousand eight hundred and sixty, your petitioner, then C. D., was lawfully married to A. B. at the Church of , in the

2. That after her said marriage, your petitioner cohabited with the said A. B. at and at , and that your petitioner and her said husband have issue living of their said marriage, *three* children, to wit, &c., &c. (*a*).

3. That on divers occasions in or about the months of *August*, *September* and *October*, one thousand eight hundred and *sixty-eight*, the said A. B., at , aforesaid, committed adultery with E. F., who was then living in the service of the said A. B. and your petitioner at their said residence, aforesaid.

4. That on divers occasions in the months of *October* *November*, and *December*, one thousand eight hundred and *sixty-eight* the said A. B. at aforesaid, committed adultery with G. H., who was then living in the service of the said A. B. and your petitioner at their said residence place aforesaid.

5. That no collusion or connivance exists between your petitioner and the said A.B. with respect to the subject of the present suit.

Your petitioner therefore prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will decree a judicial separation to your petitioner from her said husband by reason of his aforesaid adultery.

(Signed) C. B. (*b*).

Form of Verification: See No. 1.

No. 6.—Statement in answer to No. 5.

In the (High) Court of

B. against B.

The day of

The respondent, A. B., by W. Y., his attorney [*or* vakeel] saith,—

1. That he denies that he committed adultery with E. F., as in the 3rd paragraph of the petition alleged.

2. That the petitioner condoned the said adultery with E. F., if any.

3. That he denies that he committed adultery with G. H., as in the 4th paragraph of the petition alleged.

4. That the petitioner condoned the said adultery with G. H., if any.

Wherefore this respondent prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will reject the prayer of the said petition.

No. 7.—Statement in reply to No. 6.

In the (High) Court of

B. against B.

The day of

The petitioner, C. B., by her attorney [*or* vakeel] says—

1. That she denies that she condoned the said adultery of the respondent with E. F. as in the 2nd paragraph of the statement in answer alleged.

(*a*.)—State the respective ages of the children.
(*b*.)—The petition must be signed by the petitioner.

2. That even if she had condoned the said adultery, the same has been revived by the subsequent adultery of the respondent with G. H. as set forth in the 4th paragraph of the petition.

No. 8.—PETITION *for a Judicial Separation by reason of Cruelty.*

(*See Section* 22).

In the (High) Court of

To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [*or* To the Judge of]

The day of 186

The petition of A. B. (wife of C. B.) of

SHEWETH,

1 That on the day of , one thousand eight hundred and , your petitioner then A. D., spinster, was lawfully married to C. B., at

2. That from her said marriage, your petitioner lived and cohabited with her said husband at until the day of , one thousand eight hundred and , when your petitioner separated from her said husband as hereinafter more particularly mentioned, and that your petitioner and her said husband have had no issue of their said marriage.

3. That from and shortly after your petitioner's said marriage, the said C. B. habitually conducted himself towards your petitioner with great harshness and cruelty, frequently abusing her in the coarsest and most insulting language, and beating her with his fists, with a cane, or with some other weapon.

4 That on an evening in or about the month of one thousand eight hundred and , the said C. B. in the highway and opposite to the house in which your petitioner and the said C. B. were then residing at aforesaid, endeavoured to knock your petitioner down, and was only prevented from so doing by the interference of F. D., your petitioner's brother.

5. That subsequently on the same evening, the said C. B., in his said house at aforesaid, struck your petitioner with his clenched fist a violent blow on her face.

6. That on one Friday night in the month of one thousand eight hundred and , the said C. B., in , without provocation, threw an axe at your petitioner, thereby inflicting a severe wound on her right leg.

7. That on the afternoon of the day of , one thousand eight hundred and , your petitioner, by reason of the great and continued cruelty practised towards her by her said husband, with assistance withdrew from the house of her said husband to the house of her father at : that from and after the said day of , one thousand eight hundred and , your petitioner hath lived separate and apart from her said husband, and hath never returned to his house or to cohabitation with him.

8. That there is no collusion or connivance between your petitioner and her said husband with respect to the subject of the present suit.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will decree a judicial separation between your petitioner and the said C. B., and also order that the said C. B. do pay the costs of and incident to these proceedings.

(Signed) A. B.

Form of Verification: See No. 1.

No. 9.—*Statement in answer to No.* 8.

In the (High) Court of

The day of

Between A. B., petitioner, and C. B., respondent.

C. B., the respondent, in answer to the petition filed in this cause by W. J. his attorney [*or* vakeel] saith that he denies that he has been guilty of cruelty towards the said A. B., as alleged in the said petition.

No. 10.—PETITION *for reversal of decree of separation.*

(*See Section* 24).

In the (High) Court

To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [*or* To the Judge of]

The day of 186 .

The petition of A. B. of

SHEWETH,

1. That your petitioner was on the day of lawfully married to

2. That on the day of , this (Hon'ble) Court at the petition of , pronounced a decree affecting the petitioner to the effect following, to wit,—

[*Here set out the decree*].

3. That such decree was obtained in the absence of your petitioner, who was then residing at

[*State facts tending to show that the petitioner did not know of the proceedings; and, further, that had he known, he might have offered a sufficient defence.*]

or

That there was reasonable ground for your petitioner leaving his said wife, for that his said wife

[*Here state any legal grounds justifying the petitioner's separation from his wife.*]

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will reverse the said decree.

Form of Verification: See No. 1.

No. 11.—FORM *of Petition for Protection-order.*

(*See Section* 27).

In the (High) Court of

To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [*or* To the Judge of]

The day of 186 .

The petition of C. B., of

the wife of A. B.

SHEWETH,

That on the day of was lawfully married to A. B, at

That she lived and cohabited with the said A. B. for years at , and also at , and hath had children, issue of her said marriage, of whom are now living with the applicant, and wholly dependent upon her earnings.

That on or about , the said A. B., without any reasonable cause, deserted the applicant, and hath ever since remained separate and apart from her.

That since the desertion of her said husband, the applicant hath maintained herself by her own industry [*or* on her own property, *as the case may be*], and hath thereby and otherwise acquired certain property, consisting of [*here state generally the nature of the property*].

Wherefore she prays an order for the protection of her earnings and property acquired since the said day of , from the said A. B., and from all creditors and persons claiming under him.

No. 12.—PETITION *for alimony pending the suit.*

(*See Section* 36).

In the (High) Court of

B. against B.

To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [*or* To the Judge of]

The day of

The petition of C. B, the lawful wife of A. B.

SHEWETH,

1. That the said A. B. has for some years carried on the business of , at , and from such business derives the net annual income of from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000.

2. That the said A. B. is possessed of plate, furniture, linen, and other effects, at his said house, aforesaid, all of which he acquired in right of your petitioner as his wife, or purchased with money he acquired through her, of the value of Rs. 10,000.

3. That the said A. B. is entitled, under the will of his father, subject to the life interest of his mother therein, to property of the value of Rs. 5,000, or some other considerable amount (*e*).

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that this (Hon'ble) Court will decree such sum or sums of money by way of alimony, pending the suit, as to this (Hon'ble) Court may seem meet.

(Signed) C. B.

Form of Verification : See No. 1.

No. 13.—*Statement in answer to No.* 11.

In the (High) Court of

B. against B.

A. B., of , the above-named respondent, in answer to the petition for alimony pending the suit of C. B., says,—

1. In answer to the first paragraph of the said petition, I say that I have for the last *three* years carried on the business of , at and that from such business, I have derived a net annual income of Rs. 900, but less than Rs. 1,000.

2. In answer to the 2nd paragraph of the said petition, I say that I am possessed of plate, furniture, linen, and other chattels and effects at my said house, aforesaid, of the value of Rs. 7,000, but as I verily believe of no larger value. And I say that a portion of the said plate, furniture, and other chattels and effects of the value of Rs. 1,500, belonged to my said wife before our marriage, but the remaining portions thereof I have since purchased with my own monies. And I say that, save as hereinbefore set forth, I am not possessed of the plate and other effects as alleged in the said paragraph in the said petition, and that I did not acquire the same as in the said petition also mentioned.

3. I admit that I am entitled under the will of my father, subject to the life interest of my mother therein, to property of the value of Rs. 5,000, that is to say, I shall be entitled under my said father's will, upon the death of my mother, to a legacy of Rs. 7,000, out of which I shall have to pay to my father's executors the sum of Rs. 2,000, the amount of a debt owing by me to his estate, and upon which debt I am now paying interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

4. And, in further answer to the said petition, I say that I have no income whatever except that derived from my aforesaid business, and which income, since my said wife left me, which she did on the day of last, has been considerably diminished, and that such diminution is likely to continue. And I say that out of my said income, I have to pay the annual sum of Rs. 100 for such interest as aforesaid to my late father's executors, and also to support myself and my two eldest children.

5. And, in further answer to the said petition, I say that when my wife left my dwelling-house on the day of last, she took with her, and has ever since withheld and still withholds from me, plate, watches, and other effects in the 2nd paragraph of this my answer mentioned, of the value of, as I verily believe, Rs. 800 at the least; and I also say that within five days of her departure from my house as aforesaid, my said wife received bills due to me from certain lodgers of mine, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. , and that she has ever since withheld and still withholds from me the same sum.

(Signed) A. B.

(*e*.)—The petitioner should state her husband's income as accurately as possible.

No. 14.—FORM *of undertaking by minor's next friend to be answerable for respondent's costs.*

(See Section 49*).*

In the (High) Court of

I, the undersigned A. B., of being the next friend of C. D., who is a minor, and who is desirous of filing a petition in this Court against D. D. of , hereby undertake to be responsible for the costs of the said D. D. in such suit, and that if the said C. D. fail to pay to the said D. D. when and in such manner as the Court shall order all such costs of such suit as the Court shall direct him [*or* her] to pay to the said D. D., I will forthwith pay the same to the proper officer of this Court.

Dated this day of 186 .

(Signed) A. B.

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TO

INDIAN DIVORCE BILL, 1868.

(Nothing hereinafter contained shall be deemed to have the force of law).

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„ to be consistent with this Act and Code of Civil Procedure, *ib.*
„ to be published in the Gazette, *ib.*

See *Orders.*

Separate property of wife, costs payable out of, sec. 16.
Separate use, property acquired by wife after judicial separation, to be on resumption of co-habitation, to her, sec. 24.
Separation, see *Agreement, Costs, Judicial Separation, Necessaries, Power, Wilful Separation.*
Service of petition for alimony *pendente lite*, sec. 36.
„ of petition for damages on alleged adulterer, sec. 34.
Service of petitions, sec. 50.
„ dispensation with, *ib.*
Settlement of wife's property for benefit of husband and children, sec. 39.
„ of damages, *ib.*
„ inquiry as to antenuptial or postnuptial, sec. 40.
Short title, sec. 1.
Sodomy, dissolution on ground of, sec. 10.
Stamp on petitions, sec. 47.
„ on undertaking by minor's next friend, sec. 49.
Statements, forms of, sec. 46, and see Schedule Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 13.
„ in petitions, to be verified, sec. 47.
Stay of proceedings in execution of decree, sec. 9.
Suits by and against separated wife, sec. 25.
„ by wife holding protection-order, against husband, sec. 30.
„ by or against wife holding protection-order, sec. 31.
„ for criminal conversation abolished in certain cases, sec. 61.

See *Pending Suits.*

Supreme Courts, enforcement of decrees of, sec. 5.
Suspension of decree or confirmation till execution of instrument securing permanent alimony, sec. 37.
„ of order for making monthly or weekly payments for wife's maintenance, *ib.*

Tenasserim Provinces, Recorder of Maulmain's jurisdiction in, sec. 3, cl. 2.
Trustee, payment of alimony to wife's, sec. 38.
„ court may appoint new, *ib.*

Undertaking by minor's next friend, sec. 49.
Unreasonable delay, sec. 14.

Variation of protection-order, sec. 29.
Verification of case by affidavit, s. 51.
„ of petitions, form of, Schedule No. 1.

Weekly payments, see *Maintenance.*
Wife may petition for a dissolution, secs. 2, 10.
„ may petition for a decree of nullity, sec. 18.
„ may petition for a decree of judicial separation, sec. 22.
„ may petition for a protection-order, sec. 27.
„ may petition for restitution of conjugal rights, sec. 32.
„ may petition for alimony *pendente lite*, sec. 36.
„ may give evidence as to cruelty or desertion, sec. 52.

See *Agreement, Children, Contracts, Costs, Creditors, Indemnity, Intestacy, Necessaries, Power, Separate Property, Separate Use, Settlement, Suits, Will.*

Wilful neglect by petitioner, sec. 14.
„ separation by petitioner, sec. 14.
Will of separated wife, sec. 24.
Witnesses to be examined orally, sec. 51.
Wrongs, separated wife to be deemed unmarried as to, sec. 25.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th August 1868:—

No. 22 OF 1868.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Probable length of winter voyage from Madras to Mauritius.

1. The probable length of the voyage from Madras to Mauritius and Seychelles shall, notwithstanding anything contained in Act No. XIII of 1864 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the emigration of Native Labourers*), section eight, be deemed to be, between the months of November and March inclusive, six weeks.

Increase of space allowed to adult emigrants.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the same Act, section forty-seven, no compartment in an emigrant ship shall take more than one adult emigrant for every twelve superficial feet on deck, and for every cubic space of seventy-two feet.

Power to prohibit emigration.

3. For section sixty-four of the same Act, the following shall be substituted :—

"64. Whenever the Governor General of India in Council or the Local Government has reason to believe that in any place to which emigration is lawful under this Act, the plague or other infectious disease dangerous to human life has broken out,

or that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants immediately upon their arrival in such place or during their residence therein,

or for their safe return to India,

or to provide a return-passage to India for any such emigrants at or about the time at which they are entitled to such return-passage,

it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council or for the Local Government, by notification published in the *Gazette of India* or the local Gazette (as the case may be), to declare that emigration from British India or from the territories subject to the Local Government (as the case may be) to such place shall cease and be prohibited from a certain day to be specified in the notification.

Any notification issued by the Local Government under this section may be cancelled by order of the said Governor General in Council."

Power to increase fees.

4. The Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India*, increase any fee payable under sections nineteen, twenty-seven or thirty-four of the said Act, and may also in like manner reduce to its present amount any fee so increased: Provided that no fee shall be increased under this section by more than double such amount.

This Act to be read with Act XIII of 1864.

5. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act No. XIII of 1864.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill, which has been prepared at the desire of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, is to make in the law relating to the emigration of coolies four small amendments, which have been found desirable since Act No. XIII of 1864 came into operation.

The probable length of the voyage from Madras to Mauritius between the months of November and March, is fixed at five weeks by section eight of that Act. This time has been found too short, and the Bill proposes to extend it to six weeks.

Section 47 of the Act requires that the space to be provided for each adult emigrant shall be ten superficial feet on deck. The Bill proposes to increase this space to twelve superficial feet.

Section 64 of the Act empowers the Governor General in Council to prohibit, in certain specified cases, the emigration of coolies. To these cases the Bill proposes to add that of a dangerous outbreak of infectious disease in the place to which emigration is permitted. And with a view to greater promptitude of action in emergency, the Bill proposes to extend the power of prohibition to Local Governments; but provides that any notification by a Local Government prohibiting emigration, may be cancelled by the Governor General in Council.

Lastly, the Bill authorizes the Governor General in Council to increase, within certain limits, the fees payable under Act XIII of 1864, for licensing depôts, recruiters, and emigrants.

J. STRACHEY.

SIMLA,
The 1st August 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th August 1868 :—

No. 23 of 1868.

A Bill to appoint a Receiver of the property of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic.

Preamble.

WHEREAS certain property belonging to the estate of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic has lately been discovered both in the District of Madras and in the territories of His Highness the Nizám, and it is expedient to appoint a Receiver to collect and administer such property and any other property belonging to the said estate which may hereafter be discovered; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Appointment of Receiver of Carnatic property.

1. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall appoint such person as he may think fit to act under the orders of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in the administration of the property left by the late Nawáb of the Carnatic and not hitherto collected or administered.

The person so appointed shall have power to collect and take possession of all such property: he shall deal with the same according to the provisions herein contained: he shall give such security (if any) for the due execution of his office as the said Governor in Council may require; and he shall be called "the Receiver of the Carnatic property."

Remuneration of Receiver

2. The Receiver of the Carnatic property shall be entitled to such commission not exceeding five per centum upon the amount or value of the property collected and distributed under the provisions of this Act as the said Governor in Council shall prescribe. Such commission shall be charged to the estate of the said Nawáb.

3. The said Governor in Council may suspend or remove any person appointed such Receiver as aforesaid, and may also from time to time fill up any vacancy in such office occasioned by death, resignation, suspension or removal.

Suspension or removal of Receiver.

4. The Receiver shall represent the estate of the said Nawáb in all proceedings relating thereto: he shall do all acts in performance of his duties by his name of office; and in all legal proceedings he shall be designated by such name.

Receiver to represent Nawáb's estate in all proceedings.

No proceedings to which the Receiver may be a party shall abate by reason of the death, resignation, suspension or removal from office of any such Receiver, but the same shall be continued by his successor as if no such death, resignation, suspension or removal had occurred.

5. The Receiver shall have power to collect and take possession of all property, moveable or immoveable, and whether of the nature of State or public property or not, to which the said Nawáb at the time of his death was entitled, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same property, and to realize its value by sale or otherwise.

Receiver to collect Nawáb's property.

6. Whenever the said Receiver by the order or with the sanction of the said High Court sells any of the said immoveable property, he shall execute a conveyance thereof to the purchaser.

Conveyance on sale by Receiver of immoveable property.

Every such conveyance shall be valid as against the heirs of the said Nawáb, and all persons claiming under them, and also against all persons claiming under the said Nawáb by virtue of any conveyance or instrument declared by the said Court or by the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to be void as against the creditors of the said Nawáb, or by virtue of any security the benefit of which was barred under the provisions of Act No. XXX of 1858 *(to provide for the administration of the estate and for the payment of the debts of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic).*

7. Upon any suit being instituted for the administration of the said estate, the said Receiver shall be deemed subject to the orders of the said High Court, and, so far as such orders shall not extend, to the general practice of such Court in the same manner as any other Receiver specially appointed thereby, except that the Court shall not require him to give security.

In case of suit for administration, Receiver to be subject to orders of High Court.

8. This Act shall be deemed to have come into operation on the second day of April 1868, and any person holding the office of Receiver of the Carnatic property immediately before that day shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

Commencement of Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th August 1868:—

No. 24 of 1868.

A Bill to bring the Mauza Kheria, in the District of Agra, under the operation of the general Regulations.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The Mauza Kheria shall be deemed to be annexed to the District of Agra, and the laws and regulations established for the internal administration of the said District, shall have full force and effect in the said Mauza; and the administration of civil and criminal justice, and the superintendence of the settlement and realization of the public revenue, and of all matters relating to rent in the said Mauza, are hereby vested in the officers for the time being appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the said District of Agra.

Extension to Manzah Kherlah of Acts and Regulations in force in District of Agra.

2. This Act shall be deemed to have come into operation on the twenty-sixth day of July 1866.

Commencement of Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In July 1866, the Ráná of Dholpúr transferred to the Agra District the Mauza Kheria. The Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, having represented that the Mauza in question is not subject to the general Regulations, the present Bill, which has been prepared at the request of the Local Government, provides for the annexation of the Mauza to the Agra District, and the extension to it of all Acts and Regulations now in force in that District. The Bill, if it becomes law, will take effect retrospectively from the date of the transfer of the Mauza to the British Government.

SIMLA, *The 10th August* 1868. } JOHN STRACHEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

Corrigendum.

INDIAN DIVORCE BILL, 1868.

Section 40, line 8, *for* 'for' *read* 'of.'

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Simla, the 28th August 1868.

No. 3503.

Mr. Charles Horne, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years, from the date of embarkation, under the new Leave Rules.

No. 3506.

Mr. William Brittain Jones, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of one year, from the date of embarkation, under the new Leave Rules.

No. 3509.

APPOINTMENT.—Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nobin Chunder Mitter to the charge of the City Hospital, Lucknow, in succession to Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dyal Chunder Shome, M.B.

Judicial.

The 24th August 1868.

No. 1472.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Charles Parry Hobhouse, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Police.

The 25th August 1868.

No. 546.

Lieutenant Colonel G. G. Moxon, District Superintendent of Police, Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Police in those Provinces, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel H. D. Taylor, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

Revenue.

The 27th August 1868.

No. 846.

The services of Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Johnstone, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Revenue Surveyor of the First Grade, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Ecclesiastical

The 27th August 1868.

No. 489.

The Reverend Baker Morrell, M.A., has been appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Judicial.

Simla, the 28th August 1868.

No. 240.

Surgeon A. A. Renton, M.D., and Assistant Surgeon W. Macrae, M.B., are invested with the powers of a Magistrate to be exercised within the precincts of the Jails at Mysore and Shimoga respectively in the Province of Mysore.

Military.

The 28th August 1868.

No. 178.

APPOINTMENT.—The Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. R. McK. Homfray, Wing Subaltern, Bhopal Battalion, to officiate as Adjutant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant G. F. Blowers.

Political.

The 28th August 1868.

No. 942.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. James Black to officiate as Consul for His Majesty the King of the Netherlands and as Vice-Consul for His Majesty the King of Denmark at Rangoon, during the absence on leave to Europe of Mr. William Strang Steel.

General.

The 27th August 1868.

No. 1425.

LEAVE.—Mr. F. Prior, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nursingpore, in the Central Provinces, has been granted leave of absence on medical certificate for four months with effect from the 16th May last.

No. 1427.

Assistant Surgeon F. W. A. DeFabeck, of the Deolee Irregular Force, has obtained privilege leave of absence for eleven days, in extension of the forty days' leave granted to him in Notification No. 950, dated 3rd June last.

No. 1429.

Captain C. O. L. Prendergast, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, British Burmah, reported his return to Rangoon on the 11th instant from the sick leave granted to him in the Notification of this Office, No. 2113, dated 18th December last.

No. 1431.

Lieutenant J. T. McGown, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Mysore Commission.

The 28th August 1868.

No. 1433.

PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions in the Oudh Commission, consequent on the appointment of Mr. H. S. Reid to be a Member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces Government, are sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council :—

Mr. W. C. Capper to be Commissioner.

Major J. Perkins to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade.

Mr. R. M. King to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Grade.

Telegraph.

The 27th August 1868.

No. 707.

APPOINTMENT.—Captain J. Eckford, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department, to officiate as Superintendent and Store-keeper, vice Captain H. Mallock, appointed Superintendent of Construction in that Department, with effect from the 1st ultimo.

Mr. W. O'Brien, Assistant Superintendent, officiated as Superintendent and Store-keeper from the 18th May to 30th June last.

No. 709.

Mr. C. P. B. Gordon, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Sinde Division, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India leave of absence for twelve months in extension of the leave for three months granted by this Government in the Notification of the Home Department, No. 3213, dated 9th August 1867.

W. S. SETON-KARR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th August 1868.

No. 2124.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to suspend the operation of G. O. G. G., No. 2778, dated 29th April 1868, in the Districts of the Central Provinces noted in the margin, until such date after the 1st September 1868 as the Chief Commissioner may notify that the order will come into force in those Districts.

Nagpore.	Chindwara.
Bhundara.	Baitool.
Wurdah.	Hoshungabad.
Chanda.	Seonee.
Raipore.	Nimar.
Belaspore.	

The 28th August 1868.

No. 2162.

Mr. W. E. Gordon made over charge of the Office of First Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, to Mr. C. E. Chapman on forenoon of the 13th instant.

No. 2163.

The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in July 1868, is published for general information :—

	Calcutta.			Madras.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
In July 1868 ...	1,82,606	83,547	15,65,277	...	6,978	66,915	.....	3,16,138	32,98,984

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th August 1868.

No. 808 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Duncan George Pitcher, of the 21st Hussars, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 5th Bengal Cavalry ...	30th June 1868.

No. 809 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer and men, declared unfit for further service on account of wounds and injuries received, are granted the pensions noted opposite their respective names:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Nature and Degree of Pension.	Amount Monthly.	Circle of Payment.
			Rs. A. P.	
B-A., R. H. A. ...	Syce Mattadeen (2nd) ...	Injury, 4th Degree ...	1 3 6	Allahabad.
Ditto	„ Sooldham (2nd) ...	„ 2nd „ ...	1 14 0	Ditto
Ditto	„ Jungeeikaa ...	„ 3rd „ ...	1 8 0	Ditto
F.-C., R. H. A. ...	„ Muttowa	„ 3rd „ ...	1 8 0	Ditto
3 22, R A.	Driver Binda	„ 4th „ ...	1 8 5	Ditto
Bengal Sappers and Miners	Sepoy Dwarka Sing ...	„ 3rd „ ...	3 0 0	Ditto
5th N. I. I.	„ Davee	Wound, 1st „ ...	7 0 0	Sirhind.
32nd P. N. I.... ..	„ Kuzan Sing ...	„ 3rd „ ...	4 0 0	
Ditto	„ Shere Sing ...	„ 3rd „ ...	4 0 0	
Assam Mountain Battery ..	Havildar Hurdyal Sing ...	Injury, 2nd „ ...	6 9 0	Presidency.
Ditto ditto ...	Gunner Bulla Ram ...	„ 2nd „ ...	3 12 0	Ditto
Ditto ditto ...	„ Mahabeer Sing ...	„ 3rd „ ...	3 0 0	Ditto

No. 810 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Department:—

Captain J. V. Hunt, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class ... ...
Captain J. B. Smith, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class ...
Lieutenant H. Rowband, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, Acting as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class ... ...

From 12th June 1868, during the absence on sick leave of Major S. Chalmers, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, or until further orders.

No. 811 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned individual of the Hyderabad Contingent having been declared permanently disqualified for further service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment from the 1st August 1868, and granted the stipend specified opposite his name:—

Regtl. No.	Rank and Name.		Monthly Stipend.	Where permitted to reside.
		3rd Cavy., Hyderabad Contingent.	Rs. A. P.	
176	Trooper	Syed Jamall ...	3 8 0	Hingoli.

No. 812 *of* 1868.—Major J. A. Grant, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, retired by Government General Order No. 582 of 1868, took his departure for Europe on the steam ship *Nada* on the 7th May 1868 from Zoulla.

No. 813 *of* 1868.—Second Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ashootosh Goopto having been pronounced qualified for advancement, is, under the rules passed by Government in the Home Department, dated 6th January 1849, promoted to the 1st Class with effect from the 22nd June 1868.

No. 814 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
39th (The Allygarh) Regiment Native Infantry.	Jemadar Sheikh Hinghun.	Subadar	1st May 1868.	Bissasur Sing, invalided.
	Havildar Kassie Pandy.	Jemadar	Ditto.	Sheikh Hinghun, promoted.

No. 815 *of* 1868.—Major Charles Baily, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Captain, with effect from the 21st October 1868.

The 26th August 1868.

No. 816 *of* 1868.—With reference to General Order No. 472 of the 12th May 1868, it is hereby notified that, under the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, and with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Lieutenant Colonel P. S. Lumsden is confirmed in the appointment of Quarter Master General, with effect from the 22nd May last.

Major H. R. Garden, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating as Deputy Quarter Master General, is confirmed in that appointment, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Lumsden.

No. 817 *of* 1868.—The following Extract from the *London Gazette* of the 24th July 1868,

page 4118, is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated 24th July 1868, *page* 4118.

INDIA OFFICE,
22nd July 1868.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Bengal Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

To be Captain.

Captain James Clephane Minto, of the 97th Foot, dated 2nd June 1867.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) Edward H. Ernest Kauntze, 7th Dragoon Guards, dated 29th February 1856.

Lieutenant Henry Lees Smith, Royal Artillery, dated 1st April 1861.

Lieutenant Alexander Robert Badcock, Bengal Infantry, dated 1st October 1862.

No. 818 *of* 1868.—The furlough to Europe on private affairs for six months under the Regulations of 1868, granted to Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Black, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, Erinpoorah Irregular Force, in Government General Order No. 662, dated 7th July 1868, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 819 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

No. 509 *of the* 31*st July* 1868.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned Officer:—

Surgeon Edward McKellar, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 10th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers) ...	For 2 years.

The 27*th August* 1868.

No. 820 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 1 *Horse Light Field Battery.*

Lieutenant P. F. M. Baddeley, of the Royal Artillery, doing duty temporarily, to be Subaltern.

The 28*th August* 1868.

No. 821 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Charles William Burton, of the 12th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry ...	21st August 1867.

No. 822 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Bombay.
Captain W. Phaire, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Oude ...	7th August 1868.

No. 823 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

RANK, NAMES, AND CORPS.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED.	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN SUCCESSION TO
Major Alexander Carnegy, Bombay Staff Corps	Lieutenant Colonel	9th April 1868 ...	Major General E. R. Mainwaring, Bengal Staff Corps, deceased.
Captain John Henry Porter Malcolmson, Bombay Staff Corps	Major ...		
Major Alexander Ross Elliot Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps	Lieutenant Colonel	22nd April 1868...	Lieutenant General H. Coningham, Madras Cavalry, deceased.
Captain Henry Twisden Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps	Major ...		

No. 824 *of* 1868.—ERRATA.—In General Order No. 483 of 1868:—

8th Bengal Cavalry.

For Sowar Shahaboon Khan, read Shahaboodeen Khan. Sowars Nussurroollah Khan and Ruham Bux desire to draw their stipends in the Sirhind Circle, not Allahabad.

14th Bengal Cavalry.

For Sowar Jooh Sing read Jodh Sing.

19th Bengal Lancers.

For Native Doctor Mirza Mahomed Khan, read Mirza Mahomed Jan.

In General Order No. 542 of 1868:—

1st Native Infantry.

The following men desire to draw their pensions in the Allahabad Circle:—Havildars Buldeo Sing and Phulloo Khan, Naick Daveydeen Tewarry and Sepoy Shaick Girdharry.

20th Punjab Native Infantry.

For Toolsee Khan, read Toolsee Ram.

28th Punjab Native Infantry.

For Havildar Sumookh Sing, read Surmookh Sing.

29th Punjab Native Infantry.

For Kazara Sing read Hazara Sing.

3rd Goorkhas.

Havildar Lutchmun Sing desires to draw his pension in the Presidency Circle, and Tindal Shumghun in the Allahabad Circle.

No. 825 *of* 1868.—The undermentiond Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Charles John Stanley Gough, V.C., of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, Commandant, 5th Bengal Cavalry ...	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 826 *of* 1868.—Lieutenant Henry Russell Wintle, of the late 28th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for one year, from the 1st December 1868, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 827 *of* 1868.—The following promotion is made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
6th Regt. Native Light Infantry.	Subadar Bulwunt Sing	Subadar Major	7th February 1868	Sewburt Ram, invalided.

No. 828 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to make the following appointment :—

Governor General's Body Guard.

Surgeon Major G. Banister, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, officiating in medical charge of the Governor General's Body Guard, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 24th October 1867.

No. 829 *of* 1868.—With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to give retrospective effect to the provisions of paragraph 13 of Government General Order No. 69, dated 22nd January 1868, in the cases of widows who came on pension on or subsequent to 1st January 1866.

No. 830 *of* 1868.—In supersession of General Order by the Governor General, No. 444, dated 10th May 1866, which is hereby cancelled, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Royal Warrant, dated 7th March 1868, granting prizes for good swordsmanship and lance practice be considered applicable to India, as likewise the Horse Guards General Order No. 26 of 12th idem, which will be published by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with such modifications as may be necessary to render the details applicable to India :—

FINANCE.

ROYAL WARRANT GRANTING PRIZES FOR GOOD SWORDSMANSHIP AND LANCE PRACTICE.

VICTORIA R.

Clause 36.

WHEREAS WE deem it expedient to revise the regulations under which prizes for good swordsmanship and lance practice are granted to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Our Army.

OUR WILL AND PLEASURE is that Articles 810 to 812 of Our Royal Warrant of 3rd February 1866, be cancelled, and that this Our present Warrant be from and after the date hereof the sole authority regulating the grant of the said rewards.

1.—*Prizes for Good Swordsmanship in Cavalry Regiments carrying Carbines.*

1st PRIZE.—To the best swordsman of each Regiment in which all the troops shall have competed with an average of at least 20 men a troop in the Household Cavalry, or 30 men in other Regiments.	2*d* a-day (which may be held in addition to 3rd prize), and a badge of cross swords and crown worked in gold.
2nd PRIZE.—To the best swordsman of each troop in which at least 20 men in the Household Cavalry or 30 men in other Regiments shall have competed.	1*d*. a day (which may be held in addition to 3rd prize), and a badge of cross swords worked in gold.
3rd PRIZE.—To swordsmen in each troop, in the proportion of one prize for every 17 men competing.	1*d*. a-day, and a badge of cross swords worked in worsted.

2.—*Prizes for Good Lance and Sword Practice in Lancer Regiments.*

1st PRIZE.—To the best lancer in each Regiment of Lancers in which all the troops shall have competed with an average of at least 30 men a troop.	2*d*. a-day (which may be held in addition to 3rd prize), and a badge of cross lances and crown worked in gold.
2nd PRIZE.—To the best lancer in each troop in which at least 30 men shall have competed.	1*d*. a-day (which may be held in addition to 3rd prize), and a badge of cross lances worked in gold.
3rd PRIZE.—To lancers in each troop in the proportion of one prize for every 17 men competing.	1*d*. a-day, and a badge of cross lances worked in worsted.
4th PRIZE.—To swordsmen in each troop in the proportion of one prize for every 25 men competing.	1*d*. a-day, and a badge of cross swords worked in worsted.

3. In regiments carrying carbines, the second best swordsman of the troop which furnishes the best swordsman of the regiment shall be granted the 2nd or Troop Prize. Similarly in Lancer Regiments the second best lancer of the troop which furnishes the best lancer of the regiment shall receive the Troop Prize.

4. As the number competing in each troop will not always be an exact multiple of 17 or 25, the surplus numbers in the troops may be added together, and an additional prize granted for every such 17 or 25 competitors, provided that the total number of prizes granted, exclusive of the regimental and troop prizes, do not exceed six or four per cent. respectively of the numbers competing in the whole regiment. These additional prizes shall be allotted in such manner as may be directed by Our Commander-in-Chief.

5. The pay for good sword or lance practice may be drawn and the badges worn for one year, commencing on the first day of the quarter succeeding that in which the authority for the issue thereof shall be received.

6. A soldier transferred for the public convenience (but not at his own request) from one troop to another, or to or from the service and Depôt Troops, shall carry with him his pay for good sword or lance practice, but such transfers shall not cause vacancies among the men receiving such pay.

7. If a vacancy occurs in the post of "best swordsman" or "best lancer" of a regiment or troop, it shall not be filled up until the next annual competition, but a vacancy amongst the paid "swordsmen" or "lancers" shall be filled up from the date thereof by the next in order of merit.

8. Pay for good sword or lance practice is subject to forfeiture under the Mutiny Act and Articles of War as ordinary pay.

9. The qualifications which shall enable soldiers to compete for prizes for good swordsmanship and lance practice, and the rules under which such competition shall take place, shall be laid down by Our Commander-in-Chief from time to time.

Given at Our Court of St. James's this 7th day of March 1868, in the 32nd Year of Our Reign.

J. S. PAKINGTON.
H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Simla, the 22nd August 1868.

No. 226.

Mr. S. J. Pigott, Accountant, 1st Grade, Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Public Works Accounts in that province during the absence of Lieutenant W. H. Beckett on privilege leave for three months.

The 26th August 1868.

No. 227.

The leave of absence on medical certificate for twelve months granted to Mr. T. McManus, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, in Notification No. 154, dated the 9th June last, is commuted to six months' leave on private affairs.

No. 228.

ERRATUM.—In Notification No 213, dated the 3rd instant, removing Mr. J. Marchant, Probationary Overseer, Hyderabad, from the Public Works Department, for "14th July 1868," read "14th August 1868."

No. 229.

Lieutenant W. G. Cumming, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, British Burmah, has been re-transferred to Madras.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st May 1868.

The Viceroy and Members of the Government of India having left the Presidency for Simla, it is hereby notified that on and after the 16th May and until further notice, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

All communications other than remittances intended for the Gazette should be addressed to the Superintendent, *Gazette of India,* Simla.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 4, Hastings Street.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Nagpore, the 15th August 1868.

The Public are informed that there are available at the Nagpore Currency Office the following Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle:—

1711 Ten Rupees Notes, value	Rs.	17,110
384 Twenty " " "	"	7,680
7 Fifty " " "	"	350
1 One Hundred Rs. Note "	"	100
TOTAL Rs.	...	25,240

The above Notes are a legal tender for all payments within that Circle of Issue, and are payable in cash or in exchange for other Notes of the Bombay Circle at the Office of Issue at Bombay.

G. W. CLINE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 24th August 1868.

Two new Money Order Offices have been opened at the undermentioned stations in the Madras Presidency:—

Anantapur (Bellary District).
Kundapur (South Canara).

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller Genl. of Accounts.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th August 1868.

The following extract from a letter from the Secretary, General Post Office, London, is published for general information :—

"I am directed to acquaint you that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have obtained the Post Master General's sanction to make the experiment of curtailing the monsoon allowance on the Bombay and Suez line to the interval between the 26th May and the 15th September, so reducing the operation of that allowance from 24 weeks to 17 weeks.

"Accordingly, after the despatch from Bombay of the Mail of the 15th September, the next five despatches will take place four days later than the time set down in the present Time Table."

2. The alteration above referred to has been embodied in the following revised Table of dates for the Homeward Mail Service from Bombay for the rest of the current year, viz. :—

BOMBAY TO SUEZ.			ALEXANDRIA TO MARSEILLES.			ALEXANDRIA TO SOUTHAMPTON.			
LEAVES	ARRIVES AT		LEAVES	ARRIVES AT		LEAVES	ARRIVES AT		
Bombay.	Aden.	Suez.	Alexandria.	Marseilles.	London.	Alexandria.	Malta.	Gibraltar.	Southampton.
Tuesday. 5 P. M.	**Saturday.** 5 P. M.	**Saturday.** 11 A. M.	**Sunday.** NOON.	**Saturday.** 9 A. M.	**Sunday.** 8 P. M.	**Sunday.** 4 P. M.	**Thursday.** 2 A. M.	**Monday.** 4 P. M.	**Saturday.** 5 P. M.
Sept. 1 ...	Sept. 12 ..	Sept. 19 ...	Sept. 20 ...	Sept. 26 ..	Sept. 27 ...	Sept. 20 ...	Sept. 24 ...	Sept. 28 ...	Oct. 3.
Sept. 8 ...	Sept. 19 ...	Sept. 26 ...	Sept. 27 ...	Oct. 3 ...	Oct. 4 ...	Sept. 27 ...	Oct. 1 ...	Oct. 5 ...	Oct. 10.
Sept. 15 ...	Sept. 26 ...	Oct. 3 ...	Oct. 4 ...	Oct. 10 ...	Oct. 11 ...	Oct. 4 ...	Oct. 8 ...	Oct. 12 ...	Oct. 17.
Saturday. *Sept. 26 ..	Oct. 3 ...	Oct. 10 ...	Oct. 11 ...	Oct. 17 ...	Oct. 18 ...	Oct. 11 ...	Oct. 15 ...	Oct. 19 ...	Oct. 24.
*Oct. 3 ...	Oct. 10 ...	Oct. 17 ...	Oct. 18 ...	Oct. 24 ...	Oct. 25 ...	Oct. 18 ...	Oct. 22 ...	Oct. 26 ...	Oct. 31.
*Oct. 10 ...	Oct. 17 ...	Oct. 24 ...	Oct. 25 ...	Oct. 31 ...	Nov. 1 ...	Oct. 25 ...	Oct. 29 ...	Nov. 2 ...	Nov. 7.
*Oct. 17 ...	Oct. 24 ...	Oct. 31 ...	Nov. 1 ...	Nov. 7 ...	Nov. 8 ...	Nov. 1 ...	Nov. 5 ...	Nov. 9 ...	Nov. 14.
*Oct. 24 ...	Oct. 31 ...	Nov. 7 ...	Nov. 8 ...	Nov. 14 ...	Nov. 15 ...	Nov. 8 ...	Nov. 12 ...	Nov. 16 ...	Nov. 21.
Oct. 31 ...	Nov. 7 ...	Nov. 14 ...	Nov. 15 ...	Nov. 21 ...	Nov. 22 ...	Nov. 15 ...	Nov. 19 ...	Nov. 23 ...	Nov. 28.
Nov. 7 ...	Nov. 14 ...	Nov. 21 ...	Nov. 22 ...	Nov. 28 ...	Nov. 29 ...	Nov. 22 ...	Nov. 26 ...	Nov. 30 ...	Dec. 5.
Nov. 14 ...	Nov. 21 ..	Nov. 28 ...	Nov. 29 ...	Dec. 5 ...	Dec. 6 ...	Nov. 29 ...	Dec. 3 ...	Dec. 7 ...	Dec. 12.
Nov. 21 ...	Nov. 28 ...	Dec. 5 ...	Dec. 6 ...	Dec. 12 ...	Dec. 13 ...	Dec. 6 ...	Dec. 10 ...	Dec. 14 ...	Dec. 19.
Nov. 28 ...	Dec. 5 ...	Dec. 12 ...	Dec. 13 ...	Dec. 19 ...	Dec. 20 ...	Dec. 13 ...	Dec. 17 ...	Dec. 21 ...	Dec. 26.
Dec. 5 ...	Dec. 12 ...	Dec. 19 ...	Dec. 20 ...	Dec. 26 ... 1869.	Dec. 27 ... 1869.	Dec. 20 ...	Dec. 24 ...	Dec. 28 ... 1869.	1869. Jan. 2.
Dec. 12 ..	Dec. 19 ...	Dec. 26 ... 1869.	Dec. 27 ... 1869.	Jan. 2 ...	Jan. 3 ...	Dec. 27 ... 1869.	Dec. 31 ... 1869.	Jan. 4 ..	Jan. 9.
Dec. 19 ...	Dec. 26 ... 1869.	Jan. 2 ...	Jan. 3 ..	Jan. 9 ...	Jan. 10 ...	Jan. 3 ...	Jan. 7 ..	Jan. 11 ...	Jan. 16.
Dec. 26 ...	Jan. 2 ...	Jan. 9 ..	Jan. 10 ...	Jan. 16 ...	Jan. 17 ...	Jan. 10 ...	Jan. 14 ...	Jan. 18 ...	Jan. 23.

Note.—The dates marked * are those which have been altered.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of Post Office of India.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004A, dated Simla, 30th July 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

Lost.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A38—59754 for Rs. 100.
„ A33—90887 „ 20.

THOS. GIBNEY.

The following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A33—99145 for Rs. 20.
„ A38—89584 „ 100.
„ A38—91043 „ 100.
„ A40—35464 „ 50.

MARY DORRETT.

First half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A31—60354 for Rs. 10.

W. G. FORBES.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A18—27394 for Rs. 10.

SHAIKH JHUGROO.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A38—94506 for Rs. 100.

W. P. WRIGHT.

In transit between Lucknow and Agra left halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office :—

No. A41—92292 for Rs. 10.
„ A41—92293 „ 10.

D. GARDENER.

In transit by Post half of the following Currency Note :—

No. A38—72809 for Rs. 100.

RAHIM BUX.

In transit by Post from Simla to Calcutta the following Currency Note :—

No. A35—60581 for Rs. 50.

D. MACLEOD.

In transit by Post the following Currency Note :—

No. 74926 for Rs. 10.

C. LEFEVRE.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A30—20952 for Rs. 100.

JODOONAUTH BHUTTACHARJEE.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A24—01572 for Rs. 50.

MADHUBCHUNDER BHODRO.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A38—90714 for Rs. 100.

J. D. HALLETT.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A21—49350 for Rs. 10.

A. B. SHEKLETON.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A46—52836 for Rs. 500.
„ A46—52840 „ 500.

LUCHMUN DOSS.

In transit by Post from Lahore to Delhi right halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Lahore :—

No. A26—47908 for Rs. 20.
„ A26—46577 „ 20.

AJOODHIAPERSHAD.

Half of the following Currency Note :—

No. A19—29554 for Rs. 10.

BISTOO CHUNDER ROY.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office :—

No. A45—31880 for Rs. 20.

MOHESH CHUNDER SIRCAR.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A31—48128 for Rs. 10.

J. COCHRANE.

Lost or Stolen.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A58—83109 for Rs. 100.

T. J. BROWN.

Half of the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. 04293 for Rs. 100.

A. F. DANVERS.

Stolen.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A40—31294 for Rs. 50.

C. E. ORMAN.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A58—84039 for Rs. 100.

C. STEPHENSON.

The following Currency Notes of the Nagpore Circle:—

No. C32—26739 for Rs. 20.
" C32—26759 " 20.
" B45—11644 " 20.
" C40—67704 " 20 (half note).

NARAIN RAO.

Mutilated.

The following Currency Note—intimation of mutilation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A49—31097 for Rs. 10.

KALLYPROSONO BOSE.

Wrongly Joined.

Application has been made for payment of a Currency Note with different numbers as follows:—

1st half No. A18—25471 } one Note for Rs. 10.
2nd " " A18—25474 }

Any person possessing the corresponding halves should communicate with the Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad.

J. G. CONNEW.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers:—

No. A18—49168 } one Note for Rs. 10.
" A18—58909 }

RAHIM BUX.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The following Government Promissory Notes No. 017201 of 5 per cent. of 1856-57 for Rs. 2,500, No. 75828 of 5 per cent. of 1856-57 for Rs. 500, last endorsed to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, by whom they have not been endorsed.

D. WOODS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and the Seebsaugor Tea Company, "Limited." } Notice is hereby given that Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of August next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House, has been appointed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear for hearing and disposing of an application of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company for an order that the said Company be dissolved as from the date of such order. Any person desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Judge at the time and place aforesaid.

BARROW, SEN, & WATSON, *Attorneys.* R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT, *The 28th July* 1868.

Law Journal.

Edited by William Mason Scharlieb, Barrister-at-Law.

THE MADRAS JURIST, published on the *1st of each month*, is now in its third year. It contains REPORTS of the Courts in England, the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; Rules of Practice (Madras); the JUDGMENTS of *Her Majesty's* Privy Council (*which it receives earlier than any other publication in India*); "Legal Echoes" from the Courts in *England*; NOTES OF ENGLISH CASES (*expressly prepared for this Journal by two eminent Barristers in London*), and Leading Articles on various legal topics by the Editor and a Staff of Writers in *England and in this Country*. The Editor answers questions on points of Law and the working of the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes.

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A General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at No. 27, Dalhousie Square, on Wednesday, the 7th October, for the purpose of receiving the Liquidator's account.

HAMILTON ANSTRUTHER,
Liquidator.

CALCUTTA:
The 24th August 1868.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

1868-69.

BY

THE RIGHT HONORABLE W. N. MASSEY.

CALCUTTA.
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
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1868.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 14th August 1868.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5 PER CENT.		5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR					TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.		P. W. of 1854-55.	of 1856-57.		2 years. Repayable Jan. 1869.	3 years. Repayable Jan. 1870.	5 years. Repayable June 1872.	10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 31st July 1868 ...	53,100	39,466	2,346	21,78,453	38,24,900	1,48,31,900	1,19,49,900	48,07,200	17,500	47,27,000	5,97,39,200	4,26,77,100	1,50,000	17,92,000	29,47,000	34,82,000	40,63,000	15,72,82,065
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 14th August 1868 ..	...	...	...	...	...	58,700	...	2,700	...	...	30,500	41,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,900
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 14th August 1868 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 14th August 1868 ...	...	...	...	..	...	1,50,000	...	2,500	...	1,12,000	28,700	6,800	...	20,000	1,44,000	1,000	...	4,65,000
TOTAL ..	53,100	39,466	2,346	21,78,453	38,24,900	1,50,40,600	1,19,49,900	48,12,400	17,500	48,39,000	5,98,02,400	4,27,24,900	1,50,000	18,12,000	30,91,000	34,83,000	40,63,000	15,78,83,965
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	..	...	...	...	...	29,100	4,400	5,300	...	...	1,73,300	3,65,000	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	6,77,100
Balance on 14th August 1868 ...	53,100	39,466	2,346	21,78,453	38,24,900	1,50,11,500	1,19,45,500	48,07,100	17,500	48,39,000	5,96,29,100	4,23,59,900	1,50,000	18,12,000	30,91,000	34,83,000	39,63,000	15,72,06,865

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th June 1868, enfaced from India 401 lakhs, re-transferred from London 140 lakhs.
„ 16th „ 1868 „ 30th „ „ „ „ „ 6 „ „ „ „ 16 „
„ 1st July „ „ 15th July „ „ „ „ 12 „ „ „ „ 8 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ „ „ „ 8 „ „ „ „ 7 „
„ 1st August „ „ 14th August „ „ „ „ 6 „ „ „ „ 6 „

433 lakhs
177 „

Balance against India 256 lakhs.

177 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
The 17th August 1868.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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No. 32 of 1868.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1868.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 20th August 1868.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.

The Hon'ble Major General Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.

The Hon'ble John Strachey.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

CARNATIC RECEIVER'S BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to appoint a Receiver of the property of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic. He said that the object of the Bill was to revive certain powers in the Receiver, whose office had been created by a repealed Act (No. XXX of 1858). That Act had two objects,—one to appoint a Receiver of the Carnatic property, the other, to provide for the investigation of claims against the late Nawáb's estate. The latter object had been attained, all *boná fide* claimants having been satisfied; and it was believed also, both in Madras and Calcutta, that all the outstanding

estate had long since been got in by the Receiver. Quite recently, however, valuable assets had been discovered, both in the district of Madras and in the Nizâm's territories; and hence it became necessary to revive certain powers in the Receiver to enable him to recover those assets.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned till the 27th August 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

SIMLA,
The 20th August 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67

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The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

EMIGRATION OF COOLIES' BILL.

The Honble MR. STRACHEY introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of Native labourers, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in three weeks. He said that the Bill had been prepared at the request of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and that its object was to make four small amendments of the law which had been found desirable. He need not repeat his remarks when he had obtained leave to introduce the Bill. He would, however, supply one omission which he had then made. The Governor General in Council was empowered to prohibit in certain specified cases the emigration of coolies. To these cases, the Bill proposed to add that of a dangerous outbreak of infectious disease in the place to which emigration was permitted. The necessity for this addition had lately been shown—a deadly epidemic of fever having broken out at Mauritius, and the Madras Government having accordingly assumed the responsibility of stopping emigration to that colony. The course which that Government had taken in the matter was subsequently approved both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. But its action was *ultra vires*, and the present Bill, if it became law, would expressly authorize the Local Governments to stop emigration in any such case of emergency.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CARNATIC RECEIVER'S BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business. The Bill was urgently required in Madras, and the suspension was necessary, as the Bill had not been in Hon'ble Members' hands for the period prescribed by the Rules.

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE then introduced the Bill to appoint a Receiver of the property of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in one week. He had already described the nature of the Bill, and explained the need of enacting it. The Bill was in substance a revival of some sections of an old Act, and if it had been in form a revival, he would have asked the Council to pass it at once. But in the sections 1 to 7 of Act XXX of 1858, the substance of which was incorporated in the present Bill, reference was made to the abolished Supreme Court at Madras as existing, to the distinction, obsolete in India, between law and equity, and to the institution of suits as mentioned in a part of that Act which was wholly obsolete and had been repealed. Under these circumstances, he proposed to take the usual course of referring the Bill to a Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REGULATIONS (MAUZA KHERIA) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY introduced the Bill to bring the Mauza Kheria, in the District of Agra, under the operation of the general regulations, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in one week. He said that the object of the Bill, which had been prepared at the request of the Local Government, was simply to annex the Mauza Kheria to the Agra District, and to extend to the Mauza all Acts and Regulations now in force in that District. The proposed Act would take effect retrospectively from the 26th of July 1866, when the Mauza was transferred to the British Government.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of Native labourers—the Hon'ble Messrs. Maine, Cockerell, and the Mover.

On the Bill to appoint a Receiver of the property of the late Nawáb of Carnatic—the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell and the Mover.

On the Bill to bring the Mauza Kheria, in the District of Agra, under the operation of the general regulations—the Hon'ble Mr. Maine and the Mover.

The Council adjourned till the 3rd September 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

SIMLA,
The 27th August 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULATION OF CURRENCY NOTES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

From the Hon'ble R. S. ELLIS, C.B., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,—No. 327, dated 14th July 1868.

Adverting to a letter from this office, dated the 5th November 1867, No. 491, I am directed by the Governor in Council to transmit, for the information of the Governor General in Council, the annexed copy of the Proceedings* of the Madras Government on the result of the free circulation of Currency Notes during nine months ending on the 31st March last.

* Proceedings, dated 14th July 1868, No. 326.

2. It will be seen that the result is satisfactory, and that this Government have directed that the existing arrangements be continued without modification during the current official year, and that a report thereon be submitted at the close of that period.

Read the following papers:—

From Colonel J. CARPENDALE, R.E., Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency, to the Chief Secretary to Government Fort St. George,—No. 1081, dated 28th May 1868.

Referring to order in the Financial Department, No. 490, 5th November 1867, I have the honor to report the results, for the period of nine months ending 31st March last, of the measures sanctioned by Government for encouraging the circulation of Currency Notes, by issuing them freely at all Government Treasuries where demanded, either in liquidation of claims or in exchange for silver, and by receiving them in like manner in payment of claims, and, so far as it can be done without inconvenience, by cashing Notes presented by the public.

2. The tabular statement enclosed shows the transactions of each kind in the several Collectorates; and the following table exhibits the gross amounts for the periods ending 30th November 1866, 30th June 1867, and 31st March 1868:—

	Value of Notes received in exchange for silver.	Value of Notes received in payment of claims.	Total.	Value of Notes issued in exchange for silver.	Value of Notes issued in payment of claims.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Six months ending 30th November 1866	.....	.....	.....	18,31,030	3,55,090	28,65,660
Six months ending 30th June 1867	7,38,300	9,83,340	17,21,640	23,64,350	5,96,850	29,61,200
Nine months ending 31st March 1868	25,62,690	16,48,090	42,10,780	47,75,650	14,07,910	61,83,560

3. From the above, it will be seen that there continues to be a preponderance of issues over the receipts of Notes in the Mofussil Treasuries, the excess for the six months ending 30th June 1867 having been about 12½ lakhs, and for the nine months ending 31st March 1868 about 19¾ lakhs, and which was to be expected, the gross receipts of Notes having risen from 17 lakhs in six months to 42 lakhs in the following nine months, and the gross issues for the same periods having risen from 29½ lakhs to 61¾ lakhs.

4. This increase is undoubtedly owing partly to improved circulation, for, although a large quantity of the Notes issued in the Provinces soon find their

way to the Presidency, and are then converted into coin, there is evidence of increased circulation in the fact that what I call the active circulation, or what remains after deducting the stock in hand at each Currency Office, Collectorate, and Branch of Madras Bank, from the nominal circulation or gross issue of Notes, aggregated on 30th June 1867 Rs. 35,39,830, and on 31st March 1868 Rs. 45,09,110.

5. This is a positive increase in the circulation of about ten lakhs, a much smaller increase than might be expected from the double causes of increase, viz., the facilities afforded by Government for supplying the public with Notes and for cashing them, and the improvement in the Notes themselves, whereby they have become intelligible to a much larger proportion of the people, and it is to be expected that a further improved circulation will follow on a continuance of the present system, though it may probably become requisite to treat as exceptional localities the Bellary and perhaps some other Districts.

6. In three Districts only did the receipts and issues balance, viz.:—

Madras.	Madura.
North Arcot.	

In three the receipts of Notes exceed the issues—

	Rs.
Ganjam by	10,000
Bellary by	3,16,000
South Canara by	18,000

The run upon the Treasuries in the Bellary District for silver, in exchange for Notes, has formed the subject of correspondence between the Bank of Madras and Government, and having heard that the Railway Company had availed themselves of the permission to present Notes for cash to a very large extent in making their remittances to the Bellary District, whereby they save the *premium* entailed by the purchase of Accountant General's bills, I had expected a much more unfavorable balance for that District; but the tabular statement shows that the Notes cashed, amounting to Rs. 6,87,520, were in great measure balanced by Notes issued in exchange for silver, amounting to Rs. 3,99,280.

7. In most Districts the value of Notes issued exceed the receipts, and the effect is to augment the balance of silver, which is so much more costly to move when too large a balance in any particular Treasury necessitates such a course than would be a small box of Notes.

8. The excess of issue of Notes over receipts is as follows; and as the Accountant General will best be able to inform Government whether any inconvenience has been experienced on this account, I will forward a copy of this report to that Officer:—

	Receipts.	Issues.	Excess issue of Notes.
Vizagapatam	72,220	1,35,880	63,660
Godavery	1,20,160	1,32,970	12,810
Kistna	53,830	1,03,730	49,900
Nellore	1,39,720	1,66,670	26,950
Cuddapah	1,38,750	4,05,180	2,66,430
Kurnool	29,070	1,98,960	1,69,890
South Arcot	1,08,500	1,42,530	34,030
Tanjore	2,33,880	5,26,620	2,92,740
Trichinopoly	12,350	22,180	9,830
Tinnevelly	57,650	1,47,550	89,900
Coimbatore	1,09,510	3,54,280	2,44,770
Salem	1,31,750	1,70,320	38,570
Malabar	11,41,360	14,03,870	2,62,510
Her Majesty's Treasury, Bangalore ...	.....	7,06,000	7,06,000
Travancore	6,590	59,930	53,340

Only in six Districts do the excess issues appear very large, viz.:—

Cuddapah,	Coimbatore,
Kurnool,	Malabar,
Tanjore,	Bangalore,

and if the Accountant General reports favorably, I beg to recommend a continuance of the present system, and to be reported on again at the close of

the official year. Of the above Districts, Malabar contains a Circle Office at Calicut, so that no inconvenience can be experienced there. Her Majesty's Treasury at Bangalore is always exceptional, as the whole of the Mysore country is supplied with Notes from it; and Coimbatore and Tanjore being in the vicinity of the Circle Offices of Calicut and Trichinopoly probably facilitates the Accountant General's Transfer Remittances, as District Treasuries where Paper Currency Circle Offices are located constantly require strengthening with silver.

Dated 12th June 1868.

Endorsed by the Under Secretary to Government.

The Accountant General is requested to favor Government with his opinion on the point referred to him by the Mint Master in this letter.

From F. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Accountant General, to the Chief Secretary to Government Fort Saint George,—No. 84, dated 24th June 1868.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the endorsement, dated 12th instant, forwarding for my opinion the report of the Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency on the results during the nine months ending 31st March last of the measures now in force regarding the circulation of Currency Notes.

2. The system under report has now been in operation for upwards of two years, and during this period the removal of the restriction on the cashing of Currency Notes in the Provincial Treasuries has not, so far as I am aware, been in any respect prejudicial to the interests of Government; while, on the other hand, it has undoubtedly been of much convenience to the public at large, I concur, therefore, fully with Colonel Carpendale in thinking that the continuance of the present system will improve the circulation of Notes, and that any modification of the rules now in force is not desirable.

3. It should, however, be remarked that the comparisons drawn in paragraph 3 of the report under acknowledgment will require slight modification with reference to the circumstance that, in some of the Districts, as in Malabar, where the Treasury work is conducted by Madras Branch Banks, the Note transactions of the Government and the Bank are not kept distinct. There can, however, be no doubt that the circulation of the Notes has greatly been improved during the period under report.

4. With regard to the difficulty urged in paragraph 7 of the report, I am not of opinion that the excess of issues noticed in the subsequent paragraph is, with the exception of certain Districts, so large as to need any special arrangements by this Department; there may now and then arise certain cases in which it might perhaps be deemed desirable to suspend the general working of the rules, but such exceptional cases as these may be met by special arrangements between the Accountant General and the Collector. With regard to Bellary in particular, I may notice that, not very lately, I had occasion to empower the Treasury Officer there to suspend, if necessary, the cashing of Currency Notes for a time.

No. 326, dated 14th July 1868.

ORDER THEREON BY GOVERNMENT FORT ST. GEORGE.

In the first of the foregoing letters, the Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency reports the results during the period of nine months ending on the 31st March last of the measures authorized by Government for promoting the free circulation of Currency Notes.

2. The Commissioner notices the continuance of a preponderance of issues over receipts of Notes, the excess for six months ending 30th June 1867 having been about 12½ lakhs, and for the nine months ending 31st March 1868 about 19¾ lakhs, and attributes the increase partly to improved circulation.

3. The Commissioner, in remarking on the receipts and issues, adverts to the run upon the Treasuries in the Bellary District for silver, owing to the Railway Company having availed themselves of the permission to present Notes for cash, saving thereby the *premium* payable to the Accountant General for the purchase of bills in making their remittances to Bellary. He also adverts to the value of Notes issued exceeding the receipts, and of the augmentation of the balance of silver, which entails a heavy expense for removal.

4. With reference to this, the Accountant General is not of opinion that the excess of issues is so large as to need any special arrangements by his Department, and he adds "there may now and then arise certain cases in which it might perhaps be deemed desirable to suspend the general working of the rules, but such exceptional cases as these may be met by special arrangements between the Accountant General and the Collector. With regard to Bellary in particular, I may notice that, not very lately, I had occasion to empower the Treasury Officer there to suspend, if necessary, the cashing of Currency Notes for a time."

5. The Governor in Council considers the result of the free circulation of Currency Notes during the nine months ended on the 31st March last to be satisfactory, and directs that no modification be made in existing arrangements.

6. It is observed that special cases of pressure on Treasuries for silver will be of rare occurrence, and that they can be fully met as suggested by Mr. Lushington.

7. The Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency will submit a further report at the close of the current official year.

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George,—No. 1966, dated 21st August 1868.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 327, dated 14th July 1868, reporting on the result of the free circulation of Currency Notes during nine months ending on the 31st March last, and in reply to state that the result is satisfactory and creditable to the Madras Presidency.

2. I am to add that the Governor General in Council entirely approves of the orders of the Government of Madras for the continuation of the present system.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SURVEY OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT IN CONNECTION WITH NEW IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1867-68.

From Lieutenant Colonel F. H. RUNDALL, R.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 687I, dated 8th August 1868.

With reference to your letter No. 74I, dated 19th May, I am directed to forward the accompanying Report by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, of the survey operations that have been carried out during the past working season in connection with new irrigation projects.

2. As the surveying parties remained in the field till the end of May, it was considered advisable to defer replying to your letter until reports of the full season's work up to that date were received from the officers respectively in charge of the Irrigation Divisions.

3. The four following projects have been investigated :—

1st.—Reservoirs on the river Selye.

2nd.—Canal of irrigation and navigation from the Damoodah.

3rd.—System of canals from the Gunduck.

4th.—Navigation canal from Rajmehal on the Ganges to Calcutta.

4. Of the above, the Chief Engineer reports that it is expected the first three will be ready for submission by the 1st of September next, a result which the Lieutenant Governor considers creditable to the officers concerned.

Report by Lieutenant Colonel F. H. RANDALL, R.E., Chief Engineer, Bengal Irrigation Branch,—dated 1st August 1868.

The irrigation projects investigated during the past year are four in number.

The first commenced was that connected with the river Selye in the District of Midnapoor.

Its object is two-fold—*first*, prevention of the present destructive effects from floods by the construction of a series of tanks or reservoirs on as many feeders of the Selye as afford suitable sites; *secondly*, distribution of the stored water for irrigation over the upper lands which now suffer from drought. The river being of small dimensions, measuring 150 miles from its source to its junction with the Roopnarain, with a catchment basin of 1,250 square miles, a small establishment only was placed under the orders of Lieutenant Smyth, R.E., who was deputed to conduct the enquiry. That officer reports the results of his work to be the examination of sites for 18 reservoirs, also of three lines of irrigation channels for distributing a portion of this stored water to both monsoon and to cold weather crops. Cross sections of the river Selye itself at from $\frac{3}{4}$ths to 2 miles apart have been likewise taken along its embanked length, 1,200 square miles reconnoitred, and about 250 miles of difficult levelling have been run through tracts covered with jungle.

The catchment basin of the Selye is estimated at 1,250 square miles, of which the 18 reservoirs mentioned above will drain 472 square miles, and will hold 21,000 million cubic feet, equivalent to $\frac{7}{10}$ths of a total monthly rain-fall of 27 inches over that area. The reservoirs themselves, varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 square miles, will cover an aggregate area of 40 square miles, but 16 out of 18 will submerge only 23 square miles, of which about 25 per cent. is cultivated land, and much of that very poor. The depths of water in the proposed tanks will vary from 24 to 66 feet at the bund.

The cost of constructing the 16 reservoirs is estimated roughly at $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, and that of the distributary channels at $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs more, making the total cost of the project $9\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The quantity of land irrigable therefrom is estimated at 51,200 acres of paddy and 22,400 acres of cold weather crops.

The probable returns calculated from data afforded by the difference of rent paid at present between irrigated and unirrigated land are set down at the rate of Rs. 2-4 for monsoon cultivation and Rs. 3 per acre for cold weather crops. From these rates, Lieutenant Smyth estimates a revenue of Rs. 1,82,400, from which, if 5 per cent. on the capital cost of $9\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs be deducted for management and repairs, a net return of Rs. 1,36,150 will be obtained, which, without debiting any part of the cost to the relief from floods, will amount to nearly 15 per cent. on that outlay.

As respect that object of the project, it has been calculated that the maximum quantity which in a heavy flood passed the commencement of the embanked portion of the Selye, would, by the storage of the above volume of water, be reduced from 1,13,660 to 56,800 cubic feet per second, and would thus admit of nearly all the present embankments being dispensed with.

The plans and estimates for the above projects are expected to be ready by September next.

Direction ...	... Rs.	5,913
Execution ...	... „	2,594
Sundries ...	... „	208
TOTAL Rs.	..	8,715

The total expenditure incurred up to 31st May last amounted to Rs. 8,715, as marginally distributed.

The second project put in hand was the canal from the Damoodah at Raneegunge to the Hooghly opposite Calcutta. Captain

Garnault, R.E., was appointed to this duty, and collected together a small surveying staff in November last.

The general character of the work on which he has been engaged has been determining the discharge of the Damoodah, taking cross sections of the country for the purpose of finding the best line for the canal, surveying and levelling that line after it had been fixed, and taking levels sufficient to frame an approximate estimate of the cost of reservoirs on the Konare, an affluent of the Damoodah.

The actual quantity of work done consists of—

915 miles of levels.

31 cross sections of the Damoodah.

6 Ditto of the Konare.

98 miles of surveys, including site of head works and canal line.

24 miles of the canal itself lined out and levelled at distances of three chains.

The river itself has been gauged twice every month.

Fair plans have been made of the weir, site of head works and sluices, and rough estimates of the same.

24 miles of the canal plotted, together with 50 miles of other levels and all the cross sections of the rivers.

From 15th November to end of April, there were employed under Captain Garnault—

1 Assistant Engineer.
1 Sub-Engineer or Surveyor.
3 Native ditto.

From 1st to 31st May, two of the recently appointed Executive Engineers were added to Captain Garnault's staff.

That officer expects to have the whole project of the canal, including surveys and levels, designs for the head works, as well as those along the canal, with estimates of cost, completed before the 1st of September.

The canal will be about 100 miles in length. It has been roughly estimated to cost, inclusive of head works, 30 lakhs. It will convey water during the monsoon months sufficient for 2,00,000 acres, and for about 40,000 in the cold weather till the middle of March, after which it will have to be supplemented from reservoirs.

The return from navigation only, calculated from transporting the single item of coal, will, it is believed, yield not less than 10 per cent. on the outlay.

Direction	Rs.	6,989
Execution	"	6,926
Tools and Plant	"	1,490
Sundries	"	2,445
TOTAL Rs. ...		17,850

The total expenditure incurred up to 31st May last has been Rs. 17,850.

The third project taken up is a system of canals of irrigation and navigation from the river Gunduck for the benefit of the three Districts Chumparun, Sarun, and Tirhoot.

Captain Jeffreys, R.E., was appointed to conduct the investigations, assisted by—

1 Executive Engineer.
3 Assistant Engineers.
2 Sub-Engineers or Surveyors.
3 Native ditto.

Owing to delays of one kind or another, operations could not be commenced until the 1st of January, but were diligently prosecuted from that date. The first subject to which attention was given was that of the embankments, which had been injured in several places during the last extraordinary high floods. For this purpose longitudinal sections of the river itself from its mouth at Hajeepoor for 100 miles, longitudinal and cross sections of the embankments along their entire length and cross sections of the rivers at intervals of two miles have been completed.

For the canal scheme, a series of cross levels were run 4 miles apart, and covering the whole tract of country comprised between the Gunduck, Little Gunduck, and Ganges, commencing at Putjirwa in Chumparun and terminating

at the confluence of the last two rivers opposite to Monghyr. A similar series of levels have been taken on the right bank of the Gunduck between it and the Daba or Soondee Nuddee, also down as far as the Ganges. The total area covered with these cross levels amounts to 4,511 square miles.

The cross sectioning of the river at every two miles proved a very laborious operation, necessitating, in addition to ordinary levelling, the taking of soundings in the actual water channel at every 20 feet.

By the 5th May the cross levels were completed, with the exception of a small portion in the Monghyr District, and the work of plotting commenced. A running survey having been kept up at the same time, perfect charts of levels have been thus turned out in a very short time, thus enabling the best lines of the canals to be traced out at once. After these had been carefully laid down on the charts, parties were told off to take the necessary levels along the trial lines, and all was finished by the 31st May.

The work accomplished has been—

	Miles.
Longitudinal section of river bed and embankments	306
Cross sections of river	248
Cross levels of country	1,598
Levelling of trial lines	221
TOTAL ...	2,373

Besides the above, a detailed examination has been made on both banks of the river with a view of determining the measures necessary for placing the embankments in a complete state of efficiency.

Sites for the anicuts have been selected, and the north part of the Chumparun District, where the late famine was most severely felt, has been examined, with a view to determining how far the hill streams could be turned to account for irrigation, and how far it would be desirable to draw a supply of water from a permanent source.

A favorable site for a reservoir was also discovered, in which the entire rain-fall of the Dhoon, 120 square miles in area, may be stored, amounting to 743 millions of cubic yards sufficient for the irrigation of nearly 1,50,000 acres of paddy land.

The gorge through which the Gunduck flows near Trebence was searched for stone, but none of good quality discovered, the description being Feldspathic Rock. The resources of the district as respects building materials have been examined; the rates of labor, and various kinds of information as to the outturn of crops and other agricultural statistics have been collected.

The cold weather discharge of the Gunduck has been ascertained from actual observation to be not less than 10,000 cubic feet per second.

Means were taken for ascertaining the amount of traffic on the river, and as the Gunduck is the only outlet for the produce of the surrounding tract of country, some information has been gained regarding the exports and imports of these districts.

Finally, all the necessary data has been collected for one project of head works and system of canals on both banks of the Gunduck, and Captain Jeffreys expects to be able to submit the plans and estimates for it by the 1st of September.

Direction	Rs. 6,003
Execution	„ 18,449
Instruments, &c.	„ 993
Sundries	„ 469
TOTAL Rs. ...	25,914

The expenditure incurred up to 31st May last amounted to Rs. 25,914 as marginally distributed.

The fourth project set in hand was that of the canal from the Ganges at Rajmehal to Calcutta, combining provision for the irrigation of the Nuddea District, and an investigation into the feasibility of protecting it from the effects of such inundations as occurred last year.

Mr. Fennessy was first appointed to superintend the surveys with a staff of—

1 Assistant Engineer.
2 Sub-Engineers or Surveyors (one subsequently dismissed).
1 Assistant ditto.
3 Sub-Overseers.

Very little was done during the first two months, after which Mr. Fennessy was transferred to another appointment, and Major G. A. Searle, of the Madras Staff Corps, and for many years in the Department of Public Works in that Presidency, was appointed in his stead. Work was not efficiently commenced till the 1st April, since when it has progressed satisfactorily.

The staff under Major Searle was comprised, until 30th April, of—

1 Assistant Engineer,	1 Assistant Surveyor,
1 Sub-Engineer,	1 Overseer,

and on 1st May two newly-arrived Executive Engineers were added to the above.

The work consisted in taking a series of cross sections of the Ganges and of the Nuddea rivers, also of the country itself from Rajmehal to Calcutta and between the Bhagiruttee and Ganges.

As the line of the main navigation canal would not run anywhere more than five miles from the Bhagiruttee, the cross sections of the country between the head of that river and Calcutta were confined in the first instance to that length, so that data might be available for determing its exact line as early as possible. These levels have been quite completed between Nuddea and Calcutta, but only partially so between Nuddea and the head of the Bhagiruttee; while those between that place and Rajmehal have only just been commenced.

Thirteen cross sections of the Ganges have been taken, and 12 sections of the Nuddea rivers. The former involved considerable labor, as the actual channel of the river was very carefully sounded and velocities taken, which, with other observations, has enabled a calculation to be made of the discharge of the river when at its lowest level.

The amount of work performed has been—

	Miles.
Cross sections of the country	303
13 Ditto of the Ganges involving ..	100
13 Ditto of the Nuddea rivers	26
Traverse survey	25
TOTAL ...	454

Ten of the cross sections of the river have been plotted and roughly calculated.

So much of the season had passed before the investigation of this project was satisfactorily started that it has not been possible to collect sufficient information to allow of any plans and estimates being prepared during the year; and as the amount of surveying and levelling remaining to be done is very considerable, it will probably occupy another working season ere it can all be collected. As far as the single line of navigation to Calcutta is concerned, this will probably be determined ere the end of this year; but the more comprehensive project for the irrigation and protection of Nuddea will necessarily occupy a longer period.

The expenditure incurred up to the 31st May has amounted, as marginally shown, to Rs. 20,126, of which Rs. 11,536 was expended previous to Major Searle taking charge, leaving Rs. 8,590 as the subsequent outlay.

	Rs.
Direction	6,396
Execution	8,846
Tools and Plant	3,023
Sundries	1,861
TOTAL Rs. ...	20,126

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EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 2nd September 1868.

No. 3576.

A vacancy existing in the Office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, in consequence of the absence on leave of Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I., His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the 24th and 25th Vic., Cap. 67, to appoint Colonel Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., of Her Majesty's Military Service, to be a temporary Member of the said Council of the Governor General of India, and the said Colonel Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., has accordingly this day taken the oaths and his seat in the said Council under the usual Salute.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 36 of 1868.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th August 1868 :—

No. 22 OF 1868.

Bill to amend the Law relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Probable length of winter voyage from Madras to Mauritius.

1. The probable length of the voyage from Madras to Mauritius and Seychelles shall, notwithstanding anything contained in Act No. XIII of 1864 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the emigration of Native Labourers*), section eight, be deemed to be, between the months of November and March inclusive, six weeks.

Increase of space allowed to adult emigrants.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the same Act, section forty-seven, no compartment in an emigrant ship shall take more than one adult emigrant for every twelve superficial feet on deck, and for every cubic space of seventy-two feet.

Power to prohibit emigration.

3. For section sixty-four of the same Act, the following shall be substituted :—

"64. Whenever the Governor General of India in Council or the Local Government has reason to believe that in any place to which emigration is lawful under this Act, the plague or other infectious disease dangerous to human life has broken out,

or that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants immediately upon their arrival in such place or during their residence therein,

or for their safe return to India,

or to provide a return-passage to India for any such emigrants at or about the time at which they are entitled to such return-passage,

it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council or for the Local Government, by notification published in the *Gazette of India* or the local Gazette (as the case may be), to declare that emigration from British India or from the territories subject to the Local Government (as the case may be) to such place shall cease and be prohibited from a certain day to be specified in the notification.

Any notification issued by the Local Government under this section may be cancelled by order of the said Governor General in Council."

Power to increase fees.

4. The Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India*, increase any fee payable under sections nineteen, twenty-seven or thirty-four of the said Act, and may also in like manner reduce to its present amount any fee so increased: Provided that no fee shall be increased under this section by more than double such amount.

This Act to be read with Act XIII of 1864.

5. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act No. XIII of 1864.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill, which has been prepared at the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is to make in the law relating to the emigration of coolies four small amendments, which have been found desirable since Act No. XIII of 1864 came into operation.

The probable length of the voyage from Madras to Mauritius between the months of November and March, is fixed at five weeks by section eight of that Act. This time has been found too short, and the Bill proposes to extend it to six weeks.

Section 47 of the Act requires that the space to be provided for each adult emigrant shall be ten superficial feet on deck. The Bill proposes to increase this space to twelve superficial feet.

Section 64 of the Act empowers the Governor General in Council to prohibit, in certain specified cases, the emigration of coolies. To these cases the Bill proposes to add that of a dangerous outbreak of infectious disease in the place to which

emigration is permitted. And with a view to greater promptitude of action in emergency, the Bill proposes to extend the power of prohibition to Local Governments; but provides that any notification by a Local Government prohibiting emigration, may be cancelled by the Governor General in Council.

Lastly, the Bill authorizes the Governor General in Council to increase, within certain limits, the fees payable under Act XIII of 1864, for licensing depôts, recruiters, and emigrants.

J. STRACHEY.

SIMLA,
The 1st August 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th August 1868:—

No. 23 of 1868.

A Bill to appoint a Receiver of the property of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic.

Preamble.

WHEREAS certain property belonging to the estate of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic, has lately been discovered both in the District of Madras and in the territories of His Highness the Nizám, and it is expedient to appoint a Receiver to collect and administer such property and any other property belonging to the said estate which may hereafter be discovered; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Appointment of Receiver of Carnatic property.

1. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall appoint such person as he may think fit to act under the orders of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in the administration of the property left by the late Nawáb of the Carnatic and not hitherto collected or administered.

The person so appointed shall have power to collect and take possession of all such property: he shall deal with the same according to the provisions herein contained: he shall give such security (if any) for the due execution of his office as the said Governor in Council may require; and he shall be called "the Receiver of the Carnatic property."

Remuneration of Receiver.

2. The Receiver of the Carnatic property shall be entitled to such commission not exceeding five per centum upon the amount or value of the property collected and distributed under the provisions of this Act as the said Governor in Council shall prescribe. Such commission shall be charged to the estate of the said Nawáb.

Suspension or removal of Receiver.

3. The said Governor in Council may suspend or remove any person appointed such Receiver as aforesaid, and may also from time to time fill up any vacancy in such office occasioned by death, resignation, suspension or removal.

Receiver to represent Nawáb's estate in all proceedings.

4. The Receiver shall represent the estate of the said Nawáb in all proceedings relating thereto: he shall do all acts in performance of his duties by his name of office; and in all legal proceedings he shall be designated by such name.

No proceedings to which the Receiver may be a party shall abate by reason of the death, resignation, suspension or removal from office of any such Receiver, but the same shall be continued by his successor as if no such death, resignation, suspension or removal had occurred.

Receiver to collect Nawáb's property.

5. The Receiver shall have power to collect and take possession of all property, moveable or immoveable, and whether of the nature of State or public property or not, to which the said Nawáb at the time of his death was entitled, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same property, and to realize its value by sale or otherwise.

Conveyance on sale by Receiver of immoveable property.

6. Whenever the said Receiver by the order or with the sanction of the said High Court sells any of the said immoveable property, he shall execute a conveyance thereof to the purchaser.

Every such conveyance shall be valid as against the heirs of the said Nawáb, and all persons claiming under them, and also against all persons claiming under the said Nawáb by virtue of any conveyance or instrument declared by the said Court or by the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to be void as against the creditors of the said Nawáb, or by virtue of any security the benefit of which was barred under the provisions of Act No. XXX of 1858 *(to provide for the administration of the estate and for the payment of the debts of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic).*

In case of suit for administration, Receiver to be subject to orders of High Court.

7. Upon any suit being instituted for the administration of the said estate, the said Receiver shall be deemed subject to the orders of the said High Court, and, so far as such orders shall not extend, to the general practice of such Court in the same manner as any other Receiver specially appointed thereby, except that the Court shall not require him to give security.

Commencement of Act.

8. This Act shall be deemed to have come into operation on the second day of April 1868, and any person holding the office of Receiver of the Carnatic property immediately before that day shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th August 1868:—

No. 24 of 1868.

A Bill to bring the Mauza Kheria, in the District of Agra, under the operation of the general Regulations.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Extension to Mauzah Kheriah of Acts and Regulations in force in District of Agra.

1. The Mauza Kheria shall be deemed to be annexed to the District of Agra, and the laws and regulations established for the internal administration of the said District, shall have full force and effect in the said Mauza; and the administration of civil and criminal justice, and the superintendence of the settlement and realization of the public revenue, and of all matters relating to rent in the said Mauza, are hereby vested in the officers for the time being appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the said District of Agra.

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall be deemed to have come into operation on the twenty-sixth day of July 1866.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In July 1866, the Ráná of Dholpúr transferred to the Agra District the Mauza Kheria. The Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, having represented that the Mauza in question is not subject to the general Regulations, the present Bill, which has been prepared at the request of the Local Government, provides for the annexation of the Mauza to the Agra District, and the extension to it of all Acts and Regulations now in force in that District. The Bill, if it becomes law, will take effect retrospectively from the date of the transfer of the Mauza to the British Government.

SIMLA, *The 10th August* 1868. } JOHN STRACHEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Simla, the 2nd September 1868.

No. 3576.

A vacancy existing in the Office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, in consequence of the absence on leave of Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I., His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the 24th and 25th Vic., Cap. 67, to appoint Colonel Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., of Her Majesty's Military Service, to be a temporary Member of the said Council of the Governor General of India, and the said Colonel Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., has accordingly this day taken the oaths and his seat in the said Council under the usual Salute.

No. 3583.

In the Scale of Provisions, &c., for the use of emigrants proceeding from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies, published in Notification No. 2932, dated 31st March 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of Section 63, Clause 2 of Act XIII of 1864, the substitution of the words "Condensed or Desiccated Milk" for the words "Desiccated Milk (Grimwade's)."

The 4th September 1868.

No. 3601.

Mr. W. V. G. Tayler, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years from the date of embarkation.

No. 3602.

Mr. H. C. Sutherland, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years from the date of embarkation.

Judicial.

The 4th September 1868.

No. 1539.

The undermentioned Naib Tehsildars in the Central Provinces are invested with the powers described in Section 6 of Act XIV of 1865 to be exercised within the limits of their respective Tehsseelees:—

Ramkishen Bulwunt, Naib Tehsildar of Arvee, in the Wurdah District.

Serajool Hussein, Naib Tehsildar of Sehora, in the Jubbulpore District.

No. 1541.

Mr. George Shelverton, in charge of a Party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Police.

The 4th September 1868.

No. 560.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of Section 34 of Act V of 1861 to be applicable to the town of Durriapore in the Ellichpore District of the Hyderabad Assigned Territory.

Revenue.

The 4th September 1868.

No. 865.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. M. A. Cumming, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Khandeish Revenue Survey and Assessment Department, to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Revenue Survey of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 867.

Major G. H. Thompson, Staff Corps, is appointed a Surveyor of the 2nd Grade in the Revenue Survey Department, with effect from the 1st April 1866.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Judicial.

Simla, the 3rd September 1868.

No. 250.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of Act X. of 1866 (being an Act for the incorporation, regulation, and winding up of Trading Companies and other Associations) are applicable to the territory of Mysore.

Military.

The 3rd September 1868.

No. 180.

Captain John Jacob, Adjutant, Erinpoorah Irregular Force, having re-joined head quarters on the 13th February last, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 227 (Military), dated 17th December 1867, has been cancelled.

General.

The 31st August 1868.

No. 1451A.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, with effect from August 2nd.

The 3rd September 1868.

No. 1469.

LEAVE.—Captain A. W. C. Lindsay, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, Mysore Commission, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

No. 1473.

The designation of the Superintendent of Excise and Stamps in Lucknow is changed to that of "Personal Assistant to the Financial Commissioner."

The 4th September 1868.

No. 1474.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in British Burmah, officiated as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Grade, in charge of the Shwegyeen District, from the 7th January to 11th February last.

No. 1476.

Assistant Surgeon A. D. Campbell, attached to the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bhopawur Political Agency and Malwa Bheel Corps, vice Assistant Surgeon H. Potter, resigned.

The services of Dr. Potter are accordingly replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 1478.

Major A. M. Mackenzie, Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps and Political Superintendent of Hill Tracts, officiated as Political Agent of Meywar, in addition to his own duties, from the 23rd January to the 19th May last inclusive.

W. S. SETON-KARR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd September 1868.

No. 3199.

Read the undermentioned papers:—

Resolution No. 3524 passed in this Department on the 15th December 1865, prescribing rules for the provision of free passage to public officers in Civil employ travelling on duty by sea.

Resolution No. 1467 passed in this Department on the 23rd July 1866, prescribing rules in supersession of those contained in the Resolution No. 3524 of the 15th December 1865.

Letter from Mr. H. A. Mangles, Accountant General, British Burmah, No. 1296, dated the 24th June 1868, soliciting the extension to Covenanted Civil Servants of the benefit of that portion of the rules of the 30th December 1865 which declared that Military Officers in Civil employ would be allowed a free passage, "when being employed at a station beyond sea, they may be obliged to return to their Presidency in progress to Europe or to a hill station on leave on medical certificate, and also when they re-join their station on return from that leave."

RESOLUTION.—Premising that Mr. Mangles has erroneously referred to the obsolete resolution of December 1866, instead of the resolution of the 23rd July 1866, the Governor General in Council observes that the new rules for the grant of leave absence to Military Officers render it unnecessary to allow them a free passage under the

circumstances described in the extract quoted above from the order of December 1865, and is accordingly pleased to rescind the portion of the order of the 23rd July 1866, in which that concession was repeated.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 2229.

Mr. E. Rule is appointed to officiate as First Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, in the 3rd Class of the Financial Department, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

The 4th September 1868.

No. 2236.

Mr. L. C. Probyn, Accountant General, Punjab, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 18th ultimo.

Mr. R. A. Fink, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, is appointed to officiate, in addition, as Accountant General in the 1st Class of the Financial Department during Mr. Probyn's absence.

Mr. Probyn made over charge of his Office to Mr. Fink on the afternoon of the 17th ultimo.

No. 2311.

Mr. E. N. C. Braddon, Superintendent of Excise and Stamps in Oudh, on leave on medical certificate, made over charge of his Office to Lieutenant G. E. Erskine on the afternoon of the 26th May, and was left by the Pilot at sea on the 9th June 1868. For the interval between these dates, Mr. Braddon is allowed preparatory leave.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd September 1868.

No. 831 *of* 1868.—Consequent on the appointment of Colonel H. W. Norman, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to officiate as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, during the absence on leave of Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.S.I., C.B., His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to make the following temporary appointments:—

Colonel A. Broome, Royal Artillery, Controller General of Military Expenditure, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, during the period Colonel Norman, C.B., may officiate as a Member of Council, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Malleson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, to officiate as Controller General of Military Expenditure, vice Colonel Broome.

Surgeon J. M. Cuningham, M.D., of the Medical Department, Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement, vice Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Malleson.

W. M. LEES, *Major,*
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 832 *of* 1868.—The following rules are to have effect in supersession of all former orders on the subject:—

The recovery of all shot and shell fired at practice is the legitimate duty of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Battery, assisted by the Native Establishments, and if good arrangements be made to mark down the shot and shell during the firing, few can be lost if search is made each day after the firing.

Rewards for the recovery of shot and shell will, therefore, be allowed only in special cases, where, after every endeavour has been made, some of the missiles cannot, from the nature of the ground or any other adverse circumstance, be found. In such cases, the Commanding Officer is to make a detailed report to the Officer Commanding the Artillery Division, who, on being satisfied that every exertion has been made, may offer a reward on the following scale for the recovery of the missing shot and shell:—

Scale of Rewards.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Shells 13-inch, common	1	8	0
" 10 " "	0	10	0
" 8 " "	0	5	0
" 5½ " "	0	4	0
" 4⅔ " "	0	3	0
" Carcass, 10-inch	1	4	0
" " 8 "	0	12	0
" " 5½ "	0	3	0
" Segment, Armstrong, 12-Pounder	0	9	0
" " " 9 "	0	7	0
" " " 6 "	0	5	0
Shot, Round, 24-Pounder ...	0	4	0
" " 18 "	0	2	0
" " 9 "	0	2	0
" " 6 "	0	2	0
" " 3 "	0	1	0
" Armstrong Gun, 12-Pounder ...	0	5	0
" " " 9 " ...	0	4	0
" " " 6 " ...	0	4	0

N. B.—This scale is applicable on occasions of the recovery of missiles on field service or during sieges.

A bill for the amount, supported by a copy of the report and authority for the reward, is to be sent by the Officer Commanding the Battery, to the Controller of Military Accounts for sanction to the charge.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

No. 833 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

	Rate of pension per diem.
Private William James Middleton, late of the 105th Foot...	6*d.* (six pence) for 3 years, from 7th July 1868 to 6th July 1871.

No. 834 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Major Henry Ferrers Waddington, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces... ...	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 835 *of* 1868.—The following promotion is made from the date specified, under the operation of Government General Order No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Robinson, Bengal Staff Corps	27th Augt. 1868.

No. 836 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Charles Andrews ...	27th Augt. 1868.

No. 837 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Robert Ochoncar Hawkins Forbes	30th Augt. 1868.

No. 838 *of* 1868.—Supernumerary Surgeons J. B. Collison and J. B. King, M.D., of the Medical Department, are brought on the establishment of Surgeons to fill existing vacancies.

No. 839 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Euope on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Henry Alexander Shakespear, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, 2nd Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry ...	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 840 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the Furlough Rules of 1868 :—

Surgeon Major George Ranken Playfair, M.D., of the Medical Department, Civil, Agra	For 20 months (one year and four months as furlough).

The 3rd September 1868.

No. 841 *of* 1868.—With reference to Clause V of Government General Order No. 613, dated 19th June 1868, it is hereby notified that no sum specially drawn as horse allowance is to be included in the amount of pay claimable by Officers taking leave under the rules contained in that General Order.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

No. 842 *of* 1868.—With reference to General Order by the Governor General, No. 364, dated 8th April 1868, the indulgence of free conveyance by Railway or Government Steamers to Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Native Army, when travelling on medical certificate, is extended to any of those grades who may be invalided or discharged with gratuity as physically unfit for further service, when such mode of conveyance is available on their homeward routes.

No. 843 *of* 1868.—The services of ASSISTANT Surgeon E. B. Gardner, of the Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The 4th September 1868.

No. 844 *of* 1868.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Home Department, No. 3097, dated 23rd July 1868, the services of Apothecary F. J. Grose, late in temporary medical charge of the Civil Station of Mohumdee, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 845 *of* 1868.—ADDENDUM.—In Government General Order No. 670 of the 8th July 1868, admitting Lieutenant Crookshank to the Bengal Staff Corps, after the name *Arthur*, insert the names "Chichester William."

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 846 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned men, declared unfit for further service by Invaliding Committees, are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Rank.	Names.	In what rank pensioned.	Circle of Payment.
	F. F. Royal Horse Artillery.		
Syce ...	Jeowun	Syce ...	
Ditto ..	Loodhoo	Ditto ...	
Ditto .	Davie Deen	Ditto ...	
Ditto ...	Emaum Buxsh	Ditto .	
Ditto ...	Punchun	Ditto ...	
Grass-cutter ...	Kunnie	Grass-cutter ...	
Ditto ..	Bolai	Ditto ...	
Ditto ...	Loodie	Ditto ...	
Ditto ...	Payme	Ditto ...	
Ditto ...	Ramdeen	Ditto ...	
Ditto ...	Seekee	Ditto ...	
Ditto ...	Koosheall	Ditto ...	
Ditto ...	Munnoo	Ditto ...	
Ditto ...	Pulton	Ditto ...	
Ditto ...	Seombee	Ditto ...	
	Assam Mountain Battery.		
Havildar ...	Toolsee Sing...	Naick ...	Presidency.
	Fort William Garrison Dispensary (Hastings Hospital.)		
Native Doctor, 3rd Class ...	Punchoo	Native Doctor, 3rd Class ...	Presidency.
	Fyzabad Oudh Police.		
Head Constable, 1st Grade ...	Paul Ram	Sepoy ...	Allahabad.
	Roy Bareilly, Oudh Police.		
Constable, 1st Grade	Nunda	Sepoy ...	Ditto.

No. 847 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
8th Regiment Native Infantry	Jemadar Mitthoo Misser	Subadar	1st May 1868	Mehtab Sing, invalided
	Havildar Gungadeen Misser	Jemadar	Ditto..	Mitthoo Misser, promoted.
	Havildar Sewraj Tewarry	Ditto	3rd July 1868	Kooshial Sing, dismissed.
2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment.	Subadar Inderbeer Lama	Subadar Major	1st May 1868	Singbeer Thappa, invalided.
	Jemadar Runbeer Khuttree	Subadar	Ditto .	Ditto.
	Havildar Maun Sing Sanuth	Jemadar	Ditto ..	Mustram Ghurtee, invalided.
	Havildar Soorbeer Rana	Ditto	Ditto. .	Runbeer Khuttree, promoted.

No. 848 *of* 1868.—The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Cadre of the late 51st N. I.	Lieut (Capt. in Staff Corps) Benjamin Williams.	Captain	22nd Aug. 1868	Captain W. G. Chalmers (Staff Corps), deceased.

No. 849 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Lieutenant George Farquhar Irving Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, North-Western Provinces... } For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 850 *of* 1868.—Ressaldar Major Shah Mirza Beg, Sirdar Bahadoor, of the 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, admitted to the Pension Establishment by Government General Order No. 679, dated 10th July 1868, is allowed the superior

rate of pension of Rs. 80 per month for service exceedig forty years, instead of that previously notified.

No. 851 *of* 1868.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in consideration of his long and meritorious services, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the Brevet pay of his rank being continued to the undermentioned Native Officer, with effect from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Pension Establishment :—

Subadar Major Singbeer Thappa, of the 2nd Goorkha, the Sirmoor Rifle Regiment,

ERRATUM.—In General Order No. 542 of 1868, and General Order No. 759 of 1868, in which this Native Officer is styled *Subadar* only, read Subadar Major. Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 852 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the date specified opposite to their names :—

Major A. Pond, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 755 of 1868 ...	*Mongolia*, 16th August 1868.
Major C. T. Hallett, of the Bengal Staff Corps Government General Order No. 799 of 1868	
Surgeon W. H. Hayes, of the Medical Department, Government General Order No. 794 of 1868 ...	

No. 853 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

No 141 *of the* 20*th August* 1868.—Transferring at his own request, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, Major W. Weldon, Wing Subaltern and Officiating Adjutant, 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, as Wing Subaltern to the 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

ARTHUR BROOME, *Colonel*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Simla, the 31*st August* 1868.

No. 230.

The Chief Engineer of Mysore is henceforth also to be the Secretary to the Commissioner of that Province in the Public Works Department.

The 1*st September* 1868.

No. 231.

Mr. J. McDonald, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, North-Western Provinces, has been permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

The 2*nd September* 1868.

No. 232.

Mr. W. E. Lippert is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor of the 1st Grade, and posted to Mysore.

No. 233.

Mr. Lewis Harrington has been appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant of the 4th Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 234.

Mr. G. W. Vice is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Punjab.

Revenue—Forests.

The 31*st August* 1868.

No. 16 F.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and postings in the Forest Departments of Mysore and Coorg :—

Mr. C. H. Dobbs, 2nd Assistant Conservator of Forests in Mysore, and Officiating as 1st Assistant Conservator in the Ashtagram Division, is posted to the Nuggur Division.

Mr. E. Ludlow, Officiating Assistant Conservator in Coorg, is appointed to officiate as 2nd Assistant Conservator, Mysore, vice Mr. F. H. Clerk, and is posted to the Ashtagram Division.

Mr. J. H. Hunter, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Mysore, is promoted to be Assistant Conservator in Coorg, vice Mr. E. Ludlow.

Mr. F. H. Clerk, Officiating as 2nd Assistant Conservator, Mysore, is appointed Sub-Assistant Conservator, and posted to the Nundidroog Division.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1*st May* 1868.

The Viceroy and Members of the Government of India having left the Presidency for Simla, it is hereby notified that on and after the 16th May and until further notice, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

All communications other than remittances intended for the Gazette should be addressed to the Superintendent, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 4, Hastings Street.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th August 1868.

No. 22.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. G. R. Buttress, Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade, attached to the 1st Division, Oudh Revenue Survey, from 9th to 23rd July inclusive, on medical certificate.

The 26th August 1868.

No. 23.

Mr. J. U. T. Coxen, Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade, attached to the 4th Division, Central Provinces Revenue Survey, for two months and fifteen days, under Financial Department Order No. 198, dated 18th January 1866, from the 16th September, or from such date during that month as his services may be spared.

The 28th August 1868.

No. 24.

Mr. G. W. Jarbo, Sub-Assistant, 4th Grade, attached to the 1st Division, Oudh Revenue Survey, for two months, under Financial Department Order No. 198, dated 18th January 1866, from such date in September as his services may be spared.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th August 1868.

The following extract from a letter from the Secretary, General Post Office, London, is published for general information:—

"I am directed to acquaint you that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have obtained the Post Master General's sanction to make the experiment of curtailing the monsoon allowance on the Bombay and Suez line to the interval between the 26th May and the 15th September, so reducing the operation of that allowance from 24 weeks to 17 weeks.

"Accordingly, after the despatch from Bombay of the Mail of the 15th September, the next five despatches will take place four days later than the time set down in the present Time Table."

2. The alteration above referred to has been embodied in the following revised Table of dates for the Homeward Mail Service from Bombay for the rest of the current year, viz.:—

BOMBAY TO SUEZ.			ALEXANDRIA TO MARSEILLES.			ALEXANDRIA TO SOUTHAMPTON.			
LEAVES	ARRIVES AT		LEAVES	ARRIVES AT		LEAVES	ARRIVES AT		
Bombay.	Aden.	Suez.	Alexandria.	Marseilles.	London.	Alexandria.	Malta.	Gibraltar.	Southampton.
Tuesday. 5 P. M.	Saturday. 5 P. M.	Saturday. 11 A. M.	Sunday. NOON.	Saturday. 9 A. M.	Sunday. 8 P. M.	Sunday. 4 P. M.	Thursday. 2 A. M.	Monday. 4 P. M.	Saturday. 5 P. M.
Sept. 1	Sept. 12	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Sept. 20	Sept. 24	Sept. 28	Oct. 3.
Sept. 8	Sept. 19	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Sept. 27	Oct. 1	Oct. 5	Oct. 10.
Sept. 15	Sept. 26	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 4	Oct. 8	Oct. 12	Oct. 17.
Saturday. *Sept. 26	Oct. 3	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 18	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	Oct. 19	Oct. 24.
*Oct. 3	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 18	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	Oct. 18	Oct. 22	Oct. 26	Oct. 31.
*Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 7.
*Oct. 17	Oct. 24	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 1	Nov. 5	Nov. 9	Nov. 14.
*Oct. 24	Oct. 31	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 8	Nov. 12	Nov. 16	Nov. 21.
Oct. 31	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 21	Nov. 22	Nov. 15	Nov. 19	Nov. 23	Nov. 28.
Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 21	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 22	Nov. 26	Nov. 30	Dec. 5.
Nov. 14	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Nov. 29	Dec. 3	Dec. 7	Dec. 12.
Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 6	Dec. 10	Dec. 14	Dec. 19.
Nov. 28	Dec. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	Dec. 21	Dec. 26.
Dec. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 28	1869. Jan. 2.
Dec. 12	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	1869. Jan. 2	1869. Jan. 3	Dec. 27	Dec. 31	1869. Jan. 4	Jan. 9.
Dec. 19	Dec. 26	1869. Jan. 2	1869. Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	1869. Jan. 3	1869. Jan. 7	Jan. 11	Jan. 16.
Dec. 26	1869. Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	Jan. 18	Jan. 23.

Note.—The dates marked * are those which have been altered.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees.	Certificates issued for Rupees.	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay, Rupees.	Assayed, Rupees.	Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees.
August 17th, 1868	.....	.....	2,487	1,37,239	30,61,717
„ 18th, „	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday
„ 19th, „	20,500	2,314	20,648	1,39,6-3	30,61,717
„ 20th, „	15,065	.....	35,713	1,40,867	30,61,717
„ 21st, „	.....	.....	776	1,41,842	30,61,717
„ 22nd, „	1,016	.....	16,381	1,42,280	30,61,717

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 24th August 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees.	Certificates issued for Rupees.	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay, Rupees.	Assayed, Rupees.	Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees.
August 24th, 1868	.....	.....	15,865	52,308	30,61,717
„ 25th, „	.....	15,195	15,374	66,954	30,61,717
„ 26th, „	9,262	.....	11,053	67,894	30,61,717
„ 27th, „	10,550	534	21,603	69,332	30,61,717
„ 28th, „	1,871	941	13,773	1,04,480	30,61,717
„ 29th, „	.....	.....	9,612	1,04,433	30,61,717

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 31st August 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004*A, dated Simla,* 30*th July* 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

Lost.

In transit between Lucknow and Agra left halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office:—

No. A41—92292 for Rs. 10.
„ A41—92293 „ 10.

D. GARDENER.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A38—90714 for Rs. 100.

J. D. HALLETT.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A46—52836 for Rs. 500.
„ A46—52840 „ 500.

LUCHMUN DOSS.

Halves of the following Currency Notes:—

No. A25—97113 for Rs. 20.
„ A19—92257 „ 10.

H. G. SMITH.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Offices:—

No. A18—33812 for Rs. 10, Allahabad Circle.
„ A41—27183 „ 10, Calcutta Circle.

MADHO LALL.

In transit by Post from Murree to Abottabad the following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A38—73777 for Rs. 100.

RAM CHUNDER HURR.

Half of the following Currency Note :—

No. A26—39923 for Rs. 20.

H. A. HERBERT.

Half of the following Currency Note :—

No. A50—23624 for Rs. 10.

KALIKISTO LAHA.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A6—67426 for Rs. 10.

D. N. BISWAS & Co.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A34—72667 for Rs. 20.

W. E. KINSEY.

Lost or Stolen.

Half of the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. 04293 for Rs. 100.

A. F. DANVERS.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A41—87472 for Rs. 10.
" A49—30781 " 10.

W. SMITH.

In transit by Post from Berhampore to Calcutta halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

Right half No. A41—40354 for Rs. 10.
Left " A48—38571 " 10.

G. F. COOKE.

Stolen.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A40—31294 for Rs. 50.

C. E. ORMAN.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A58—49914 for Rs. 100.

MEER HUSSAN ALI.

Burnt by Fire.

The following Currency Notes :—

No. A13—01161 for Rs. 100.
" A13—63060 " 100.

CHUNDERKANT ROY.

Found.

Near the Bankipore Railway Station three Currency Notes of Rs. 20 each.

Any one who can give any information about them is requested to apply to the undersigned.

CECIL STEPHENSON.

Wrongly Joined.

Application has been made for payment of a Currency Note with different numbers as follows :—

1st half No. A18—25471 }
2nd " " A18—25474 } one Note for Rs. 10.

Any person possessing the corresponding halves should communicate with the Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad.

J. G. CONNEW.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A39—06871 }
" A39—06872 } one Note for Rs. 100.

SAIDMULL UGURWALLAH.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A19—39869 }
" A19—30757 } one Note for Rs. 10.

J. A. ROSTAN.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers :—

1st half No. A41—79143 }
2nd " A41—79145 } one Note for Rs. 10.

HURRONATH MOOKERJEE.

Application has been made for payment of the following Currency Note wrongly joined :—

Left half No. C36—83649 } one Note for
Right " C36—83652 } Rs. 10.

Any person possessing the corresponding halves should communicate with the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

N. DANIEL.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The following Government Promissory Notes No. 017201 of 5 per cent. of 1856-57 for Rs. 2,500, No. 75828 of 5 per cent. of 1856-57 for Rs. 500, last endorsed to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, by whom they have not been endorsed.

D. WOODS.

Lost, Mislaid, Stolen, or Destroyed.

A Government Promissory Note No. 011601—30461 of 1856-57 at Rs. 5 per cent. for Rs. 4,000. This Note was forwarded to the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Hissar, with other Notes, on 23rd September 1867, and was not forthcoming when interest on the others was paid.

R. RICH.

REPORT of a Deserter from the 2-21st Regiment of Fusiliers, dated at Secunderabad, this 15th day of August 1868.

No., Rank, and Name ...	1993, Private Joseph Day.
Age	31 years 1 month
Size ... Feet ...	5
Size ... Inches ...	7½
Colour of... Complexion ...	Fresh
Colour of... Hair ...	Light brown
Colour of... Eyes ...	Grey
Date of Desertion ...	11th August 1868
Place of Desertion ...	Secunderabad
Date of Enlistment ...	13th March 1856
At what place enlisted ...	Middleton
Parish and County in which born	Kirkburton, York
Marks	None
Trade	Piecer
Coat or Jacket... ...	Regimentals
Waistcoat	Regimentals
Breeches or Trowsers ...	Regimentals
REMARKS	Took all regimental necessaries

ARTHUR HAZLERIGG, *Captain,*
Comdg. 2nd Battln. 21st Fusiliers.

REPORT of a Deserter from the 2-21st Regiment of Fusiliers, dated at Secunderabad, this 15th day of August 1868.

No., Rank, and Name ...	1848, Private Thomas Veazy
Age	25 years 7 months
Size ... Feet ...	5
Size ... Inches ...	7
Colour of... Complexion ...	Fresh
Colour of... Hair ...	Dark brown
Colour of... Eyes ...	Blue
Date of Desertion ...	11th August 1868
Place of Desertion ...	Secunderabad
Date of Enlistment ...	30th November 1860
At what place enlisted ...	Athlone
Parish and County in which born	Killoshea, Roscommon
Marks	Scars over left knee 1½ inches long and ½ inch wide; also 2 small scars,—one above and one below the large one;—also initials J. V. P. N. P. C, and A. F. on right arm, left arm anchor and cross and letter D.
Trade	Laborer
Coat or Jacket	Regimentals
Waistcoat	Regimentals
Breeches or Trowsers ...	Regimentals
REMARKS	Took part of regimental necessaries.

ARTHUR HAZLERIGG, *Captain,*
Comdg. 2nd Battln. 21st Fusiliers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Notice

Is hereby given that, in conformity with Section XVII of the Charter (Act IV of 1862), a meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on 8th proximo at 10 o'clock A.M., to elect a Director in the room of John F. Ogilvy, Esq., who resigns his seat in the Direction.

By order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,

Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st August 1868.

Law Journal.

Edited by William Mason Scharlieb, Barrister-at-Law.

THE MADRAS JURIST, published on the *1st of each month*, is now in its third year. It contains REPORTS of the Courts in England, the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; Rules of Practice (Madras); the JUDGMENTS of *Her Majesty's* Privy Council (*which it receives earlier than any other publication in India)*; "Legal Echoes" from the Courts in *England;* NOTES OF ENGLISH CASES (*expressly prepared for this Journal by two eminent Barristers in London)*, and Leading Articles on various legal topics by the Editor and a Staff of Writers in *England and in this Country*. The Editor answers questions on points of Law and the working of the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes.

THE MADRAS REVENUE REGISTER, published on the *15th of each month*, has Leading Articles by the Editor and Officers of Revenue experience in India; is regularly favored by the Madras Board of Revenue with all its CIRCULAR ORDERS; and contains REPORTS of the several HIGH COURTS in India on matters affecting Revenue and *the tenure of land;* also the ACTS of Government, &c., &c.

All persons charged with the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in India will find these publications eminently useful.

The subjoined terms are offered for *accepted* Leading Articles:—

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To the "MADRAS JURIST"	„ 20
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This contains 32 pages monthly.	

Both publications having been ordered and supplied, but not *paid for* in advance at the following REDUCED RATE, the full rate of Rs. 30 will *invariably* be charged.

WILLIAM MASON SCHARLIEB.

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Where both are taken AND PAID FOR IN ADVANCE AT THE TIME OF REGISTRATION in the case of new subscribers, or on the RENEWAL of a twelvemonth's Subscription in the case of existing subscribers,—

For 12 Copies of the "JURIST" and For 12 Copies of the "REGISTER" } Rs. 20 !!! [*Postage included.*]

☞ Where *Currency Notes* are remitted, one-half only of each Note should be sent, the other should be retained till an acknowledgment of the *first-half* has been received from

CYRIEL D'CRUIZ, *Supdt.,*
Madras Advertising & Printing Company (Limited),
No. 35, MOUNT ROAD BRANCH, *Madras.*

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and the Seebsangor Tea Company, "Limited." } Notice is hereby given that Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of August next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House, has been appointed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear for hearing and disposing of an application of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company for an order that the said Company be dissolved as from the date of such order. Any person desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Judge at the time and place aforesaid.

BARROW, SEN, & WATSON, *Attorneys.* R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT,
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No. 33 of 1868.

SUPPLEMENT TO

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE CULTIVATION OF CINCHONA IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

The cultivation of the Cinchonas has been most successfully carried on during the year. The number of plants propagated has far exceeded the amount added to the Cinchonas during any previous year. The open air cultivation has been greatly extended, and now consists of four times the amount of plants reported last year. Good seed, from which young plants have been reared, was procured from *C. Succirubra* and the varieties of *C. Officinalis*. A very satisfactory analysis has been made in London, by Mr. Howard, of the bark of *C. Succirubra* and *C. Officinalis* grown at Darjeeling. I shall follow the arrangement of the report of last year, and shall consider the plants in their different stages of growth.

Stock Plants.—These plants, which are all grown under glass panes, are in excellent condition, and notwithstanding the vast amount of cuttings they have yielded, their vigour has increased during the year, as shown by the table of the monthly number of cuttings made during the year.

The stock plants of *C. Succirubra* were increased to 20,000 in August 1867. In May the number of stock plants of *C. Micrantha* was reduced from 5,000 to 1,000, and the space obtained by the reduction was devoted to the extension of the stock plants of *C. Calisaya*.

The stock plants of *C. Calisaya* were increased from 624, the number at the end of March 1867, to 4,158, this increase being attained in November 1867. The stock plants of the varieties of *C. Officinalis* have had no additions made to them, as many of the plants of this species planted in the end of 1864 are again in flower, and large quantities of seed will be secured this year.

Cuttings.—As in previous years, the increase of all the species has been effected principally by cuttings made from the stock plants. The number of cuttings made during 1867-68 is much above the number of any previous year.

The largest number of cuttings made in one month was 87,500 in August 1867, and the smallest number 24,500 in January 1868. The maximum and minimum numbers of the previous report were 74,550 in September 1866, and 12,000 in January 1867. The total number of cuttings made and rooted in

1867-68 was 686,170 against 550,611 in 1866-67. The number of cuttings made in each month is as follows:—

		Cuttings.
April	1867	36,200
May	"	59,200
June	"	55,000
July	"	85,000
August	"	87,500
September	"	81,000
October	"	85,000
November	"	27,120
December	"	63,500
January	1868	24,500
February	"	51,000
March	"	31,450
Total		686,470

Seedlings.—A quantity of excellent seedlings of *C. Officinalis* and a very few of *C. Succirubra* were reared from seed yielded by the plants planted at Rungbee in October 1864. Besides these, I received during the year several packets of seed of *C. Officinalis* and of *C. Succirubra* from Mr. Thwaites, the Director of the Botanical Gardens, Ceylon. The number of seedlings raised during the year amounted to 101,750. The number of seedlings obtained during the previous year was 38,500.

Nursery Beds.—Large additions were made to the nursery beds as I always endeavour to plant as many rooted cuttings and seedlings in these beds during the winter as possible, in order that a great number of well hardened plants may be ready for permanent planting at the commencement of the rains. The new nursery beds were prepared on the slopes of the Rishap spur adjoining Rungbee, where land has been cleared for the extension of the plantations. Most of the plants in these beds remained unprotected throughout the winter. The number of plants in the nursery beds on the 31st March 1868 was 518,821; they belonged in nearly equal proportions to *C. Succirubra* and *C. Officinalis*, with the exception of 8,260 plants of *C. Micrantha* and 160 of *C. Calisaya*. The number of plants in nursery beds at the corresponding period of the previous year was 259,210.

Permanent Plantations.—The formation of the open air plantations and the tending of the plants in them are the simplest parts of the cultivation of Cinchona as practised at Darjeeling. As the process of planting followed by me at Darjeeling has not yet been fully stated in any of my previous reports, the time has now arrived for narrating the various stages of the open air cultivation, from the clearance of the forest-covered land until the end of the second year of the growth of the plants. Hitherto, the land selected has consisted of ground on which Lepchas had previously carried on the cultivation of maize, millets, and rice (a peculiar variety which is grown without being irrigated), in the manner known as joom* cultivation, with patches of virgin forest occurring every here and there among the partially-cleared spaces.

Nepalese coolies with their kookeries (short heavy curved knives) and Lepchas with their long straight sword like knives are sent to fell the jungle as close to the ground as possible.

The scrub, and even young trees as thick as a man's body, fall rapidly before the knives of these clearers. Where patches of virgin forest are met with, the axe must be used, but here every tree is not felled, as the smaller ones being notched near the ground are borne down by the fall of the full grown trees. In preparing ground for Cinchona planting at Darjeeling, the practice has always been to clear the land entirely of all vegetation, not a tree of even the smallest size ever being spared. In these hills, forest should not be felled before the middle or the end of November; if the land is cleared earlier, the grasses and underwood spring up among the branches of the fallen trees, and thus their burning is prevented. Felling may be continued until the middle of March. After two or three months' exposure to the bright sun-shine and dry

* Joom cultivation is the term used to designate the rude cultivation practised by most of the hill tribes of India. It consists of felling and burning virgin forest (leaving the stumps of the trees standing) for the growth of sub-tropical grains. After two or three crops have been obtained, the ground is abandoned for a freshly cleared patch of forest. The piece abandoned soon becomes covered with a dense vegetation of shrubs, gigantic grasses, and young trees.

air of the cold season, the felled trees are in a fit state to burn. By the end of March, therefore, fires may be lit in the afternoon, when the sun has thoroughly dried up the heavy dew at the bottom of the slope covered with felled and dry jungle. The fire rapidly consumes the whole of the brushwood and the branches of the trees, leaving only the large branches and trunks to smoulder for weeks.

Wherever virgin forest or bamboo jungle has existed, it has been necessary, after burning the lighter vegetation, to cut up the trunks of the trees and the bamboos into short pieces, and either to pile them into heaps for burning, or to roll them into the steep ravines which are too stony for planting Cinchonas. The land thus cleared by fire is ready for laying out the ground for planting and for marking the bridle paths required to give easy access to all parts of it. These paths are made about four or five feet wide, and are connected with the principal roads of the plantation. The sites for the plants are fixed by means of a cord about 100 feet in length, on which marks are tied at intervals of 6 feet for *C. Succirubra* and at shorter distance for *C. Officinalis*. This marked cord is stretched along the ground, and at each mark on it a stick, about 2½ feet in length, is thrust into the ground, thus indicating the place where a Cinchona is to be planted. In order to secure uniformity in the plantation, each line is continued to the full extent of the ground to be planted before another line is commenced; the lines in properly laid out plantations will thus be parallel.

In the plantations of *C. Succirubra*, the lines are fixed at 6 feet from each other, and as the plants are 6 feet apart in the lines, a uniform distance of 6 feet between the plants is maintained.

At first, *C. Officinalis* was planted with an interval of 5 feet between the plants, but I have lately altered this plan for a system of close planting in lines, the lines being 4 feet apart.

After the ground has been "staked out," the next preparation for planting consists of digging the soil to the depth of a foot, removing the roots at the same time in a circle about 1 foot in diameter, of which the stake is the centre. The planting of the ground thus prepared is performed in dull cloudy weather when showers are frequent, but when the ground is not saturated by long-continued heavy rain. The thoroughly hardened plants are brought from the adjoining nursery beds in shallow boxes, which the men carry on their heads. The plants are given to the coolie engaged in planting, who with his hands makes a hole in the loose soil sufficiently large to admit the roots of the plant, and the soil is gently pressed around the roots to prevent the plant being beaten down by heavy rain. The plants when taken from the nursery bed should not be less than 4 inches and should not exceed a foot in height, but plants varying from 6 to 10 inches in height are of the best size.

After the plants have been planted for three weeks, it is necessary to cut down the weeds which have sprung up around them, as in a few weeks more the young Cinchonas would soon be smothered in a jungle 5 or 6 feet high. This luxuriant growth of weeds springs from the creeping roots and deeply buried tubers of gigantic grasses, ferns, *Dioscoreæ*, *Araceæ*, *Cucurbitaceæ*, *Convolvulaceæ*, *etc.*, which, protected by their underground position, escaped destruction when the jungle was burned. The seeds too of some of the most noxious weeds, such as *Bidens*, *Ageratum*, *Chenopodium*, *Polygonum*, seem to have the power of not being injured by a considerable amount of heat, as after the first showers in May the ground becomes covered by such annual species, two months after a fierce fire has apparently destroyed all vegetation. Many of these weeds could be eradicated by deeply trenching the soil before planting, but from the steepness of the slopes and the excessive rain-fall, this cannot be attempted in Sikhim. It is followed by the washing away of the best soil and even by extensive landslips. These weeds require to be cut down once a month from May until the end of October; they are laid in lines following the slope of the hill, and the slightly raised ridges soon disappear as they are decomposed by the heavy rain and high temperature. During the same period of the year, it is necessary to weed every six weeks the prepared circles in which the Cinchonas are growing, and at the same time to loosen the soil round the plants by lightly hoeing with a kodalie or furroah. In November the entire surface of the plantations is thoroughly hoed, and by this means the weeds receive a great check by being exposed to the drying sun-shine of the cold season after having been uprooted. After hoeing, the plantation requires no attention until the end of April, when a light covering of weeds having sprung up again, the circles round the plants should be lightly hoed and somewhat enlarged. From

May again, until the end of October, the periodical cutting of the weeds must be continued, but not so frequently as in the previous season, as many of the strongest growing weeds by this time have succumbed to the hoeing in November. The growth of the plants is greatly favoured by a hoeing of the ground in November again, after the second growing season is over, and if this is done in the following year, their third growing season, the plants are tall and strong enough to out-grow the jungle which then begins in its turn to be smothered under the dense foliage, at least of *C. Succirubra.*

The number of plants of *C. Succirubra* added to the permanent plantation during the year amounts to 228,773 and of *C. Officinalis* to 128,559. The area of ground planted with Cinchonas on the 31st March measured about 350 acres. The small number of plants of *C. Succirubra* planted in October 1864 were, on the 31st March 1867, from 6 to 14 feet 4 inches high, and a few plants of *C. Officinalis* planted at the same time were from 5 to 8½ feet high. The girth of the stems of these plants of *C. Succirubra* at 6 inches above the ground varied from 7 to 12¼ inches.

The plants of *C. Succirubra* referred to in my last annual report as having been placed in the Terai have succeeded only on the gentle slopes which occur close to the base of the hills, those (about 50) planted on flat but well-drained land, distant two miles from the hills, have completely failed.

The Selim Tea Association purchased 10,000 plants of *C. Succirubra* in July 1867, and all of these which were planted on the steep slopes of the Himalaya immediately above the Terai, are inferior in condition and promise to only the splendid plants of Cinchona in the Government plantation at Rishap, close to Rungbee. I fear it is hopeless to attempt the cultivation of any species of Cinchona in the proper Terai District,—in that district the cultivation will succeed only on the forest-clad slopes which are intermediate between the flats of the Terai and the declivities of the Himalaya.

Chemical Analysis of the Bark.—The bark of *C. Succirubra* and *C. Officinalis* referred to in the last annual report as having been sent to London for analysis, was analysed by Mr. Howard. The analysis was most satisfactory, one specimen of *C. Succirubra*, thirty-one months old, yielding no less than 7·30 per cent. of precipitated alkaloids, of which 3·20 was quinine and 2·27 Cinchonidine mixed with a little quinine,—a larger percentage of alkaloids than has been found in any other bark of the same age. The bark of *C. Officinalis* taken from plants twenty-eight months old gave 3·20 of alkaloids. The conclusion drawn by Mr. Howard from this analysis is "that there is no reason to think the Darjeeling barks at all inferior to those grown at Ootacamund; the difference of climate does not appear to have much effect on the alkaloids therein contained."

Flowering and Seeding.—A small number of (270) plants of the varieties of *C. Officinalis* planted in October 1864 have again produced a profusion of flowers, and already many of them are covered with most promising panicles of seed vessels. A considerable amount of good seed was obtained from several of these plants in August and September 1867. Out of 389 plants of *C. Succirubra* planted in October 1864, only two plants produced flowers and seed last year, and a few seedlings were raised from their seed. These plants which were in an unhealthy state at the time of flowering, soon after became healthy and vigorous, and this year they have not flowered. Another plant of *C. Succirubra*, from whose stem a large piece of bark was taken, has put forth a few flowers from one or two of the branches. With these exceptions, none of the *C. Succirubra* plants have flowered at Darjeeling, although many of the oldest plants are above 12 feet in height.

Distribution of Cinchonas.—Eleven thousand three hundred and ninety plants of *C. Succirubra* were distributed during the year. Of these 10,290 were sold to planters in the District of Darjeeling, 1,000 plants were despatched to Chittagong for distribution among the tea planters, and 100 were sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara in the Punjab.

Private cultivation of Cinchona in Darjeeling.—One hundred acres were planted with *Cinchona Succirubra* during the year by the Darjeeling Cinchona Association. The area on this estate planted with Cinchona is now 120 acres. I have not been informed of the number of plants this Company possesses, but as 200 acres of land have been prepared for planting during the approaching rainy season, the number of plants probably amounts to 500,000.

At Coombe Banks, the Cinchona estate of Major Fitzgerald, 25 acres have been planted, and the total number of plants of *C. Succirubra*, the only species cultivated, is about 80,000.

The Darjeeling Tea Company possesses some fine plants of *C. Succirubra* planted in May 1864. This Company is also forming plantations of red bark on land well adapted to the cultivation of Cinchona.

Mr. Robson, the Superintendent of the Cinchona plantations of the Tuckvar Tea Company, has made large additions to the plantations of *C. Officinalis* and *C. Succirubra*. Some of the older plants of *C. Officinalis* on this estate are now in flower.

The Selim Tea Association, whose lands extend almost into the Terai, possesses 10,000 plants of *C. Succirubra*, which were purchased from the Government plantations in July 1867. They have been planted among the tea plants in lines along the roads of the estate, the plants being placed about 10 feet apart, so as to form avenues of Cinchona.

I regret that I am not able to state the exact number of Cinchona plants possessed by private companies and individuals in this district, but I estimate the number at nearly six hundred thousand. The area planted is probably 170 acres.

One thousand plants of *C. Succirubra* were sent to Chittagong in February 1868, and most of them arrived in good order. The accounts I have received of the state of the plants formerly sent to Chittagong are very meagre, but so far as they extend, they show that the climate is suitable for *C. Succirubra*. One thousand and eight hundred plants of red bark have been distributed in the Chittagong District since March 1866.

Khasia Hills.—The establishment of a small nursery at the Khasia Hills was sanctioned by Government early in 1867. The nursery was intended only for raising plants of Cinchona for distribution among the planters in Assam; one of the European gardeners from the Darjeeling plantation was sent, in February 1867, in charge of the plants from Darjeeling, with which the cultivation was to be commenced. He reached Shillong in the Khasia Hills in the end of March, and early in May the cultivation was commenced on land near the Dâk Bungalow of Nunklow, on the Gowhatty and Khasia Hill Road, on the northern slopes of the hills.

The plants had been increased from 650, the original number sent from Darjeeling, to 6,778 on the 31st March 1868. The distribution was begun in March 1868 by the sale of 100 plants, and other applications had been registered. The species in these nurseries is *C. Succirubra*, the only species that will probably succeed in Assam.

Meteorological records taken at the different elevations at Darjeeling during 1867 are appended.

Number and distribution of Cinchona Plants in the Government Plantations at Darjeeling on the 31st March 1868.

Names of Species of Cinchona.	Number in permanent plantations.	Number of stock plants for propagation.	Number of seedlings or rooted cuttings in nursery beds for permanent plantations.	Number of rooted plants in cutting beds.	Number of cuttings made during March.	Total number of plants, cuttings, and seedlings.
C. Succirubra	272,923	20,000	251,585	188,849	29,000	762,357
C. Calisaya ..	220	4,158	160	6,366	1,450	12,354
C. Micrantha .	5,558	1,000	8,220	15,889	None	30,667
C. Officinalis & varieties	145,399	10,000	258,856	333,153	1,000	748,408
C. Pahudiana ..	5,092	None	None	None	None	5,092
TOTALS ...	429,192	35,158	518,821	544,257	31,450	1,558,878

T. ANDERSON, M.D.,
Supdt, Botanical Gardens,
And in Charge of Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal.

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations at Rungbee for 1867.

Months.	Second Plantation, Altitude 5,000 feet.					Third Plantation, Altitude 4,410 feet.					Fourth Plantation, Altitude 3,332 feet.					Fifth Plantation, Altitude 2,556 feet.					Rain-fall at 2nd Plantation in inches.
	Mean Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Mean Maximum.	Minimum Temperature.	Mean Minimum.	Mean Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Mean Maximum.	Minimum Temperature.	Mean Minimum.	Mean Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Mean Maximum.	Minimum Temperature.	Mean Minimum.	Mean Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Mean Maximum.	Minimum Temperature.	Mean Minimum.	
January ...	46·43	58	53·56	36	39·3	48·3	58	53·2	39	43·4	51·9	68·5	58·84	40	44·96	57·4	71	68·1	42	46·7	1·45
February ...	46·3	59	52·96	33	39·64	48·58	62	54·44	38	42·72	56·58	69	62·34	40	50·82	59·69	78	70·46	41	48·92	1·0
March	51·9	66	60·51	38	43·29	55·2	68	61·36	41	49·04	65·9	79	69·42	52	62·38	69·15	81	75	56	63·30	4·1
April	57·3	73	62·5	47	52·1	59·2	75	65	48	53·4	68	80	71·6	59	64·4	69·4	89	80	51	58·8	7·9
May	62·11	74	67·62	54	56·6	63·5	75	69·37	56	57·63	67·83	81	76·17	55	59·5	75·3	91	86·9	61	63·8	10·5
June	65·2	76	69·6	56	60·8	67·2	77	72·3	57	62·1	70·5	81	77·9	58	63·2	78·9	94	89·5	63	68·3	27·9
July	65·5	74	67·56	61·5	63·45	67·6	78	71·0	62	64·3	72·16	82	78·66	64	65·66	79·3	92	88·3	69	70·3	60·0
August ...	64·83	72	67·32	60·5	62·35	67·23	75	70·73	62	63·73	72·52	83	78·57	62	66·48	78·12	90	87·15	68	69·1	33·1
September ...	65·8	79	69·4	58	62·3	68·2	78	72·4	62	64·1	72·9	88	81·8	60	64·1	78·5	94	88·0	66	69·1	29·7
October ...	59·4	69	64·9	47	54·0	62·1	72	68·9	50	55·3	66·1	81	76·7	49	55·5	72·0	88	84·87	53	59·13	6·05
November ...	52·7	66	58·6	43	46·8	53·74	62	60·26	46	47·22	59·0	75	69·9	44	48·1	66·06	84·5	79·25	50	52·88	0·65
December ...	47·1	60	53·2	38·5	41·1	49·5	62	55·7	40·5	43·3	55·3	68	65·4	42	45·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·05
Means ...	57·04	68·8	62·31	47·7	51·81	59·19	70·17	64·56	50·13	53 85	64·89	77·96	72·28	52·08	57·53	71·26	86·59	81·59	56·36	60·94	182·4 inches.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN BRITISH GUIANA FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1867

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—(Public), No. 123, dated 16th July 1868.

I forward herewith copy of a despatch* received from the Colonial Office, with its accompaniments, relative to the report on Indian Immigrants in British Guiana for the half-year ending 31st December 1867.

* Dated 25th June 1868.

2. I have intimated to the Colonial Office that it is understood some special enquiry will be made as to the great mortality in the Maryville and Cotton Tree Estates. The general tenor of the report is satisfactory.

[*Ordinance* 4, 1864, *Section* 84;

No.

CONSOLIDATED HALF-YEARLY RETURN of Immigrants under Indenture of

ending 31*st*

No.	Plantation.	Immigrants under Indenture of Service									
		From Calcutta.		From Madras.		Chinese.		Africans.		Totals.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
											WEST
1	Philadelphia	47	17	..		...	...	1	1	48	18
2	Vergenœgen	223	77	12	11	21	5	10	3	266	96
3	Tuschen de Vrienden	171	57	1		.	...	16	4	188	61
4	Zeelugt	121	47	19	9	42	9	5	1	187	66
5	De Kinderen	246	101			51	14	9	3	306	118
6	Met-en-Meerzorg...	258	82	2	3	54	18		...	314	103
7	De Willem	88	37	4	.					92	37
8	Zeeburg	76	39	8	2	.			.	84	41
9	Uitvlugt	249	78	4	2	19	.	2		274	80
10	Stewartville	218	98	1		8	.		..	227	98
11	Leonora and Groenveld	317	129	39	14	118	7	14	...	488	150
12	Anna Catharina	198	64	7	1	92	2			297	67
13	Cornelia Ida	172	94	25	35	74	.	...	..	271	129
14	Hague	180	72	18	14	27			.	225	86
15	Blankenburg	173	57	17	6	73	8	13	...	276	71
16	La Jalousie	119	49	21	16	107	19			247	84
17	Windsor Forest	223	87	1	..	115	12	12	2	351	101
18	Haarlem	213	79	9	5	116	42	3		341	126
19	Nouvelle Flandres	137	50	3	1	46	...	1	...	187	51
	Totals .	3,429	1,314	191	119	963	136	86	14	4,669	1,583
											WEST
1	Vreed en Hoop	177	70	1	...	...	..	..	...	178	70
2	Kleyn Pouderoyen, N.H. ...	16	5	...	...	...	.	13	3	29	8
3	Klyen Pouderoyen, H.S.....										
4	Malgre Tout...	155	67	..	...	106	7	.	...	261	74
5	Versailles										
6	Schoon Ord	243	85	6	10	90	3	3		342	98
7	La Grange	178	51	6	2	21	12			205	65
8	Nismes	148	48	3	1			12		163	49
9	Belle Vue	100	36	.		29	4	..		129	40
10	Wales	97	38	...	..	48	1			145	39
11	Vriesland	113	44	.	.	28	.			141	44
12	Vive la Force	56	25	...	...	26	2	1	.	83	27
13	Glasgow	5	2	..	...	.		6	1	11	3
	Totals ..	1,288	471	16	13	348	29	35	4	1,687	517
											EAST
1	Great Diamond	322	139	35	17	242	36	6	2	605	194
2	Farm	266	120	56	14	79	14	1	.	402	148
3	Herstelling	86	20	17	6	47	1			150	27
4	Providence	308	115	47	14	81		...		436	129
5	Peter's Hall .	246	76	3	2	243	37		..	492	115
6	Rome and Houston ..	206	107	.		122	31			328	138
7	Ruimveld	225	94	30	9	83	4	..		338	107
8	La Penitence	25	7	23	3		. .	.		48	10
	Totals	1,684	678	211	65	897	123	7	2	2,799	868

and Ordinance 13, 1866, *Section* 3]

1.

Service, or residing on Plantations in the Colony of British Guiana, for the Half-year December 1867.

Immigrants not under Indenture of Service													
From Calcutta.		From Madras.		Chinese.		Africans.		West Indians.		Madeirans.		Totals.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COAST.													
46	11	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	50	11
50	20	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	24
11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1
10	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10
5	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	8
12	7	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9
8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2
7	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6
28	16	1	1	...	2	12	3	10	1	1	1	52	24
4	5	1	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	3	4	14	13
62	40	9	10	16	32	40	18	60	40	3	4	190	144
10	...	...	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	40	35	50	56
15	10	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	24
20	12	8	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	24
12	2	3	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	7
13	6	3	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	12
9	9	1	...	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	18	10
15	7	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	6	6	24	15
14	16	3	3	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	30
351	177	43	41	47	98	59	21	70	41	54	52	624	430
BANK.													
20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	39	56	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	8	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9
8	4	...	...	2	20	14	8	10	4	18	22	52	58
23	11	5	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	16
25	11	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	25	14
14	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4
3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
53	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	12
9	11	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	2
168	74	5	5	7	26	14	9	10	4	54	61	258	179
BANK.													
15	15	7	9	26	15	16	3	...	...	...	...	64	42
23	15	4	3	2	2	6	4	14	13	2	24	51	39
18	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	17
18	7	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	9
10	12	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	10	12
6	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	7	7	4	14	19	28
51	20	8	8	4	15	...	...	35	30	109	101	207	174
1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	30	14	36	34	69	50
142	92	24	23	37	34	22	7	86	64	151	151	462	371

CONSOLIDATED HALF-YEARLY RETURN of Immigrants under Indenture of
ending 31st Decem

No.	Plantation.	Total number on each Plantation.		Number of Births.		Number of Deaths amongst the Immigrants from Calcutta.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst the Immigrants from Madras.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst Chinese Immigrants.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
	WEST												
1	Philadelphia	98	29	...	1	..	1	·82	...	...	...	...	.
2	Vergenoegen...	319	120	3	1	13	3	4·15	...	...	..	...	...
3	Tuschen de Vrienden	199	62	1	...	1	1	·83	...	...	. .	..	..
4	Zeelugt...	199	76	5	1	2	...	1·08	2	...	5·41	2	...
5	De Kinderen	313	126	1	4	10	3	3·52	...	...	...	...	...
6	Met-en-Meerzorg...	328	112	3	1	7	2	2·45	...	...	...	..	...
7	De Willem	106	39	...	...	1	1	1·46	...	...	...	..	...
8	Zeeburg	94	47	. .	...	1	1	1·56	...	...	...	...	...
9	Uitvlugt	326	104	3	1	10	2	3·13	1	...	10	2	...
10	Stewartville	241	111	1	1	8	1	2·4	. .	...	...	...	...
11	Leonora and Groenveld	678	294	3	3	6	1	1·26	2	2	5·26	6	1
12	Anna Catharina	347	123	3	...	5	...	1·81	...	...	...	6	...
13	Cornelia Ida	286	153	2	4	2	...	·68	1	2	4·62	5	...
14	Hague	254	110	1	1	3	1	1·39	1	1	3·85	2	...
15	Blankenburg	296	78	1	1	5	...	2·01	...	...	...	3	..
16	La Jalousie	268	96	...	...	2	...	1·06	...	...	...	4	..
17	Windsor Forest	369	111	1	...	9	4	3·78	...	...	...	1	1
18	Haarlem	365	141	2	...	3	2	1·57	..	...	...	6	...
19	Nouvelle Flandres	207	81	3	3	11	2	5·65	...	...	...	...	..
	Totals ...	5,293	2,013	33	22	99	25	2·3	7	5	2·95	37	2
	WEST												
1	Vreed-en-Hoop	234	119	2	...	3	1	1·42	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kleyn Pouderoyne, N.H. ...	29	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
3	Klyen Pouderoyen, H.S.												
4	Malgre Tout...	275	83	2	1	6	3	3·59	...	...	...	4	.
5	Versailles												
6	Schoon Ord	394	156	4	...	2	1	·87	...	...	...	2	...
7	La Grange	234	81	1	1	3	2	1·87	...	...	...	2	...
8	Nismes	188	63	1	1	3	2	2·11	...	...	.	...	..
9	Belle Vue	144	44	1	...	3	1	2·53	...	...	...	...	...
10	Wales	148	42	...	...	4	3	4·73	...	...	...	2	.
11	Vriesland	194	56	1	...	3	1	1·79	...	...	...	. .	...
12	Vive la Force	93	39	1	...	1	...	·98	...	...	...		.
13	Glasgow	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	..
	Totals ...	1,945	696	13	3	28	14	2·06	...	...		10	...
	EAST												
1	Great Diamond	669	236	...	2	2	3	1·01	1	...	1·45	7	1
2	Farm	453	187	1	2	7	...	1·62	1	1	2·53	...	. .
3	Herstelling	168	44	3	...	1	...	·71	...	.	...	..	..
4	Providence	460	138	1	2	4	2	1·32	1	.	1·5	.	...
5	Peter's Hall	502	127	1	...	6	2	2·27	...	...	...	3	1
6	Rome and Houston	347	166	1	2	1	2	·91	. .	. .		2	...
7	Ruimveld	545	281	6	9	1	1	·51	1	. .	1·79	1	.
8	La Penitence	117	60	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Totals ...	3,261	1,239	13	17	22	10	1·22	4	1	1·52	13	2

Service, or residing on Plantations in the Colony of British Guiana, for the Half-year ber 1867,—continued.

TALITY.															
Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst the African Immigrants.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst the West Indian Immigrants.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst Madeiran Immigrants.		Rate per cent.	Total Number of Deaths on each Plantation.		General rate of Mortality per cent. on each Plantation.	Statement of complaints against Immigrants for breaches of the terms of Indenture adjudicated on during the half-year.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		Acquitted.	Convicted.	Total.
COAST.															
...	1	...	14·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1·55	3	...	3
...	2	...	1·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	3·91	4	4	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	·76	12	...	12
3·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2·14	12	36	48
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	2·88	1	8	9
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	2·	4	29	33
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1·36	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1·4	...	...	...
8·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	3·37	4	10	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	2·2	3	4	7
3·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	1·82	2	10	12
5·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	2·29	1	10	11
5·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	2·23	7	17	24
6·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2·15	2	5	7
3·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2·19	7	7	14
2·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1·62	11	14	25
1·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	3·03	6	24	30
3·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	2·13	1	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	4·32	...	26	26
3·04	3	...	1·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	32	2·38	80	225	305
BANK.															
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1·12	10	6	16
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
3·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	3·5	33	41	74
1·71	2	..	7·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1·26	16	17	33
5·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2·17	6	52	58
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1·95	10	5	15
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2·08	3	12	15
3·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	4·52	...	28	28
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1·57	8	12	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·75	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·38	2	...	3·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	14	2·	88	173	261
BANK.															
2·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	1·52	10	60	70
..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1·39	10	65	75
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·47	2	17	19
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1·16	19	23	42
1·41	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	1·87	12	60	72
1·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	·97	4	35	39
·93	...	...	.	...	..	...	1	1	·94	4	2	·72	19	23	42
	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
1·36	..	...	...	..	...	..	1	1	·66	40	14	1·19	76	288	364

CONSOLIDATED HALF-YEARLY RETURN of Immigrants under Indenture of
ending 31st Decem

No.	Plantation.	Immigrants under Indenture of Service									
		From Calcutta.		From Madras.		Chinese.		Africans.		Totals.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
											EAST
1	Bel Air	231	72	8	2	108	19	...	...	347	93
2	Turkeyen	114	33	5	1	34	...	9	4	162	38
3	Cuming's Lodge	180	60	5	2	...	...	4	1	189	63
4	Industry	143	55	9	3	11	1	...	...	163	59
5	Ogle	240	76	20	12	106	20	...	...	366	108
6	Goedverwagting	96	32	5	1	36	4	...	...	137	37
7	Better Hope...	} 206	85	34	12	116	25	...	...	356	122
8	Vryheid's Lust...										
9	Montrose	164	62	23	10	99	...	...	...	286	72
10	La Resouvenir...	145	44	33	11	33	1	7	...	218	56
11	Success	179	72	21	4	125	21	...	...	325	97
12	Chateau Margot	188	80	14	9	46	9	...	...	248	98
13	La Bonne Intention	89	31	37	7	25	1	...	...	151	39
14	Mon Repos	149	45	39	7	19	2	...	...	207	54
15	Good Hope	41	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	42	13
16	Lusignan	65	29	48	30	147	4	13	5	273	68
17	Annandale	90	44	41	33	64	5	...	...	195	82
18	Nonpareil...	122	50	2	...	64	2	...	...	188	52
19	Enterprise	159	45	2	...	45	4	...	...	206	49
20	Enmore	94	41	121	52	157	15	...	...	372	108
21	Cove and John	92	36	...	...	21	...	...	...	113	36
22	Belfield	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
23	Hope	142	51	18	5	...	...	1	...	161	56
24	Clonbrook...	152	30	32	14	...	...	...	...	184	44
25	Bee Hive	121	57	3	1	46	4	9	3	179	65
26	Greenfield...	100	26	44	20	41	5	5	...	190	51
	Totals ...	3,302	1,168	569	237	1,343	142	48	13	5,262	1,560
											MAHA
1	Spring Hall...	148	39	...	1	18	4	1	...	167	44
2	Good Hope	32	18	1	2	...	...	...	..	33	20
3	Helena	317	70	3	1	51	3	24	5	395	79
4	Supply and Belmont	40	18	...	...	...	...	...	..	40	18
5	La Bonne Mere	26	6	6	2	13	5	7	1	52	14
6	Melville	90	42	...	...	21	2	15	2	126	46
7	Cane Grove	108	38	5	...	48	9	3	3	164	50
8	Farm (Mahaicony)	58	15	91	31	...	...	26	4	175	50
	Totals ...	819	246	106	37	151	23	76	15	1,152	321
											PUBLIC
1	Alms House...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Georgetown Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
3	Leper Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
4	Orphan Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
5	Public Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
6	Inquests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Service, or residing on Plantations in the Colony of British Guiana, for the Half-year ber 1867,—continued.

Immigrants not under Indenture of Service.													
From Calcutta.		From Madras.		Chinese.		Africans.		West Indians.		Madeirans.		Totals.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
AN.													
on these estates.													
17	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	11
25	25	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25
28	31	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	33
4	4	...	...	...	...	19	8	...	...	...	...	23	12
7	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3
4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	9
102	88	...	...	6	3	19	8	...	...	...	...	127	99
ISLAND.													
20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5
NAAM.													
3	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
15	17	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17
5	2	..		.	...		..	..	...	...	...	5	2
29	28	1	.	...	...	22	9	..	...	2	1	54	38
7	4	..	.		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
29	7	..	..	2	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	31	7
28	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	28	9
on this estate.													
116	68	1	..	2	...	22	9	...	...	2	3	143	80
COAST.													
14	10	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	.	.	...	14	10
12	7	...	...	3	7	9	4	58	46	20	18	102	82
22	11	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	13
on this estate.													
8	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	2	13	11
6	2	2	...	...	.	6	4	15	10	...	...	29	16
on this estate.													
14	14	1	...	6	11	18	6	154	40	...	...	193	71
30	31	...	...	3	3	..	...	15	10	2	2	50	46
2	1	5	3	2	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	15	6
16	10	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16	10
8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
22	11	...	...	4	...		...	...	...	..	...	26	11
47	35	...	...	...	..	16	6	...	...	3	1	66	42
7	8	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8
25	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	29	11
...	...	...	..		...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
30	18	...	2			2	...	3	2	...	...	35	22
15	14	...	...	12	3	7	..	2	..	1	2	37	19
12	11	...	...	.	.	6	5	.	...	2	3	20	19
4	3	...	...	6	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	10	3
10	5			..		..		...	...	...	...	10	5
304	208	9	5	42	25	70	27	254	112	29	29	708	406

gese, cohabiting with a coolieman.

CONSOLIDATED HALF-YEARLY RETURN of Immigrants under Indenture of
ending 31st Decem

No.	Plantation.	Total number on each Plantation.		Number of Births.		Number of Deaths amongst the Immigrants from Calcutta.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst the Immigrants from Madras.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst Chinese Immigrants.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
	LEGU												
1	Retrieve										No immigrants		
2	Canefield												
3	Blenheim	120	50	...	2	2	2	2·31	...	...	...	...	...
4	Enterprise...	191	91	4	2	3	...	1·08	...	...	...	...	...
5	Maryville	191	95	1	4	15	3	6·38	...	...	...	1	...
6	Waterloo	81	38	...	...	4	...	4·26	...	...	...	...	...
7	Success	159	42	...	1	1	...	1· [illegible]	...	...	...	4	...
8	Henrietta	98	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9	Richmond Hill	101	35	2	2	1	...	·73	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals ...	941	377	9	11	26	5	2·69	...	...	...	6	...
	TIGER												
1	Hamburg and Sophienburg ..	157	44	2	1	...	1	·6	...	...	...	...	...
2	Hoff-Van-Holland	65	27	1	...	...	1	1·49	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals ...	222	17	3	1	...	2	·85	...	...	...	...	...
	WAKE												
1	Sans Souci	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
2	Belle Plaine	85	29	2	1	1	1	1·72	...	...	...	...	...
3	Friendship and Sarah	119	35	...	1	2	...	1·43	..	...	...	...	...
4	Bank Hall...	105	53	1	1	1	...	·87	...	...	...	...	...
5	Zeelandia	496	185	1	1	15	1	2·88	...	...	...	3	...
6	Moorfarm	242	92	...	5	2	...	·82	...	.	...	1	...
7	Caledonia	272	78	4	2	5	1	1·88	...	...	...	...	...
8	Palmyra										No Immigrants		
	Totals ...	1,326	475	8	11	26	3	1·93	...	...	...	4	...
	ARABISCE												
1	Devonshire Castle	244	85	3	2	2	...	1·6	...	..	...	...	...
2	Hampton Court	363	175	1	..	2	2	1·54	...	.	...	...	...
3	Windsor Castle	69	21	...	1	1	1	3·03	...		...	...	..
4	Sparta										No immigrants		
5	Coffee Grove	81	43	1	..	1	...	·89	...	..	...	..	...
6	La Belle Alliance	276	95	...	1	2	1	1·23	..		...	2	...
7	Henrietta										No immigrants		
8	Anna Regina	612	221	4	...	3	..	·61	1	..	1·33	...	...
9	Reliance	249	122	...	3	2	1	·96	...	.	.	...	..
10	Mainstay	85	18	...	...	..	.	...	1	..	3·12	..	.
11	Land of Plenty	320	112	1	2	2	1	·88	..	..	...	5	...
12	Columbia	173	33	[illegible]	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	2	.
13	Affiance	196	77	..	...	3	..	1·26	...		..	...	1
14	Taymouth Manor	212	88	2	1	3	..	1·08	..		...	...	...
15	Hoff-Van-Aurich	75	33	2	...	2	...	2·11	...	.	...	...	...
16	Cullen	205	72	...	..	6	2	2·92	...	.	..	.	...
17	Perseverance	218	45	2	1	...	..	...	...	.	..	1	...
18	Golden Fleece	257	145	2	3	12	8	4·99	...	..	...	...	...
19	Zorg	156	66	1	1	5	2	4·22	...	.	...	4	...
20	Johanna Cecilia	138	67	1	...	11	3	6·93	...	..	...	..	...
21	Aurora	203	64	1	.	8	1	4·76	...	.	..	4	...
22	Spring Garden	106	33	1	...	2	2	2·82	...	.	...	...	..
	Totals ...	4,238	1,615	22	15	67	24	2·02	2	..	1·28	19	1

Service, or residing on Plantations in the Colony of British Guiana, for the Half-year ber 1867,—continued.

TALITY.															
Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst the African Immigrants.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst the West Indian Immigrants.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst Madeiran Immigrants.		Rate per cent.	Total Number of Deaths on each Plantation.		General rate of Mortality per cent. on each Plantation.	Statement of complaints against Immigrants for breaches of the terms of Indenture adjudicated on during the half-year.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		Acquitted.	Convicted.	Total.
AN.															
on these estates.															
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2·3	7	12	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1·05	...	12	12
4·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	6·23	2	1	3
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3·25	1	1	2
4·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2·43	5	19	24
4·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·8	...	9	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·73	3	8	11
4·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	5	2·73	18	62	80
ISLAND.															
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·08	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·68	...	1	1
NAAM.															
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nil*	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1·72	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1·28	9	8	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·63	1	2	3
2·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	2·71	35	56	91
1·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	·89	7	12	19
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1·68	...	4	4
on this estate.															
1·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	3	1·8	52	82	134
COAST.															
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	·6	1	6	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	·74	7	18	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2·17	2	2	4
on this estate.															
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·8	...	...	...
2·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1·33	11	5	16
on this estate.															
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	·6	31	7	38
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	·8	7	5	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·96	5	2	7
·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1·82	24	15	39
2·78	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	·96	1	3	4
2·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1·44	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	·99	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1·82	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2·81	1	1	2
2·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·38	1	10	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	4·74	...	15	15
7·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	4·72	1	7	8
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	6·39	...	...	...
4·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	4·64	1	18	19
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2·	11	3	14
·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	25	1·89	109	119	228

CONSOLIDATED HALF-YEARLY RETURN of Immigrants under Indenture of
ending 31st Decem

No.	Plantation.	Immigrants under Indenture of Service									
		From Calcutta.		From Madras.		Chinese.		Africans.		Totals.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	PUBLIC										
1	Capoey Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Penal Settlement, Massaruni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Inquests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	WEST										
1	Bath	200	88	34	25	57	...	...	...	291	113
2	Hope and Experiment	200	87	21	4	87	11	...	...	308	102
3	Woodley Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	22	3
4	Cotton Tree	45	10	...	...	18	5	3	...	66	15
5	Blairmont	132	32	21	8	12	2	...	...	165	42
	Totals ...	577	217	76	37	174	18	25	3	852	275
	EAST										
1	Mara	130	38	2	1	47	...	...	1	179	40
2	Ma Retraite	95	50	4	2	32	2	5	1	136	55
3	Friends	130	57	2	...	51	2	...	...	183	59
4	Everton	287	96	3	1	26	4	9	...	325	101
5	Providence	115	32	27	9	77	19	19	1	238	61
	Totals ...	757	273	38	13	233	27	33	3	1,061	316
	CANJE										
1	Smythfield	111	32	2	1	90	17	12	4	215	54
2	Lochaber	140	52	8	2	...	...	9	...	157	54
3	Goldstone Hall	238	108	2	...	3	...	...	...	243	108
4	Adelphi	177	101	...	...	25	4	...	...	202	105
5	Reliance ... ... }	216	100	1	4	...	...	6	4	223	108
6	Rose Hall ... ... }										
7	Canefield	170	43	5	2	45	16	...	...	220	61
	Totals ...	1,052	436	18	9	163	37	27	8	1,260	490
	EAST										
1	Smithson's Place	41	16	8	1	17	...	...	...	66	17

Service, or residing on Plantations in the Colony of British Guiana, for the Half-year ber 1867,—continued.

Immigrants not under Indenture of Service													
From Calcutta.		From Madras.		Chinese.		Africans.		West Indians.		Madeirans.		Totals.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
INSTITUTIONS.													
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COAST.													
24	4	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	8
37	6	8	4	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	3
45	12	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	12
107	22	9	5	41	7	...	...	2	3	...	...	159	37
BANK.													
12	9	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11
12	4	.	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	6
4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
16	5	.	...	6	...	8	.	1	...	...	...	31	5
26	12	4	5	10	11	22	14	...	...	...	...	62	42
70	30	6	7	29	14	30	14	1	...	...	...	136	65
CREEK.													
21	11	...	1	2	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	27	15
24	17	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	24	17
41	25		...	3	5	4	2	3	1	1	2	52	35
26	31	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	26	31
12	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11
50	30	..	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	33
174	124	..	1	7	10	4	2	7	3	1	2	193	142
COAST.													
8	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14

CONSOLIDATED HALF-YEARLY RETURN of Immigrants under Indenture of
ending 31st Decem

No.	Plantation.	Total number on each Plantation.		Number of Births.		Number of Deaths amongst the Immigrants from Calcutta.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst the Immigrants from Madras.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst Chinese Immigrants.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
	PUBLIC												
1	Capoey Jail	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
2	Penal Settlement, Massaruni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
3	Inquests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	WEST												
1	Bath	316	121	1	2	5	...	1·56	2	.	3·17	..	...
2	Hope and Experiment	367	116	3	1	15	3	5·17	2	...	5·13	3	...
3	Woodley Park	22	3	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
4	Cotton Tree	69	18	...	...	5	2	11·11	...	...	...	...	...
5	Blairmont	237	54	...	...	1	2	1·34	1	..	3·33	...	...
	Totals ...	1,011	312	4	3	26	7	3·45	5	...	3·79	3	...
	EAST												
1	Mara	195	51	...	...	7	1	4·06	...	...	...	...	.
2	Ma Retraite	157	61	.	...	4	2	3·59		...	..	2	.
3	Friends	189	60	2	3	6	2	4·02	.	...	...	1	...
4	Everton	356	106	...	..	6	1	1·7	...			2	
5	Providence	300	103	2	...	5	...	2·63	...	1	2·18	2	..
	Totals ...	1,197	381	4	3	28	6	2·92	.	1	1·54	7	..
	CANJE												
1	Smythfield	242	69	1	3	5		2·78	...	..	.	2	.
2	Lochaber	181	71	1	2		2	·85					
3	Goldstone Hall	295	143	1	..	7	6	3·06	.	1	33·33		.
4	Adelphi	228	136	.	1	10	2	3·46	...		...		...
5	Reliance	} 235	119	1	2	3	..	·88	.		..	..	.
6	Rose Hall...												
7	Canefield	272	94	1	1	2	.	·68		.	.	1	1
	Totals	1,453	632	5	9	27	10	2·08		1	3·45	3	1
	EAST												
1	Smithson's Place	77	21	..	..	9	..	11·69	1	.	7·69	2	

* Return of convictions only

Service, or residing on Plantations in the Colony of British Guiana, for the Half-year ber 1867,—continued.

TALITY.

Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst the African Immigrants.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst the West Indian Immigrants.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst Madeiran Immigrants.		Rate per cent.	Total number of Deaths on each Plantation.		General rate of Mortality per cent. on each Plantation.	Statement of complaints against Immigrants for breaches of the terms of Indenture adjudicated on during the half-year.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		Acquitted.	Convicted.	Total.
INSTITUTIONS.															
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...
..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	.	...	...	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...
COAST.															
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1·58	4	18	22
2·52	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	4·55	4	18	22
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..		...	..	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7·45	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1·36	...	...	..
1·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	7	3·01	8	36	44
BANK.															
..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	3·15	.	1	1
4·35	1	...	14·29	...	...	..	...	...	...	7	2	3·96		2	2
1·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	3·49	...	13	13
5·26		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1·91	9	27	36
1·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1·95	1	9	10
1·23	1	...	1·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	7	2·65	10	52	62
CREEK.															
1·79	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7		2·2	3	11	14
	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	2	·79	2	7	9
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	7	7	3·1	..	5	5
.		...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	10	2	3·19	..	10	10
	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	3	...	·84	...	.	
2·94		.	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	3	1	1·08	4	7	11
1·81	.	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	30	12	1·93	9*	40	49
COAST.															
10·	..	..	...	..	...		...	...	..	12		10·91	2	3	5

CONSOLIDATED HALF-YEARLY RETURN of Immigrants under Indenture of
ending 31st Decem

No.	Plantation.	Immigrants under Indenture of Service									
		From Calcutta.		From Madras.		Chinese.		Africans.		Totals.	
		M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	CORENTYNE										
1	Albion	224	67	115	54	44	8	...	...	383	129
2	Port Mourant	249	73	44	24	62	12	...	...	355	109
3	Eliza and Mary	171	65	1	5	57	9	..	...	229	79
4	Skeldon	170	55	6	5	139	69	13	4	328	133
	Totals ...	814	260	166	88	302	98	13	4	1,295	450
	PUBLIC										
1	New-Amsterdam Jail	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Lunatic Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Public Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Inquests	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

Service, or residing on Plantations in the Colony of British Guiana, for the Half-year ber 1867,—continued.

Immigrants not under Indenture of Service													
From Calcutta.		From Madras.		Chinese.		Africans.		West Indians.		Madeirans.		Totals.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COAST.													
71	53	87	81	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	137
34	36	26	12	...	...	30	26	17	4	6	3	113	81
46	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	14
20	14	10	6	7	5	...	...	...	...	26	12	63	37
171	117	123	99	12	8	30	26	17	4	32	15	385	269
INSTITUTIONS.													
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

CONSOLIDATED HALF-YEARLY RETURN of Immigrants under Indenture of
ending 31st Decem-

No.	Plantation.	Total number on each Plantation.		Number of Births.		Number of Deaths amongst the Immigrants from Calcutta.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst the Immigrants from Madras.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst Chinese Immigrants.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
	CORENTYNE												
1	Albion	546	266	4	8	3	1	·95	3	2	1·46	1	...
2	Port Mourant	468	190	5	3	1	1	·51	2	...	1·85	1	..
3	Eliza and Mary	275	93	2	3	6	2	2·63	...	...	...	...	...
4	Skeldon	391	170	4	1	6	...	2·26	...	...	...	4	...
	Totals ...	1,680	719	15	15	16	4	1·45	5	2	1·45	6	...
	PUBLIC												
1	New-Amsterdam Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
2	Lunatic Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Public Hospital	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4	Inquests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

Service, or residing on Plantations in the Colony of British Guiana, for the Half-year ber 1867,—continued.

TALITY.															
Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst the African Immigrants.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst the West Indian Immigrants.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst Madeiran Immigrants.		Rate per cent.	Total number of Deaths on each Plantation.		General rate of Mortality per cent. on each Plantation.	Statement of complaints against Immigrants for breaches of the terms of Indenture adjudicated on during the half-year		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		Acquitted.	Convicted.	Total.
COAST.															
1·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	1·23	43	78	121
1·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	·75	2	17	19
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2·13	1	7	8
1·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1·75	...	5	5
1·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	6	1·35	46	107	153
INSTITUTIONS.															
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT OF CONSOLIDATED HALF-YEARLY RETURN of Immigrants under Inden
ending 31st Decem

No	District or County.	Immigrants under Indenture of Service									
		From Calcutta.		From Madras.		Chinese.		Africans.		Totals.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	DEME										
1	West Coast	3,429	1,314	191	119	963	136	86	14	4,669	1,583
2	West Bank	1,283	471	16	13	348	29	35	4	1,687	517
3	East Bank	1,684	678	211	65	897	123	7	2	2,799	868
4	East Coast	3,302	1,168	569	237	1,343	142	48	13	5,262	1,560
5	Mahaica and Mahaicony.....	819	246	106	37	151	23	76	15	1,152	321
6	Public Establishments... ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
	Totals ...	10,522	3,877	1,093	471	3,702	453	252	48	15,569	4,849
	ESSE										
1	Leguan	673	258	1	1	117	16	23	3	814	278
2	Wakenaam	957	330	18	9	185	48	23	8	1,183	395
3	Tiger Island	155	53	...	...	42	7	5	6	202	66
4	Arabisce Coast	2,827	1,081	102	38	574	81	27	9	1,209	1,209
5	Public Establishments	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
	Totals ...	4,612	1,722	121	48	918	152	78	26	5,729	1,948
	BER										
1	West Coast	577	217	76	37	174	18	25	3	852	275
2	East Bank	757	273	38	13	233	27	33	3	1,061	316
3	Canje Creek	1,052	436	18	9	163	37	27	8	1,260	490
4	East Coast	41	16	8	1	17	...	..	...	66	17
5	Corentyne Coast	814	260	166	88	302	98	13	4	1,295	450
6	Public Establishments	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..
	Totals ...	3,241	1,202	306	148	889	180	98	18	4,534	1,548
1	Demerara	10,522	3,877	1,093	471	3,702	453	252	48	15,569	4,849
2	Essequibo...	4,612	1,722	121	48	918	152	78	26	5,729	1,948
3	Berbice...	3,241	1,202	306	148	889	180	98	18	4,534	1,548
	Totals ...	18,375	6,801	1,520	667	5,509	785	428	92	25,832	8,345

ture of Service, or residing on Plantations in the Colony of British Guiana, for the Half-year ber 1867,—continued

Immigrants not under Indenture of Service													
From Calcutta.		From Madras.		Chinese.		Africans.		West Indians.		Madeirans.		Totals.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
RARA.													
351	177	43	41	47	98	59	21	70	41	54	52	624	430
168	74	5	5	7	26	14	9	10	4	54	61	258	179
142	92	24	23	37	34	22	7	86	64	151	151	462	371
310	195	59	60	66	45	184	78	258	169	168	153	1,045	700
95	59	16	17	29	10	74	26	19	10	...	3	233	125
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
1,066	597	147	146	186	213	353	141	443	288	427	420	2,622	1,805
QUIBO.													
102	88	...	...	6	3	19	8	...	...	...	...	127	99
116	68	1	...	2	...	22	9	...	...	2	3	143	80
20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5
304	208	9	5	42	25	70	27	254	112	29	29	708	406
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
542	369	10	5	50	28	111	44	254	112	31	32	998	590
BICE.													
107	22	9	5	41	7	...	...	2	3	...	...	159	37
70	30	6	7	29	14	30	14	1	...	...	...	136	65
174	124	...	1	7	10	4	2	7	3	1	2	193	142
8	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4
171	117	123	99	12	8	30	26	17	4	32	15	385	269
.. ..	.. ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
530	296	140	113	90	39	64	42	27	10	33	17	884	517
1,066	597	147	146	186	213	353	141	443	288	427	420	2,622	1,805
542	369	10	5	50	28	111	44	254	112	31	32	998	590
530	296	140	113	90	39	64	42	27	10	33	17	884	517
2,138	1,262	297	264	326	280	528	227	724	410	491	469	4,504	2,912

ABSTRACT OF CONSOLIDATED HALF-YEARLY RETURN of Immigrants under Inden
ending 31st Decem

No.	District or County.	Total number on each Plantation.		Number of Births.		Number of Deaths amongst the Immigrants from Calcutta.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst the Immigrants from Madras.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst Chinese Immigrants.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
	DEME												
1	West Coast	5,293	2,013	33	22	99	25	2·3	7	5	2·95	37	2
2	West Bank	1,945	696	13	4	28	14	2·06	...	...	...	10	..
3	East Bank	3,261	1,239	13	17	22	10	1·22	4	1	1·52	13	2
4	East Coast	6,307	2,260	33	21	63	18	1·6	13	5	1·91	36	2
5	Mahaica and Mahaicony ...	1,385	446	13	3	19	5	1·93	1	...	·56	3	.
6	Public Establishments	...	...	...	...	29	3	...	7	...	...	11	1
	Totals ...	18,191	6,654	105	67	260	75	2·04	32	11	2·26	110	7
	ESSE												
1	Leguan	941	377	9	11	26	5	2·69	...	...	...	6	...
2	Wakenaam	1,326	475	8	11	26	3	1·93	...	...	...	4	...
3	Tiger Island	222	71	3	1	...	2	·85	...	...	...	...	...
4	Arabisce Coast	4,238	1,615	22	15	67	24	2·02	2	...	1·28	19	1
5	Public Establishments... ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	.
	Totals ...	6,727	2,538	42	38	120	34	2·08	2	...	1·08	31	1
	BER												
1	West Coast	1,011	312	4	3	26	7	3·45	5	...	3·79	3	..
2	East Bank	1,197	381	4	3	28	6	2·92	...	1	1·54	7	..
3	Canje Creek	1,453	632	5	9	27	10	2·08	..	1	3·45	3	1
4	East Coast	77	21	..	...	9	..	11·69	1	...	7·69	2	...
5	Corentyne Coast	1,680	719	15	15	16	4	1·45	5	2	1·45	6	..
6	Public Establishments	...	...	...	...	9	...	..	...	...	...	1	1
	Totals ...	5,418	2,065	28	30	115	27	2·62	11	4	2·08	22	2
1	Demerara	18,191	6,654	105	67	260	75	2·04	32	11	2·26	110	7
2	Essequibo	6,727	2,538	42	38	120	34	2·08	2	...	1·08	31	1
3	Berbice	5,418	2,065	28	30	115	27	2·62	11	4	2·08	22	2
	Totals ...	30,336	11,257	175	135	495	136	2·16	45	15	2·14	163	10

Rate per cent. of acquittals and convictions respectively

Demerara	Acquittals	2·25
Essequibo	„	2·33
Berbice	„	1·23
Throughout the Colony	„	2·09

Examined,

H. P. HOUGHTON,
Junior Sub-Immigration Agent,
Friday, 1st May 1868.

Enclosed in No. 422,

ture of Service, or residing on Plantations in the Colony of British Guiana, for the Half-year ber 1867,—continued.

TALITY.															
Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst the African Immigrants.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst the West Indian Immigrants.		Rate per cent.	Number of Deaths amongst Madeiran Immigrants.		Rate per cent.	Total Number of Deaths on each Plantation.		General rate of Mortality per cent. on each Plantation.	Statement of complaints against Immigrants for breaches of the terms of Indenture adjudicated on during the half-year.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		Acquitted.	Convicted.	Total.
RARA.															
3·04	3	...	1·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	32	2·38	80	225	305
2 38	2	...	3·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	14	2·	88	173	261
1·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	·66	40	14	1·19	76	288	364
2·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	25	1·57	190	261	451
9	1	...	·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	5	1·56	25	39	64
1·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	4	...	...	...	...
2·5	6	...	·75	...	...	...	1	1	·24	409	94	1·98	459	986	1,445
QUIBO.															
4·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	5	2·73	18	62	80
1·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	1·8	52	82	134
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	·68	...	1	1
·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	25	1 89	109	119	228
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.	.
2·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	35	1·98	179	264	443
BICE.															
1·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	7	3·01	8	36	44
2·26	1	...	1·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	7	2·65	10	52	62
1·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	12	1·93	9	40	49
10·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	10·91	46	107	153
1·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	6	1·35	2	3	5
.	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...
1·09	1	...	·45	...	...	...	...	.	...	149	33	2·37	75	238	313
2·5	6	...	·75	...	...	...	1	1	·24	409	94	1·98	459	986	1,445
2·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	35	1·98	179	264	443
1·09	1	...	·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	33	2·37	75	238	313
2·45	7	...	·55	...	...	...	1	1	·21	711	162	2·05	713	1,488	2,201

amongst immigrants under Indenture during the Half-year :—

Convictions 4·83
" 3·43
" 3·9
" 4·35

JAMES CROSBY,
Immigration Agent General,
Saturday, 2nd May 1868.

Saturday, 2nd May 1868.

From Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart., to the Under Secretary of State for India,—dated 25th June 1868.

I am directed by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council, a copy of a despatch* from the Governor of British Guiana, enclosing the half-yearly report† on Indian immigrants, together with a copy of the observations‡ furnished by the Emigration Commissioners on that report.

* No. 63, dated 4th May 1868.

† Enclosure in original. (To be returned).

‡ Dated 13th June 1868.

P. S.—I am to request that the original enclosures to the Governor's despatch may be returned to this Department.

From Governor F. HINCKS, to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,—No. 63, dated 4th May 1868.

I have the honor to transmit to your Grace the half-yearly report* of the Immigration Agent General up to 31st December last, together with four accompanying returns, which will, I hope, afford the Emigration Commissioners more ample information regarding the immigrants than it has heretofore been found practicable to give. I am not aware that it is necessary for me to add anything to Mr. Crosby's report on the subjects on which he has treated, but I may communicate some interesting information gathered from another report of Mr. Crosby's, made on the same day in pursuance of Ordinance 4th of 1864, which requires him to furnish a statistical return of the immigrants dealt with by the Sub-Agents during their half-yearly visits. It appears from this report that, during the half-year ending 31st December 1867, 1,970 immigrants, who had completed their industrial residence, voluntarily entered into fresh indentures for five years, receiving the usual bounty of $50 each in cash, and that of this number, 348 were entitled to back passages. This affords strong evidence that the laborers are, on the whole, fairly treated on the estates. I shall conclude this despatch with an extract from the report of Mr. Crosby to which I have referred.

* Mr. Crosby to Government Secretary, 2nd March 1868. Four enclosures.

"The relations between the employers of labour and the immigrants are better understood, and their labour is more continuously carried on than heretofore, and there are few complaints in respect to the non-payment of wages. Such complaints, however, are seldom made to the Stipendiary Justices of the Peace, and on any complaints being made to this Department, or either personally or by memorial to the Governor, and referred to the Immigration Agent General, they are investigated by a member of this Department on the estate to which the complainants are indentured, and in some such case during the half-year, it has been found, with few exceptions, not only that the immigrants have been paid at the same rate of wages as the creole labourers, but in every instance in which there has been reason to disapprove of any matter, it has been at once discontinued. There can be no doubt the physical condition of the immigrant improves, if industrious, the longer they remain in the Colony, and at the same time, their tone of feeling and their intelligence are improved and strengthened."

From T. W. C. MURDOCH, Esq., Secy., Emigration Board, to Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart.,—dated 13th June 1868.

I have to acknowledge your letter of 2nd instant, with a despatch* from the Governor of British Guiana, enclosing the report† of the Immigration Agent of that Colony for the half-year ending 31st December last.

* No. 63, dated 4th May.

† Dated 2nd May.

2. From the returns annexed to Mr. Crosby's report, it appears that the number of immigrants on estates on 31st December 1867 was—

Males.	Females.	Total.
30,336	11,257	41,593

of whom there were under indenture—

Males.	Females.	Total.
25,832	8,345	34,177

not under indenture—

Males.	Females.	Total.
4,504	2,912	7,416

The number of deaths among these immigrants during the half-year was 873, equal to a mortality of 2·03 per cent. The most unhealthy district, contrary to what has been the case in former years, was Berbice, where the mortality was at the rate of 2·37 per cent. The rate in Demerara and Essequibo was the same, viz., 1·98 per cent. Of 128 estates to which the

returns refer, 105 had a mortality of less than 3 per cent., and 23, a mortality exceeding that rate. Four estates are described as exceptionally bad, and requiring a special investigation, and two of these estates, viz., Maryville and Cotton Tree, appear on previous occasions to have had a large percentage of deaths. If, on the proposed investigation, it should appear that the mortality is attributable to unhealthiness of the locality or neglect of the manager, the Governor will no doubt see the necessity of not assigning additional immigrants to these estates, even if it is not necessary to remove those actually there. In each case the mortality was almost entirely among immigrants received in the course of the year.

3. There were, during the six months, 2,201 complaints against immigrants for breaches of their indentures. In 1,488 cases convictions were obtained, and in 713 the accused were acquitted.

4. Upon the whole, the report may be considered as satisfactory. The mortality, though greater than in most of the other West Indian Colonies, is less than it has been in previous years in British Guiana. The people appear to be working well, and the number of unindentured immigrants on estates is considerable. There is nothing to require the interference of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, unless His Grace think it right to notice the mortality on the Maryville and Cotton Tree Estates to which I have referred.

From JAMES CROSBY, Esq., to the Hon'ble J. R. UOLLEGAIR, Government Secretary,—No. 422, dated 2nd May 1868.

I have the honor to forward to you in duplicate, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and for transmission to the Right Hon'ble His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, "the consolidated half-yearly return of immigrants under indenture of service or residing on plantations in the Colony of British Guiana for the half-year ending 31st December 1867," together with four enclosures, each also in duplicate. And in this return, columns are, for the first time, added in manuscript, being a "statement of complaints against immigrants for breaches of the terms of indenture, adjudicated on during the half-year ending 31st December 1867, showing the number of acquittals and the number of convictions among the resident immigrant population on each estate." And at the end of the return the percentage of acquittals and the percentage of convictions in respect to such immigrant population under indenture in each county and throughout the Colony. This return, for the convenience of reference, is marked No. 1.

2. Also "a return showing the rates of mortality amongst the immigrants under indenture of service or residing on plantations in the Colony of British Guiana for the half-year ending 31st December 1867, the plantations being arranged and classified according to such rates." This return for the like purpose is marked No. 2.

3. Also "an analysis of the mortality which has taken place during the half-year ending 31st December 1867 on those plantations on which such mortality has been described as 'very bad,' or as 'exceptional requiring investigation.'" This analysis is marked No. 3.

4. Also "a statement exhibiting the rates of mortality amongst the immigrants in the several districts in the Colony of British Guiana for the half-year ending 31st December 1867 in comparison with the average of the rates of mortality for the ten preceding half-years, commencing 1st July 1862." This statement is also marked No. 4.

5. I have, in the return marked No. 1, as hitherto now for some years past, enumerated the estates in the geographical order of their position in the several divisions of the three several counties in the Colony, being the order in which the half-yearly official visits are made; and I have in that manner shown the number of each description of immigrants on each estate, the total number of immigrants on each estate under indenture, the total number of immigrants on each estate not under indenture, and the total number of immigrants on each estate made up of those under and not under indenture; the mortality among each description of immigrants and the percentage of such mortality, and the total mortality of the immigrants and the percentage of such mortality on each estate, as well as the number of births, and a statement, in manuscript hereinbefore described, showing the complaints made in respect to the immigrants under indenture on each estate for breaches of the terms of indenture, and the number of acquittals and convictions arising out of such complaints. As soon, however, as I have the means, by more comprehensive returns made to me than at present, I hope fully to comply with the suggestions of Mr. Murdoch, contained in his communication to Sir Frederic Rogers, dated 30th May 1867, by making a return of "the number of complaints by or against immigrants" in a separate and distinct half-yearly return, and which has been delayed by me until the Ordinance No. 9, 1868, had come into operation. I have also, in an abstract on the last page of the return, shown the number of each description of immigrants in each division of each county, the total number of immigrants in each division of each county under indenture, the total number of immigrants in each division of each county not under indenture, and the total number of immigrants in each division of each county made up of those under and not under indenture, the mortality among each description of immigrants and the percentage of such mortality in each division in each county, and the total mortality of the immigrants and the percentage of such mortality in each division of each county, as well as the number of births; and so also in respect to each county, and in respect to the whole Colony. There

were located on estates in the Colony on the 31st December 1867 immigrants under indenture 25,832 males, 8,345 females, making a total of 34,177 immigrants, and immigrants not under indenture 4,504 males, 2,912 females, making a total of 7,416 immigrants, making a grand total of 41,593 immigrants under the supervision and control of the Immigration Department. The mortality in each of the counties of Demerara and Essequibo has been 1·98 per cent., in Berbice 2·37 per cent., and throughout the Colony 2·05 per cent. The number of complaints against immigrants under indenture for breaches of the terms of indenture have been 2,201, or 6·44 per cent., the acquittals being at the rate of 2·09 per cent., and the convictions at the rate of 4·35 per cent. on such population.

6. In the return marked No. 2, there is a classification of the estates throughout the Colony, showing the number of immigrants located on each estate, the number of deaths and the percentage of such mortality. The classification consists of seven separate divisions, and at once shows the graduated rate of mortality, and that only ten estates have been classed as either "very bad," or "exceptional" out of the 128 estates on which immigrants are located; and in the comparison between the mortality in respect to the seven separate divisions of the first and the second half-years of 1867, an improvement will be observed in the second half-year. Special visits by the Inspector General of Estates' Hospitals and special reports have been required and made either by him, or by the medical practitoners of those ten estates to account for such excess of mortality, and every care has been and will be taken to secure the greatest comfort to the immigrants, and rigid medical supervision and attendance; and of the dietary and prescriptions of the medical attendant being faithfully observed and administered, and generally a cautious supervision by this department, particularly in respect to the acclimatization of immigrants on their first introduction, so as to check at once any non-compliance with the suggestions of the Medical Inspector of Estates' Hospitale, or the directions of the medical attendant.

7. In the return marked No. 3 is shown the mortality which has taken place during the half-year to which the return marked No. 1 relates on the ten estates which have been classed as either "very bad" or "exceptional," as contrasted with the three half-years immediately preceding the half-year ending 31st December 1867; and from this return three important facts appear to be disclosed, namely, it does not, in any instance, appear that the mortality on these ten estates has been continuously in any one of them in excess of a fair average mortality; that in only one instance, namely, the Wales' Estate, that the mortality in any one of the preceding half-years exceeded the mortality of the half-year ending the 31st December 1867, and that, except in the cases of the Nouvelle Flandres' Estate, and the Wales' Estate, it is evident the great excess of mortality has been among the immigrants during the first year of their introduction into the Colony. It appears, therefore, of the highest importance every care should be taken of the immigrants on their introduction, and it is hoped the permissive enactment of Ordinance No. 9, 1868, Section 10, will be taken advantage of by the proprietors of estates; and that the immigration to the Colony may be so arranged in Calcutta and in China, if the immigration from China should be renewed, as to cause the emigrants to be despatched from those countries early in the season, and allotted and distributed to the estates in the Colony not later than the 1st May in each year.

8. In the return marked No. 4, there is, first, a comparison between the mortality among the immigrants in the different counties in the Colony in the half-year ending 31st December 1867, and the average of the mortality among the immigrants in the different counties in the Colony during the ten half-years immediately preceding the half-year ending 31st December 1867, in which it appears there has been a considerable improvement in the sanitary condition of the immigrants located in the county of Demerara, while in the counties of Essequibo and Berbice, there has been to a small extent a contrary result. In respect to the different divisions of each county in the county of Demerara, there has been throughout considerable improvement; in the county of Essequibo there have been two divisions in which there has been very considerable improvement; and in the two other divisions, a different result arising from those exceptionable cases concerning which special visits and reports have been made; and in the county of Berbice, there have been three divisions in which there has been considerable improvement, and in the two other divisions a very different result.

9. In the county of Demerara, it will be observed the greatest mortality during the half-year has taken place on the estates situate on the west coast, being 2·38 per cent., and the least mortality for the same period on the estates situate on the east bank, Demerara river, being 1·19 per cent. In the county of Essequibo, the greatest mortality during the half-year has taken place on the estates situate in Leguan, being 2·73 per cent., and the least mortality for the same period on estates situate on the Tiger Island, being only ·68 per cent. In the county of Berbice, the greatest mortality during the half-year has taken place on the estates situate on the east coast, being 10·91 per cent., and the least mortality for the same period on estates situate on the Corentyne coast being 1·35 per cent. The average mortality throughout the three counties has been as follows:—In Demerara 1·98 per cent., in Essequibo 1·98 per cent., and in Berbice 2·37 per cent., and throughout the Colony 2·05 per cent. The greatest mortality throughout the Colony has been among the Chinese immigrants, being 2·45 per cent., among the Indian immigrants from Calcutta 2·16 per cent., among those from Madras 2·14 per cent., among the Africans only ·55 per cent., and among the Madeirans only ·21 per cent. There does not appear to have been any deaths among the immigrants from Barbados and other West Indian Colonies.

10. The condition of the immigrants, so far as relates to their sanitary improvements which are continually taking place in almost every successive visit of the Medical Inspector of Estates' Hospitals will, I hope, at no very distant period increase the comforts and decrease the mortality of immigrants on estates to a minimum, so as to establish the immigration system of the Colony on a most satisfactory and permanent basis. And in order to secure this result by every possible means whenever the mortality has been excessive, or the recommendations made by the Medical Inspector of Estates' Hospitals have not been attended to in respect either to the construction of such hospitals, or in respect to their appliances, no allotments of immigrants on introduction are made to such estates, or bounty paid to any immigrants desirous of being indentured for another term of five years' service until such mortality has been satisfactorily accounted for, or such recommendations carefully carried out.

11. I have, notwithstanding the report of Mr. Murdoch, dated the 27th March 1866, to Sir Frederic Rogers, enclosed in the communication to me from the Acting Government Secretary, No. 569, dated 9th May 1866, forwarded the return marked No. 1, since the form being printed gives but little additional trouble to the Immigration Department, and conveys in a much more satisfactory manner than could be done without it that information which it is quite evident Mr. Murdoch requires, as expressed in the very report to which I have alluded, as well as in a subsequent report by Mr. Murdoch, dated 22nd May 1866.

No. 2.

RETURN showing the Rates of Mortality amongst the immigrants under indenture of service, or residing, on Plantations in the Colony of British Guiana, for the half-year ending 31st December 1867—the Plantations being arranged and classified according to such rates.

Name of Plantation.	Name of District.	Number of resident Immigrants.	Number of Deaths during half-year ending 31st December 1867.	Rate of Mortality per centum.	REMARKS.
	Excellent—no deaths.				
Cuming's Lodge	East Coast, Demerara ...	281	*Nil*	*Nil*	
La Penitence	„ Bank „	177	„	„	
La Bonne Mere	„ Coast „	71	„	„	
Supply and Belmont	Mahaica „	58	„	„	
Good Hope	„ „	53	„	„	
Kleyn Pouderoyen	West Bank „	37	„	„	
Woodley Park	„ Coast, Berbice	25	„	„	
Glasgow	„ Bank, Demerara ...	17	„	„	
Sans Souci	Wakenaam, Essequibo ...	10	„	„	
Belfield	East Coast, Demerara ..	4	„	„	
	Very good—not exceeding one per cent.				
Perseverance	Arabisce Coast, Essequibo ...	263	1	·38	
Herstelling	East Bank, Demerara ...	212	1	·47	
Hamburg and Soprienburg ...	Tiger Island, Essequibo ...	201	1	·5	
Anna Regina	Arabisce Coast, „	833	5	·6	
Devonshire Castle	„ „	329	2	·6	
Bank Hall	Leguan, „	158	1	·63	
Ruimveld	East Bank, Demerara ...	826	6	·72	
La Bonne Intention	East Coast „	275	2	·72	
Richmond Hill	Leguan, Essequibo	136	1	·73	
Hampton Court	Arabisce Coast, Essequibo ...	538	4	·74	
Port Mourant	Corentyne Coast, Berbice ...	658	5	·75	
Farm	Mahaicony, Demerara ...	266	2	·75	
Vive La Force	West Bank „	132	1	·75	
Tuschende Vrienden	West Coast „	261	2	·76	
Ogle	East Coast „	636	5	·78	
Lochaber	Canje Creek, Berbice ...	252	2	·79	
Reliance	Arabisce Coast, Essequibo ...	371	3	·8	
Coffee Grove	„ „	124	1	·8	Equal.
Henrietta	Leguan „	124	1	·8	
Turkeyen	East Coast, Demerara ...	360	3	·83	
Rose Hall	Canje Creek, Berbice	354	3	·84	
Moorfarm	Wakenaam, Essequibo ...	334	3	·89	
Belair	East Coast, Demerara ...	544	5	·91	
Chateau Margot	„ „	534	5	·93	
Columbia	Arabisce Coast, Essequibo ...	206	2	·96	
Mainstay	„ „	103	1	·96	
Houston	East Bank, Demerara ...	513	5	·97	
Taymouth Manor	Arabisce Coast, Essequibo ...	300	3	·99	
Clonbrook	East Coast, Demerara ...	299	3	·99	
	Good—over one per cent. and not exceeding two per cent.				
Mon Repos	East Coast, Demerara ...	283	3	1·05	
Enterprise	Leguan, Essequibo	282	3	1·05	
Canefield	Canje Creek, Berbice	366	4	1·08	
Hoff-Van-Holland	Tiger Island, Essequibo ...	92	1	1·08	
Vreed-en-Hoop	West Bank, Demerara ...	453	4	1·12	
Providence	East Bank „	598	7	1·16	
Albion	Corentyne Coast, Berbice ...	812	10	1·23	
Industry	East Coast, Demerara ...	240	3	1·23	
Schoon Ord	West Bank „	550	7	1·26	
Friendship and Sarah ...	Wakenaam, Essequibo ...	154	2	1·28	
Success	East Coast, Demerara ...	445	6	1·33	
La Belle Alliance	Arabisce Coast, Essequibo ...	371	5	1·33	
Blairmont	West Coast, Berbice	291	4	1·36	
De Willem	„ Demerara ...	145	2	1·36	
Farm	East Bank „	640	9	1·39	
Zeeburg	West Coast „	141	2	1· 4	
Affiance	Arabisce Coast, Essequibo ...	273	4	1·44	
La Resouvenir	East Coast, Demerara ...	406	6	1.46	
Great Diamond	East Bank „	905	14	1·52	
Philadelphia	West Coast „	127	2	1·55	
Vriesland	West Bank „	250	4	1·57	
Bath	West Coast, Berbice	437	7	1·58	

Name of Plantation.	Name of District.	Number of resident Immigrants.	Number of Deaths during half-year ending 31st December 1867.	Rate of Mortality per centum.	REMARKS.
Good—over one per cent. and not exceeding two per cent.,—continued.					
La Jalousie	West Coast, Demerara ...	364	6	1·62	
Nonpareil	East Coast „	242	4	1·63	
Montrose	„ „	467	8	1·68	
Caladonia	Wakenaam, Essequibo ...	350	6	1·68	
Helena	Mahaica, Demerara	632	11	1·72	
Belle Plaine	Wakenaam, Essequibo ...	114	2	1·72	
Skeldon	Corentyne Coast, Berbice ...	561	10	1·75	
Leonora	West Coast, Demerara ...	972	18	1·82	
Land of Plenty...	Arabisce Coast, Essequibo ...	432	8	1·82	
Hoff Van Aurich	„ „	108	2	1·82	
Melville	Mahaica, Demerara	215	4	1·83	
Peter's Hall	East Bank „	629	12	1·87	
Everton	„ Berbice	462	9	1·91	
Enterprise	East Coast, Demerara... ...	255	5	1·92	
Providence	„ Berbice	403	8	1·95	
Nismes	West Coast, Demerara ...	251	5	1·95	
Enmore	East Coast „	598	12	1·97	
Bee Hive	„ „	297	6	1·98	
Met-en-Meerzorg	West Coast „	440	9	2·	
Spring Garden	Arabisce Coast, Essequibo ...	139	4	2·	
Fair—over two per cent. and not exceeding three per cent.					
Better Hope and Vryheid's Lus	East Coast, Demerara ...	534	11	2·02	
Hope	„ „	379	8	2·07	
Belle Vue	West Bank „	188	4	2·08	
Eliza and Mary	Corentyne Coast, Berbice ...	368	8	2·13	
Haarlem...	West Coast, Demerara ...	506	11	2·13	
Zeelugt	„ „	275	6	2·14	
Hague	„ „	364	8	2·15	
La Grange	West Bank, „	315	7	2·17	
Windsor Castle	Arabisce Coast, Essequibo ...	90	2	2·17	
Spring Hall	Mahaica, Demerara	268	6	2·19	Equal.
Cane Grove	„ „	268	6	2·19	
Blankenbury	West Coast „	374	8	2·19	
Stewartville	„ „...	352	9	2· 2	
Smythfield	Canje Creek, Berbice	311	7	2· 2	
Annandale	East Coast, Demerara ...	310	7	2·21	
Cornelia Ida	West Coast „	439	10	2·23	
Anna Catharina	„ „	470	11	2·29	
Blenheim	Leguan, Essequibo	170	4	2· 3	
Success	„ „...	201	5	2·43	
Lusignan	East Coast, Demerara ...	443	12	2·64	
Zeelandia	Wakenaam, Essequibo ...	681	19	2·71	
Cove and John	East Coast, Demerara ...	176	5	2·76	
Cullen	Arabisce Coast, Essequibo ...	277	8	2·81	
De Kinderen	West Coast, Demerara ...	439	13	2·88	
Bad—over three per cent. and not exceeding four per cent.					
Windsor Forest	West Coast, Demerara ..	480	15	3·03	
Greenfield	East Coast „	256	7	3·03	
Goldstone Hall	Canje Creek, Berbice	438	14	3· 1	
Mara	East Bank „	246	8	3·15	
Adelphi	Canje Creek „	364	12	3·19	
Waterloo	Leguan, Essequibo	119	4	3·25	
Good Hope	East Coast, Demerara ..	59	2	3·28	
Uitvlugt	West Coast „	430	15	3·37	
Friends	East Bank, Berbice	249	9	3·49	
Versailles	West Bank, Demerara ...	358	13	3· 5	
Goedverwagting	East Coast „	244	9	3·56	
Vergenoegen	West Coast, „	439	18	3·91	
Ma Retraite	East Bank, Berbice	218	9	3·96	
Very bad—over four per cent. and not exceeding five per cent.					
Nouvelle Flandres	West Coast, Demerara ...	288	13	4·32	
Wales	West Bank „	130	9	4·52	
Hope and Experiment ...	West Coast, Berbice	483	23	4·55	
Aurora	Arabisce Coast, Essequibo ...	267	13	4·64	
Zorg	„ „ ..	222	11	4·72	
Golden Fleece	„ „ ..	402	20	4·74	
Exceptional—requires investigation, over five per cent.					
Maryville	Leguan, Essequibo ...	286	19	6·23	
Johanna Cecilia	Arabisce Coast „ ...	205	14	6·39	
Cotton Tree	West Coast, Berbice	87	7	7·45	
Smithson's Place	East Coast „	98	12	10·91	

Analysis.

Counties.	Number of Estates on which the Mortality has been classified as							
	Excellent.	Very good.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Very bad.	Exceptional.	Totals.
Demerara	8	12	25	17	7	2	0	71
Essequibo	1	14	10	5	1	3	2	36
Berbice	1	3	7	2	5	1	2	21
Totals ..	10	29	42	24	13	6	4	128

COMPARATIVE Analysis of the Mortality during the first half-year and the second half-year 1867.

Classification.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Remarks.
Excellent	9	10	
Very good	25	29	
Good	42	42	
Fair	25	24	
Bad	17	13	
Very bad	4	6	
Exceptional	7	4	
Totals ..	129*	128	* Canefield, Leguan, now abandoned.

Saturday, the 2nd May 1868.

JAMES CROSBY,
Immigration Agent General.

No. 3.

ANALYSIS of the Mortality which has taken place during the half-year ending 31st December 1867, on those Plantations on which such Mortality has been described as "very bad," or as "exceptional requiring investigation."

Plantation.	Rate of Mortality for half-year ending 31st December 1867.	Class of Immigrants who died, and length of residence in the Colony. Indians. Number.	Indians. Year of arrival.	Chinese. Number.	Chinese. Year of arrival.	Number of Deaths.	Cause of Death.	Rate of Mortality for half-year ending 30th June 1866.	31st December 1866.	30th June 1867
Nouvelle Flandres	4·32	4 2 5 1	1867 1866 1865 1859 1856	... ...	.. ..	1 8 1 3	Dysentery ... Fever ... Debility .. Other diseases ...	1·37	3·29	1·25
Wales	4·52	1 3 1 1 1	1867 1866 1864 1863 1862	. 1 1	. 1866 1862	4 2 1 2	Diarrhœa .. Fever ... ... Debility ... Other causes ...	4·15	2 3	6·09
Hope and Experiment	4 55	12 3 1 1 1 1 1	1867 1866 1861 1855 1853 1851 1846	2 1	1860 1861	4 5 3 1 10	Dysentery .. Diarrhœa ... Fever .. ... Debility ... Other diseases ..	4·13	2·63	2·79
Aurora	4·64	6 1 1 1	1867 1866 1864 1860	3 1	1861 1862	3 2 3 5	Dysentery ... Fever .. .. Debility .. Other diseases .	1·37	1·58	4 58
Zoorg	4 72	1 2 1 2	1862 1861 1854 Creoles.	3 1 1	1866 1865 Creole.	4 1 4	Fever .. .. Debility ... Other diseases ...	4 64	3·07	·89
Golden Fleece	4·71	6 3 3 1 1 1 1 3	1867 1866 1863 1862 1859 1854 1847 Creoles.	... ...	... ...	2 1 6 10	Dysentery ... Diarrhœa ... Fever .. ... Other diseases, viz., Ulcers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, &c.	1·65	1·97	1·65
Maryville ...	6·23	10 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	1867 1866 1865 1863 1860 1859 1847 1846	 1	 1861	8 1 3	Dysentery ... Fever . ... Debility . Other causes	4·10	1 24	3·85
Johanna Cecilia . ..	6·39	6 1 2 1 4	1867 1866 1859 1854 Creoles.	.. ..	... ...	2 7 5	Dysentery .. Fever . . Other diseases .	1·79	·94	1·16
Cotton Tree ...	7·15	6 1	1867 1864	... .	.. ..	1 3 3	Diarrhœa .. Fever .. Debility ..	6 25	2·6	·97
Smithson's Place ..	10·91	9 1	1867 1861	. 2	. 1861	1 9	Diarrhœa .. Other causes, viz., ulcerated bowels, &c.	Nil	2 86	1 71

JAMES CROSBY,

Immigration Agent General.

Saturday, 2nd May 1868.

No. 4.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Rates of Mortality amongst the Immigrants in the several Districts of the Colony of British Guiana for the half-year ending 31*st December* 1867, *in comparison with the average of the Rates of Mortality for the ten preceding half-years commencing* 1*st July* 1862.

	Number of Immigrants	Number of Deaths	Rate of Mortality	Average of the Rates of Mortality for ten half-years ending 30th June 1867.	Remarks.
	for Half-year ending 31st December 1867.				
British Guiana	41,593	873	2·05	2·61	Good.
Demerara	24,845	503	1·98	3·	Very good.
West Coast	7,306	178	2·38	3·61	Ditto.
West Bank	2,641	54	2·	3·34	Ditto.
East Bank	4,500	54	1·19	1·88	Good.
East Coast	8,567	137	1·57	2·1	Very good.
Mahaica and Mahaicony	1,831	29	1·56	2·93	Ditto.
Essequibo	9,265	188	1·98	1·89	Bad.
Leguan	1,318	37	2·73	2·21	Bad. See Maryville.
Wakenaam	1,801	33	1·8	1·89	Good.
Tiger Island	293	2	·68	2·09	Excellent.
Arabisce Coast	5,853	113	1·89	1·73	Bad. See Johanna, Cecilia, Aurora, Zoorg, and Golden Fleece.
Berbice	7,483	182	2·37	2·31	Bad.
West Coast	1,323	41	3·01	1·55	Very bad. See Hope and Experiment, and Cotton Tree.
East Bank	1,578	43	2·65	3·58	Good.
Canje Creek	2,085	42	1·93	2·19	Ditto.
East Coast	98	12	10·91	2·5	Exceptionally bad. See Smithson's Place.
Corentyne Coast ..	2,399	33	1·35	1·47	Good.

JAMES CROSBY,
Immigration Agent General.

Saturday, the 2nd May 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSED ABANDONMENT OF PORT CANNING.

From S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Officiating Additional Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 4179, dated 25th July 1868.)

I am directed to forward, for the purpose of being laid before the Governor General in Council, copies of the correspondence noted on the margin.

Letter from Officiating Commissioner, Presidency Division, No. 14, dated 14th May 1868.
Letter from Officiating Commissioner, Presidency Division, No. 19, dated 15th June.
Letter from Mr. F. Schiller of 15th May.

2. The first of these communications contains a careful review of the endeavours which have for some years been made to develop Port Canning on the Mutlah as an auxiliary port to Calcutta and as a commercial town.

3. These efforts, initiated in 1853, when the state of the Hooghly was thought by many to be such as to raise doubts of its remaining long open to navigation, have with slight intermission been prosecuted up to the present time. The expenditure incurred by Government has been very large. Irrespective of any outlay by the Port Canning Company or by private individuals, and irrespective of the cost of buildings erected by the Public Works Department, it appears that on shore Government, either directly or through the Municipality, has already disbursed about 9½ lakhs of rupees; while the Government expenditure afloat has been close upon 10 lakhs. In addition to this, a railway has been made under Government guarantee solely for the benefit of the port,—a railway which does not pay its working expenses, and on the capital of which (£500,000) Government has to pay an annual interest of 5 per cent. None of the conditions of success, so far as the action of Government can secure success in such a matter, would appear to have been wanting. But nothing can be more evident than that the result of all has been failure. Ships do not come to the port. Traffic does not come to the railway.

4. The total number of vessels entering the port during the last five years is given on the margin, but if the periodical arrivals of the Chittagong and Akyab steamer,* which is the only vessel regularly plying from Port Canning, be excluded, the number of ships using the port during the last two years was nine in all; most of them vessels of insignificant size.

1863-64	11
1864-65	14
1865-66	27
1866-67	20
1867-68	9

* A small vessel of 238 tons.

5. Under these circumstances, and in view of the facts set forth in Mr. Chapman's letter, the Lieutenant Governor has come to the conclusion that Government would not be justified in imposing on the public revenues further expenditure on account of Port Canning.

6. In the letter which will be found among the enclosures, Mr. Schiller sets forth the conditions which he considers necessary to make, what has hitherto been a failure, a success. These conditions appear to be that Government should guarantee the interest on the capital of a Company which should buy up the Sunderbuns, the railway, and the present Port Canning Company. The capital sum, which would be required for this purpose, is understood to be estimated at £2,000,000. It seems only necessary to refer to this project as an additional proof of the futility of incurring further direct expense on account of the place. Mr. Schiller, it will be observed, avows that he sees no other way of dealing with Port Canning.

7. The Lieutenant Governor would then after twelve months' public notice, abandon Canning as a port; and on shore he would limit the expenditure to such moderate outlay as might be found absolutely necessary for the actual preservation of the existing roads, tanks, and drainage. The lands

belonging to Government or the Municipality may, it is hoped, be advantageously let for rice or other cultivation, the rents being devoted to defraying the cost of maintaining the works above described. The necessary supervision could be given by either the Canal Branch of the Public Works Department, or by the Executive Engineer of the 24-Pergunnahs.

8. The Lieutenant Governor can see no useful object to be gained by following any other course. The project has been most fully and fairly tried, and has failed to realize the expectations of even its most moderate supporters. Everything in reason has been done to attract and even force trade to the port, but in vain.

9. Mr. Schiller indeed affirms that 'trade has proved that it is prepared to come,' but the experience of the last few years seems to the Lieutenant Governor to establish the very opposite of this. No ships come to the port on account of any advantages which it, or anything connected with it, offers. The few that are induced to come avoid it again if they possibly can. Mr. Schiller adds what seems to the Lieutenant Governor to be very significant, viz., that "trade will not come to a new place, situated as Port Canning is, without finding the best facilities and appliances." This surely is tantamount to an admission that trade does not want to come to Port Canning, and that it can only be induced to come there, if at all, by providing for it the best facilities and appliances, a condition, it may be remarked, which trade certainly has not hitherto enjoyed in Calcutta itself. But the Lieutenant Governor has no hesitation in affirming that facilities and appliances have been provided at Port Canning amply sufficient to attract trade to the place if trade were really ready to come there. The river has been buoyed; lights and pilots have been provided, thus securing safe access to the port. Communication with Calcutta has been provided by means of a railroad made at the public expense; and the roads, tanks, &c., which have been already constructed at Canning, are more than sufficient for the wants of the place, even assuming a rapid rate of progress in its development during the next few years.

10. There are only two possible events which could insure the success of Port Canning. Either the trade of Calcutta must increase to such an extent that the port will be unable to accommodate it, or the river Hooghly must so deteriorate that ships cannot come up to Calcutta. In the first case, failing the provision of adequate accommodation at Calcutta by means of wet docks, Canning might become an important auxiliary port. In the second event, the Mutlah must no doubt become the highway to Calcutta. But the Lieutenant Governor can see no prospect of the trade of Calcutta so expanding within the next 20 years as to become too unwieldy for the present port as it is; and even should it do so, there is, irrespective of the resource of wet docks, ample room for the extension of the port to the south. Nor, on the other hand, is there any sign of the deterioration of the Hooghly as a navigable channel. Indeed the Lieutenant Governor believes that, in the opinion of competent judges, there is good reason to hope that it will be better ten years hence than it is now.

11. To anticipate either of the remote contingencies above set out by a large present outlay at Port Canning appears to be uncalled for. Should any real necessity arise for the urgent development of that port, it will be easy, the existing works being maintained, though not at present extended, to make it available for traffic in a very short time. Mr. Chapman in paragraph 89 of his letter refers to the new rice-mills as a possible means of creating a trade from the port. But so far as the Lieutenant Governor can learn, the capacity of these mills will not serve to furnish cargoes for a number of ships sufficient to justify the continuance of the present large expenditure connected with Port Canning. Irrespective of what remains to be spent for the protection of the place from the river, and for providing communication down the river by electric telegraph, the actual current monthly expenditure now incurred amounts ashore and afloat to Rs. 9,479-9.

12. It has been argued that Government, by the share which it has taken in pushing on the development of Port Canning, is to some extent responsible for having induced the public to invest money in the various

projects connected with the place. What the Government has done, however, has been to give a fair trial and every reasonable assistance to an experiment which it was hoped would prove a public benefit, which was originally taken up at the strong instance of the commercial community,* and with which the Government has been since constantly urged by the public to persevere. The Government has been influenced in common with the public by a *bonâ fide* hope that the project would succeed, and if now the Government determines upon sufficient grounds that the experiment is a failure, and that consequently further expenditure of public money upon it cannot be justified, such a decision can give no claim to private persons who have also embarked money in the project to be compensated at the public expense.

* Vide letter from Chamber of Commerce to Government of Bengal, dated 27th May 1853.

13. The necessity of arriving at a definite conclusion in regard to the future connection of Government with Port Canning is now pressing. The whole of the loan of 4½ lakhs which was assigned by Government to the Municipality under orders of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, No. 251A., dated 5th March 1866, has been drawn and expended. There is not the remotest prospect of its ever being repaid. If the place is to be kept up, the state of the river bank is such that at least a lakh of rupees must at once be spent upon protective works, the success of which is uncertain. And as regards the railway, the Lieutenant Governor has to observe that the outlay on its permanent way and stock had been of late kept so low that heavy expenditure must, if present arrangements continue, be incurred at no distant date.

14. With reference to the suggestion thrown out by the Commissioner in paragraph 82 of his letter, that the abandonment of Port Canning will involve Government in some specific pecuniary liabilities to individuals, the Lieutenant Governor will at present express no opinion. Of one thing, however, he feels sure, namely, that if any such obligations do actually now exist, they will only be strengthened and magnified, the longer the attempt to establish a port and town at Canning is fruitlessly persisted in.

From R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 14, dated 14th May 1868).

I have the honor to lay before the Government the Budget Estimate of the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Canning for the year 1868-69, dated 1st April, and received in my Office on the 15th.

2. The result of this estimate is a deficit of at least Rs. 30,000, and that, although the expenditure planned is wholly incommensurate with the necessities of the place, and extravagantly small when compared to the establishment to be maintained.

3. It is plain that a crisis is come in the history of Canning, and that the Government must now definitively decide upon the course that it will adopt. A very extensive outlay has been incurred, and is indeed still going on, upon the South-Eastern Railway, the plan and establishment of the port and its approaches, and the improvement of the site of the hoped-for town. Unless large funds be now forthcoming for the completion of the works projected, it will be certainly best to throw no more money away, and to put an immediate stop to all kinds of expenditure.

4. The circumstances seem to require that I should, for the convenience of the Government, sketch as briefly as possible the history of the settlement hitherto, and state as well as I can the case upon which a decision is now required.

5. Though the papers to which I have access do not record the fact, I believe that I am right in saying that the natural advantages of the Mutlah estuary for the formation of a port were first brought to notice by some gentlemen who had obtained grants of waste lands upon its banks.

6. The first recorded official document upon the subject is an address by the Chamber of Commerce to the Government of Bengal, dated 27th of May 1853. It has been for years now assumed that no one ever thought of founding upon the Mutlah anything but an auxiliary port to Calcutta. The Chamber of Commerce, however, started the bill with no such limited scheme. It would appear from their letter that the state of the Hooghly in 1852-53 had been such as to cause great anxiety, and their address to Government proceeds upon the avowed apprehension that access to the port of Calcutta would soon be "altogether impracticable for any vessels but those of the smallest tonnage."

7. It would seem that Lord Dalhousie participated to some extent in the alarm which gave such opportune weight to the project of a port in the Mutlah to supersede or assist Calcutta, for he immediately adopted very energetic measures. He purchased, as he thought for Government, at a cost of Rs. 11,000, the lot on which the existing skeleton of the township was subsequently placed, ordered a survey of the Mutlah estuary by Lieutenant Ward, an Officer of the Indian Navy, and another of the country between Calcutta and the proposed port by Major Baker, of the Bengal Engineers, in view to a consideration of the question whether either a railway or a ship canal might, and should not, be constructed to connect the two rivers, and appointed a Committee to report upon the state of the Hooghly.

8. Long subsequently after the Government had incurred much expenditure and laid itself open to serious alleged obligations, it was discovered that in its hasty purchase, which was made secretly and without the usual forms, the Government, in purchasing the lot referred to, had bought a right that was largely barren, the vendor having previously alienated all real beneficiary rights in a very important part of the estate. We are not yet, I fear, by any means quit of the litigation, or at least of the claims which this discovery has led to.

9. On the 26th August 1853, Major Baker submitted his report to the effect that there was no difficulty in the way of the construction of a railway, and that, for many weighty reasons, a railway was preferable to a ship canal.

10. On the 15th November of the same year, Lieutenant Ward presented a very favorable report upon the estuary. The rise and fall of the tide he found to be 10 feet at the Sandheads, 12 feet at the mouth of the river, and 14½ feet at its head. The tide, he stated, to run at four and a half miles an hour during the springs, and about two miles in the neaps. The least water in the channel he found to be four fathoms at low-water spring tides. "There is, therefore," he reported, "nothing to prevent vessels of the largest tonnage proceeding up or down the river at all times."

11. The Committee on the Hooghly consisted of Captain Divie Robertson, Master Attendant, Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, of Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart and Company, and Mr. H. Piddington. Their report was not made till the 31st January 1855 after a very elaborate enquiry. The two first named members took a very gloomy view of the state and prospects of the Hooghly; Mr. Piddington differed from them, and the Chamber of Commerce, whether relying upon his opinion, or from other causes, adopted his views, and so far modified their previously expressed opinions as to advocate apparently rather the adoption of measures to improve the Hooghly than any perseverance with the scheme for a port on the Mutlah.

12. It must be admitted that the experience of the thirteen years that have since elapsed, and the professional investigations since made, have largely confirmed the impression that the Chamber appears then to have formed, and which it has, on various occasions, since recorded with more or less emphasis, viz., that the alarm felt regarding the Hooghly in 1853 was at least premature.

13. Meanwhile, however, the Government urged on by some members of the mercantile community by no means abandoned the Mutlah project, though the scheme never again took larger proportions than as for the formation of a port auxiliary to the port of Calcutta.

14. On the 14th December 1855, in consequence of a ship coming to the Mutlah to load,* the Government sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 15,000 for buoying off the estuary.

* See paragraph 12 of Government of Bengal, to Government of India, No. 231, dated 16th April.

15. On the 12th March 1856, a party of merchants, accompanied by a Committee of Government Officers, consisting of Mr. A. R. Young, Captain D. Robertson, and Captain Yule, of the Engineers, proceeded viâ the Calcutta canals in a Government steamer to inspect the site of the proposed port and the estuary itself.

16. The reports of the merchants and of the Committee were alike *couleur-de-rose;* the Committee quoting with something like incredulous scorn a remarkable prophecy of Mr. Piddington's as follows:—

"*Supposing the head of the Mutlah River to be fixed upon as a mercantile and naval depôt, everything and every one must be prepared to see a day when, in the midst of the horrors of a hurricane, they will find a terrific mass of salt-water rolling in or rising upon them with such rapidity, that in a few minutes the whole settlement will be inundated to a depth of from* 5 *to* 15 *feet.*"

17. Words could scarcely describe more accurately what actually occurred on the night of the 1st to the 2nd November last. In the midst of the horrors of the hurricane that then occurred, the water did rise, as prophesied, about 5 feet over the whole settlement, and the destruction caused by it was limited only in proportion as the progress of the settlement had been limited.

18. Much of the Committee's report is taken up with their reasons for rejecting, in favor of the existing site of the settlement, another site at Edoo Creek, lower down the river, which had then, and has since, commended itself to many interested in the whole project as much to be preferred to Canning.

19. The report of the Committee is dated 26th March. On the 28th, the Government of India addressed the Government of Bengal, enquiring what had been done, and urging especially the importance of securing ample control over the lands on which the settlement was to be founded.

"The Governor General in Council," wrote Mr. Secretary Beadon, "is disposed to think that the time is now come when the question of establishing a town and port at the head of the Mutlah must be taken up in a comprehensive point of view, and arrangements made with regard to the possible requirements of such a town, if,* *as seems likely, the Mutlah should at no distant period become a principal port of Calcutta,* connected with the city by a railroad and by the tidal channels which now exist, and are susceptible of great improvement."

* Italics mine.

20. The most important immediate result of this letter was the cancelment of an order for the restoration to the grantees of Sunderbun lot 50 which had been forfeited. This lot lies immediately to the south of the site chosen and purchased by Government for the settlement as related in my 7th paragraph.

21. In July and August of this year (1856), the Chamber of Commerce urged upon the Government the improvement of the land and water communications with the Mutlah, and the provision of facilities for the approach to, and navigation of, the Mutlah estuary, leading the Government plainly to expect that a considerable trade in the Mutlah was likely immediately to spring up. In September the Chamber and the British Indian Association simultaneously petitioned the Government to make the Mutlah temporarily a free port for the export of rice.

22. Long before this, on the 29th March, the Government of Bengal proposed to the Government of India arrangements for providing pilots and a light vessel for the Mutlah, at a monthly expenditure of Rs. 2,264-14, and now it recommended the temporary relief from export duty of the rice shipped from the new port.

23. The Government of India thereupon begged for one complete scheme to include all the needful arrangements on shore as well as afloat. I have no copy of the orders of the Government of India to refer to, but I observe that to the Government of Bengal it appeared that the Governor General in Council had greatly altered the opinion expressed in the passage quoted in my 19th paragraph; the tone of the orders appearing to "indicate that His Lordship in Council now saw reason to doubt whether the Mutlah was likely to become

a port of Calcutta," and "a full report being required from the Lieutenant Governor as to what probability there was of the Mutlah being resorted to as a channel of trade, and if there were any doubts as to the Mutlah being sought as a port, His Lordship in Council wished to be informed of the extent of the doubts."

24. In reply to this portion of the orders of the Government of India, the Government of Bengal recapitulated as follows, and the grounds upon which it supposed the Mutlah likely to become a port of Calcutta—"the dangerous navigation of the river Hooghly; the possible deterioration of that river; the much greater distance from the Sandheads to Calcutta than to the head of the Mutlah, and the limited accommodation for shipping in the port of Calcutta, hardly equal even to the present wants of the trade of the port."

25. The Lieutenant Governor also gave as his further reasons for "viewing the project with great favour," the peculiar advantages of the Mutlah as a navigable channel, the probability of the progressive increase of the commerce of Bengal, the favour with which the project was regarded by "several merchants of Calcutta," with the cordial support of the Chamber of Commerce, and the absence of any real impediment; and quoted the anticipation of extensive trade communicated to him by the Chamber of Commerce. His Honor concluded, however, with the warning that the encouragement expected from the Government "would involve a considerable outlay of money without any present return."

26. The Government of Bengal at the same time submitted, as the complete scheme called for by the Governor General in Council, a plan in which, as regards operations ashore, caution and moderation are very manifest.

27. Upon this the Government of India took the whole project into serious consideration. Mr. J. P. Grant recorded an elaborate Minute, suggesting the measures which he proposed for adoption. Lord Canning visited the site of the proposed settlement, which appears to have created a very favorable impression upon him, and the upshot of the consultations was the issue of orders to the Government of Bengal on the 21st November 1856, sanctioning the arrangements afloat, which had been proposed by the Lieutenant Governor, and commanding far more expensive and systematic operations ashore than the Lieutenant Governor had apparently ever contemplated.

28. This result is the more surprising that the Lieutenant Governor (Mr. Halliday) had throughout been most sanguine of the success of the scheme; while the tone of the Minutes of the Members of the Government of India indicates a very scanty confidence in its soundness. The explanation of the anomaly is to be found in the reliance placed by the Governor General in Council on the representations of the Chamber of Commerce.

"I think," wrote Mr. Grant, "that the Governor General in Council will probably be of opinion that the representations of the Chamber of Commerce of the probability of an extensive trade in rice and other grain from the Mutlah is sufficient to warrant the expenditure immediately of what is necessary for the immediate wants of such a trade."

29. Lord Canning too was influenced by the eagerness shown by speculators to obtain land in the neighbourhood—(an eagerness which, eight years later, must have borne rich fruit to the successful), and wrote—

"In short it is clear that the merchants of Calcutta are resolved to make immediate trial of the Mutlah, and that they are ready to incur considerable expenditure for the purpose."

30. Mr. Dorin remained absolutely sceptical, but for the moment Mr. Grant apparently almost abandoned his hesitation.

"The result," he wrote, "of the Governor General's inspection of the spot is very encouraging. To convert a place in the Sunderbuns into a tolerably healthy residence at all seasons, is necessarily a work of time, but, with adequate expenditure of capital, time will do it. The only reason for doubting that the Mutlah will become in time a great port that I know, is the

chance of a port springing up in some of the other rivers of the Delta a good way still further to the eastward than the Mutlah."

31. It was accordingly, avowedly, in reliance upon the representations of the Chamber of Commerce that the orders already described so favorable to the views of the sanguine promoters of the Mutlah project were given. A Resolution by the Government of Bengal, dated the 14th November 1856, shows that, up to that date, five mercantile firms in Calcutta, none of them very influential, and one member of a leading firm, had applied for allotments at Canning.

32. The proposition of the Lieutenant Governor for the exemption of rice exported viâ the Mutlah from duty was disapproved, as contrary to sound principles, much to the Lieutenant Governor's disappointments (see his Minute, 11th November 1856). It is certainly possible that the concession thus refused might have done more for the port than all the expenditure sanctioned.

33. The Government of Bengal now adopted vigorous measures in obedience to the orders of the Government of India. An Engineer of high repute (Mr. H. Leonard) was appointed to construct embankments, clear jungle, erect temporary shelter, and plan the new town. Pilots were provided, and a light ship anchored off the mouth of the estuary. Needful arrangements were made for the assignment of lots for the levy of custom duty, and for the police of the embryo settlement, a Post Office was talked of.

34. In the plan of the town, nothing that foresight could think of was omitted: Town Hall, Exchange, Church, Market-place, Bazaars, Hospitals, Sailors' Homes, Recreation Grounds, Burial Grounds, and even a College, all were carefully provided for. The tenure on which building lots were granted was carefully considered and was not objected to.

35. The port dues and pilotage charges were regulated in a liberal spirit, being fixed at one-half the rate chargeable to vessels entering the Hooghly, while commanders were left at liberty to arrange for the piloting of their vessels without the interference of the Government pilots at all.

36. In the course of 1857, the site of the projected town and its vicinity was cleared of jungle, and on the 14th November of that year, arrangements were made with Messrs. Ram Gopal Ghose and Company for the reclamation of 2,000 bighas (say 667 acres) of land in the immediate neighbourhood on a rent-free lease for ten years.

37. But the ships did not come. The trade which the Chamber of Commerce had led the Government to believe would be vigorously prosecuted, was represented by thirteen* vessels up to 1858, of which only three exceeded 500 tons in burden. The consignees of these few ships experienced so much difficulty principally in disposing of their import cargoes, that for at least four years no other ship entered the port.

* Two in 1856.
Ten in 1857.
One in 1858.

38. The projectors, however, were scarcely, if at all, discouraged. Those who had been sanguine from the first, including the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal (Mr. Halliday), remained sanguine still. The one thing needful in their opinion for the success of the scheme was easy communication with Calcutta. To further this, and to advance the interests of the Mutlah generally, an Association, called the Mutlah Association, was formed in February 1858.

39. To make this review complete, I must digress here, if it be indeed a digression, to recount the fortunes of the Mutlah Railway.

40. I have mentioned that when Lord Dalhousie first took the Multah project into consideration in 1853, he had the country between Calcutta and the Mutlah surveyed, in view to the preparation of a project for a railway or a ship canal as an essential part of the whole scheme.

41. This feature of the scheme was not lost sight of; and as its other features took shape, an Association, imbued with the sanguine spirit of those who had faith in the Mutlah, endeavoured to obtain capital in London for the construction of the railway without any Government guarantee. The Govern-

ment was asked to do nothing more than give the land required for the line free of cost, obtaining in return a right to settle its direction and termini.

42. The Association appears to have been encouraged by the Court of Directors, eager for the introduction of the principle of non-guaranteed railways, and hopeful of the success of the Mutlah port. It soon began to think its original design too humble, and so expended into the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, proposing to construct a line viâ the Sunderbuns to Chittagong, Arracan, and Rangoon.

43. The projectors might, of course, as wisely and as well, have proposed a railway to the moon, and the scheme was emphatically condemned by Lord Canning, who, anxious as he was for the successful construction of a railway without a guarantee, "doubted the prudence of entrusting the first experiment, failure in which would be most unfortunate to the projectors of such a scheme." The other Members of Lord Canning's Government as emphatically concurred with His Lordship, and the tone of their remarks seems to show a return of all the hesitation in regard to the Mutlah itself, which they had so lately* abandoned.

* About a month before.

44. The conclusion announced to the Court of Directors was, that "there was no immediate or definite prospect of a railway being needed in the direction of the Mutlah, and that until the necessity for such a work was more clearly apparent," the land ought not to be given. The despatch to this effect is dated 16th February 1857.

45. In a despatch, dated the 30th September, the Court of Directors concurred in the opinion of the Government of India that it was not advisable to encourage the scheme; but added that the promised grant of land would not be withheld if the Company would lodge one-fourth of the capital required for the construction of the line to the Mutlah.

46. In June 1858, and again in December, the Mutlah Association addressed the Government in support of the railway, estimating on the strength of the calculations made by Mr. Longridge, the Engineer, that the total cost of the line, including rolling-stock, &c., would not exceed £280,000, and that the profits would range from 10 per cent., even if the Mutlah scheme failed, to at the very least 21¾ per cent. if it succeeded.

47. This estimate, which, like all such documents, is based upon very plausible data, is, when compared with the reality, an amusing specimen of the genius of projectors. It appears, however, from the reports of a meeting held by the Association on the 21st July to have very truly represented the expectations of the members, which apparently knew no bounds.

48. I presume that these gentlemen must at this time have again obtained some influence in the Council of the Government of India, for, on the 20th July, the President in Council offered to Mr. Halliday an opportunity of supporting again the undertaking so recently condemned, and Mr. Halliday in due time submitted a Minute in enthusiastic support of the port and the railway.

49. The influence which then prevailed here must apparently have been still more potent in England, for, before the Government of India had taken any official or public notice of the Lieutenant Governor's Minute, the Secretary of State had actually conceded a guarantee of 5 per cent. interest on the £250,000, which, he was persuaded, would suffice for the construction of the line. The date of this guarantee is 12th November 1858.

50. Two years later, the guarantee had to be extended to £500,000, and about the middle of 1863 the line was opened. It has never, I believe, though worked on the most economical scale, paid even its expenses, and this year the Company have surrendered it to the Government of India.

51. Little appears to have been done at Port Canning during the government of Sir J. P. Grant, although he visited the place soon after assuming office, and gave some careful detailed instructions regarding it. It was he also that supported the extension of the capital of the railway.

52. Mr. (now Sir Cecil) Beadon assumed the Government on the 23rd April 1862, and soon gave great attention to the affairs of Canning. He had always regarded the project favorably, and the approaching completion of the railway made some decisive action on the part of the Government at least desirable.

53. In the latter part of 1861, the Mutlah Association had proposed to Mr. Grant's government the creation of a Municipality from among the owners of allocations at Canning; and this proposal Mr. Beadon now adopted. A Municipal Committee was formed under Act XXVI. of 1850, which held its first meeting on the 12th July 1862. In the following January, the entire proprietary right of Government in lots 50 and 54 of the Sunderbuns was, with certain reservations, vested in the Municipal Committee in trust for the town of Canning, and in June 1863 the Government of Bengal, with the sanction of the Government of India, relinquished for ever all claims to land revenue from the lands transferred, and declared that they were held in freehold tenure by the Municipal Commissioners in trust for the town and port with certain reservations.

54. The Government of India had at that time peremptorily refused to grant a loan of two lakhs of rupees for the operations of the Municipality; and one of the first acts of the Municipality, after obtaining the grant of land just referred to, was to endeavour, with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor, to raise a debenture loan of 10 lakhs of rupees at 5½ per cent., redeemable in five years.

55. Much pains were taken to adjust the conditions of this loan to the supposed wishes of the public, but it was unsuccessful, only Rs. 2,65,000 being subscribed. Upon this, Messrs. John Borradaile and Ferdinand Schiller, then in England, moved the Secretary of State for assistance, and the result was a despatch to the Government of India, dated 31st December, which seemed to indicate that the Queen's Government would approve of advances being made by the Government for the assistance of the town.

"It is," wrote the Secretary of State, "obviously for the interest of the Government that a town should spring up at the terminus of the railway just completed from Calcutta to the Mutlah; and I shall be prepared to consider any proposals which your Excellency may see fit to make with the view of promoting its growth."

56. Upon this, the Lieutenant Governor obtained from the Municipal Commissioners an estimate, dated 23rd March 1864, of the expenditure necessary for the preliminary works still indispensable to the very foundation of the town. In this estimate, which is avowedly of the roughest and most unreliable description, the Commissioners reckoned that they required about 12½ lakhs of rupees for roads, about 6½ lakhs for drainage, and about 1½ lakhs for the protection of the river bank, on which some very serious slips had now apparently for the first time begun to occur. In the correspondence connected with this estimate, the Commissioners endeavoured to maintain that the Government had incurred "moral, if not legal, responsibility" for the completion of the roads and tanks shown on Mr. Leonard's plan, on the basis of which the lots had been assigned.

57. In submitting this estimate to the Government of India, the Lieutenant Governor reiterated once again his full confidence in the prospects of the port and settlement, and while absolutely repudiating the obligation which the Commissioners had endeavoured to fasten upon the Government, strongly recommended the Government of India to advance as a loan, at 5 per cent. interest, not the whole sum required to complete the skeleton of the town sketched out by Mr. Leonard in 1856, but the sum (4½ lakhs of rupees) reckoned necessary, in addition to the funds in the hands of the Commissioners for the works to be undertaken in 1864-65. In making this recommendation, the Lieutenant Governor wrote (paragraph 11)—

"If the loan of this money be granted, it should be on the clear understanding that the Government will expend no more public money on the town, and that no further assistance of this kind is to be looked for. The amount

asked for is quite sufficient to enable the Municipal Commissioners to proceed so far with the improvements as to meet the most urgent requirements of the town and port, and to show conclusively whether the present promise of their success is likely to be realized. If the result be favourable, the Commissioners will have no difficulty in obtaining from the public, on reasonable terms, such further support as they may require; and if not, it will prove that the undertaking does not justify further expenditure."

58. Upon this proposal reaching the Government of India, Sir C. Trevelyan recorded a vehement Minute against it, remarking especially that from an able report just furnished by Mr. Leonard, it was certain that, for all practical purposes, the Hooghly would continue navigable for a generation to come, and that there was hardly an instance known of the successful diversion of trade into new channels by artificial means. He would have peremptorily and summarily refused the grant.

59. Sir John Lawrence's Government, however, while concurring with much that Sir C. Trevelyan wrote, begged the Secretary of State to sanction the loan of the 4½ lakhs of rupees asked for, upon condition that 15½ lakhs were raised by the Municipality, and on the final understanding that no further Government aid could be given for the purposes of the port and town of Canning, and the Secretary of State, not without a measure of reluctance, agreed. (Despatch dated 7th November 1864.)

60. Meanwhile, in September 1864, the Chamber of Commerce recommended to the Government of India "that the enterprise which had developed the Mutlah scheme to the extent in which it is now seen, should be encouraged to further exertion by a liberal grant of public funds for the purpose of the port and town." The recommendation was, however, so guarded, not to say perfunctory, that I think it very evident that it was made under pressure, and did not represent the spontaneous or decided opinion of the members. Amongst other things, the Chamber says plainly that there is no early prospect, in their opinion, of any serious deterioration of the Hooghly or of any difficulty in accommodating the shipping of the port of Calcutta.

61. In August the Commissioners had replied to the offer of the Government of India described in my 59th paragraph, by protesting against the condition annexed to it as absolutely impracticable, and the Government of Bengal supported their prayer that the condition should be withdrawn.

62. About the same time a memorial was presented to Sir John Lawrence, signed by Messrs. Schoene, Kilburn and Company, and 60 other merchants and residents of Calcutta, pleading for the further encouragement of Canning, and alleging specifically that all that was wanted was that Canning should be drained for ships to resort to it.

63. In November 1864, Mr. Schiller brought out the Port Canning Land Investment, Reclamation, and Dock Company (Limited). He had, in the preceding July, proposed to Sir John Lawrence to make over the entire property of the Government at Canning to some such Company. He was now satisfied with much smaller concessions he obtained for his Company.

I.—The gift in freehold of 100 acres of land in the centre of the town.

II.—The monopoly for fifty years of erecting and constructing such tramways as might be authorized in the town by the Municipal Commissioners.

III.—The right of providing for fifty years landing accommodation for the trade of the port and of levying tolls thereupon, undertaking on his part—

1*st*.—Within two years to construct a boat dock 2,500 feet long by 200 feet wide by 10 feet deep.

2*nd*.—To charge such rates for the use of the tramways and landing places as the Commissioners might, within a certain reservation, fix,

3rd.—To pay the Commissioners one-third of all profits upon these works above 10 per cent.

4th.—To subscribe £25,000 to the loan already referred to at 15 per cent. discount; the loan being closed.

64. The Government approved of these concessions, and the deeds were signed. The inflated success of the Port Canning Company on its first announcement is well known. Fortunately for Calcutta the madness of the moment did not last, and the ruinous operations of speculators soon came to an end. As I write the shares are not saleable at 73 per cent. discount on the paid-up capital.

65. Upon the strength, however, of the subscription by the public of 60 lakhs of rupees to the Port Canning Company, the Commissioners urged upon the Government that the condition upon which the loan of 4½ lakhs of rupees had been offered to them had been virtually fulfilled, and the Government of India made the loan. This was in May 1866, and with the funds thus supplied, the Commissioners have since been working.

66. It remains that I should describe the progress of the port and settlement up to date, and the material obstacles that have presented themselves to its success.

67. I mentioned in my 37th paragraph that up to 1858 thirteen vessels, most of them not very large ones, had visited the place. I believe that no more ships came till 1863, when the railway was opened. In the season 1863-64, eleven ships entered the Mutlah. I cannot say how many came in the latter half of 1864. But in the year 1865, nine vessels had visited the port up to April. In 1865-66, thirty-seven vessels loaded at Canning, most of them small ones. The bulk of these vessels entered in ballast, and took away cargoes of grain. In 1866-67, only eight vessels visited Canning, and since that date it may be said that no ships have come, except those which brought materials for the Port Canning Company, and now and again the Chittagong steamers. Altogether upwards of eighty vessels have tried the port.

68. None of these vessels have, I believe, complained seriously of the estuary as a navigable channel, and notwithstanding the catastrophe of the wreck of the *Eagle Speed*, and accidents to one or two other vessels, I think that there is not much reason to doubt that the Mutlah is superior in this respect to the Hooghly.

69. On the other hand, very serious complaints have, I believe, been made from time to time of the unhealthiness of the place to the crews of the ships lying there. It is not to be doubted or denied that even the absence of spirit shops and other nurseries of disease does not prevent Canning from being as yet very greatly more unhealthy to sailors than Calcutta. This was probably anticipated from the first. For a place and neighbourhood situated like Canning to become really healthy must obviously be the work of a very long time. All that is to be said is, that the latest accounts in this respect are not discouraging, and that there is reason to hope that in time this obstacle would be overcome. I do not suppose that Canning is materially more unhealthy than was Calcutta when first we occupied it.

70. There is still very great difficulty about fresh water, not one of the tanks dug at so much labor and expense is yet really sweet. There were hopes that some of them would have been so this year, but the salt water irruption that accompanied the cyclone of November 1st to the 2nd, 1868, has postponed that most desirable consummation for, I suppose, another year at least.

71. The Municipality has spent much money upon the drainage of the place, and upon the construction of metalled roads. The jungle has, for a long time now, been cleared, and the land cultivated more or less. I do not think that there is anything wanting in these respects which need impede the progress of the place.

72. The Port Canning Company have done a good deal; they have erected a spacious hotel (inhabited as yet only by their own officers). Some

very extensive and costly rice-mills now approaching completion, and one or two other buildings. They have nearly completed the excavation of the boat dock, which formed one of their obligations under the deed of concessions to Mr. Schiller. They have conducted extensive operations for the protection of the foreshore, and have erected some jetties, &c.

73. The Government has built a brick cutcherry.

74. The Railway Company had built a jetty on the portion of the shore belonging to them, but it has been carried away by the river.

75. The private grantees have done little or nothing in the way of building, the only considerable erection by them being a brick bazaar for the accommodation of the Native population, which has been attracted in not altogether inconsiderable numbers to the place.

76. The leading obstacles to the progress of the place, in a material point of view, have been, *first*, the lack of fresh water and the general insalubrity of the locality; *secondly*, the occurrence of repeated slips both on the Bidyadhary or northern shore and on the Mutlah or eastern shore of the settlement. These slips, which have necessitated costly works, appear to have greatly shaken public confidence in the place, for they were not expected; and no one is yet very confident that they can be overcome or prevented by any practicable expenditure; *thirdly*, the inundation of the place by salt water in the cyclone of the 1st and 2nd November last, precisely as Mr Piddington had foretold, and notwithstanding the ridicule cast upon his prophecy by the Government Committee of 1856; *fourthly*, the very great difficulty of raising the level of the land.

77. I am not prepared to say that, in my opinion, any of these physical obstacles are insuperable, though I do think that they are to be overcome only by patient perseverance, and after a very considerable expenditure of money and, perhaps, life.

78. The gross expenditure upon the whole project up to date I cannot give with any approach to accuracy. Including the railway, it can scarcely have been less than 75 lakhs by the Government and the Municipality, besides what has been spent by the Port Canning Company and the public. Of the cost of the arrangements afloat, I have not, indeed, any but a very general idea. The expenditure ashore is, to the end of 1867-68, nearly as follows, but this does not include Mr. Leonard's salary and establishment:—

	Rs.
General superintendence and charges	57,496
Salary of Engineeer and his charges	76,886
Works, viz., roads, tanks, embankments, drainage, Engineer's plant, &c. (net)	7,38,439
Medical charges (net)	10,225
Interest and Debenture Loan	54,230
Police and Conservancy	4,722
TOTAL ...	9,41,998

The income has been as follows:—

	Rs.
Sale proceeds of lots for building, &c.	39,810
Net rent of lots and lands, deducting collection charges ...	62,855
Debenture Loan (deducting discount)	4,36,510
Government Loan...	4,00,000
TOTAL ...	9,39,175

We have in hand, as shown in the Budget herewith submitted, Rs. 14,929-1-2 and Rs. 50,000 of the loan from Government is still undrawn. I cannot say how the excess of expenditure above income was adjusted. It occurred before the Municipality was formed.

79. Looking back upon the history of the project as I have now related it, the following are among the obvious conclusions that occur to me:—

1stly.—The origin of the whole scheme was a panic regarding the state and prospects of the Hooghly, the immense trade of Calcutta being naturally extremely sensitive on the very vital point of its communications with the sea.

2ndly.—That this panic afforded an opportunity to persons individually interested in property on the Mutlah, and to the men of sanguine and speculative genius to be found in due proportion in such a community as Calcutta to thrust forward the claims of the Mutlah.

3rdly.—That the panic did not last long, and that it is now substantially demonstrated by experience and by scientific enquiry to have been for all practical purposes without foundation.

4thly.—That neither the Government nor the mercantile community, nor scientific men, have ever regarded the project of creating a new emporium on the Mutlah with any thing but doubt and distrust. A few sanguine men among the merchants and two or three influential Government officers have strongly supported the scheme. But the Government as a body, and the merchants as a body, have just done as little as their sanguine compeers would allow them to do. As to scientific men, I do not find a single name of note committed with any confidence to the scheme.

5thly.—That, as a matter of fact, however, the sanguine party have carried their own way and obtained far more than they even asked. At first very moderate facilities were to suffice on the part of the Government. They were given *without effect.*

Then a railway *alone* was wanted to ensure success. It was given at more than double the estimated cost, entailing a heavy and perhaps a permanent burden upon the State. *But it has produced no effect.*

Then it was not to be expected, of course, that trade would go to a place not drained. The place was drained at a large expense. *But still trade shows no inclination to seek the Mutlah.*

6thly.—Almost the whole burden of all that has been done has been cast upon the Government. The public have evinced a determination to spend no money on the place. The single exception is the Port Canning Company, the origin of which is due simply to the transient success of the Gambling Land Speculations of Bombay.

7thly.—As a matter of fact, scarcely any of the anticipations of the sanguine promoters of the Mutlah have been realised. Even the river has not proved by any means so faultless as was supposed, and trade has simply as yet not been forthcoming.

80. *Lastly,* I proceed to consider the present position. Our money is all spent, or nearly so, and I may safely add to the conclusions stated in the preceding paragraph this:—That we shall not get a rupee more from the public as a loan or in any other shape unless there be some unforeseen turn in affairs.

81. What then will the Government do? I think I may safely say that, if in 1853 the Government had known a tenth part of what it knows now, it would never have touched Port Canning. Railway, Port, Municipality, and all would still have been unborn. But what of the obligations contracted and the expenditure incurred during these thirteen years? The Government has indeed repeatedly and peremptorily declared that it will not spend another rupee upon Port Canning. But even Sir Charles Trevelyan never deliberately dealt with the question, what then will you do? Will you take up the rails, stop all expenditure, and let the primeval jungle grow again, or what?

82. As to obligations, the Government of Bengal, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State have, each in turn, strongly repudiated their existence. Yet it is little likely that the Port Canning scheme could now be really buried without some very troublesome claims coming up for discussion. I think it tolerably clear that the Government must, at least in that case,

repay at par the debenture loan contracted by the Municipality with its sanction, and probably it must restore the purchase money of all who bought lots in Canning. Certainly it must write off to Profit and Loss the four lakhs of rupees that it has already advanced as a nominal loan to the Municipality, and other questions difficult of solution would demand to be dealt with in connection with that body and its actions.

83. Still, if the Government please, the whole scheme may perhaps eventually be absolutely buried at a certain outlay of money to satisfy those aggrieved by such a proceeding.

84. The alternative exactly opposite to this is to go in now again heartily for the whole project, provide the funds necessary for the completion of the work ashore, and maintain the apparatus of the port afloat in entire efficiency. What this would really cost I should be afraid to estimate, but I think it very certain that, for the protection of the foreshore, the embankment of the whole site against cyclone-waves, the completion of an efficient system of roads, tanks, and drains, a very large outlay is still necessary, larger by far I should think than the 20 lakhs roughly estimated in 1864. Should this alternative be really seriously contemplated, I strongly advise that no half measures be adopted. If the Government really intend to attempt once more artificially to *create* the port, I would make it for a limited period (say *five years*) a *free port*, and transfer all Government business at once to it, causing all Government vessels to load and unload there. I would, at the same time, construct the telegraph, as proposed, to Halliday's Island, and prosecute all works with vigour. But I do not pretend to advise this course, or even to promise that, if it be adopted, the port will thrive. This much only I would say that nothing short of these measures is likely to create the port, and that if such measures as these fail, the scheme might probably then be abandoned with common consent.

85. There remains the middle course, which is the course I recommend for adoption. One thing, and in my own opinion—one thing *only*, would at once create Port Canning, viz., the closure of the Hooghly. It is not indeed probable that this will occur soon, but it is perhaps very probable indeed that it will occur some long time hence, and I think that under existing circumstances, we may well take advantage of what we have done at Port Canning to remain prepared for such a contingency. It is comfortable indeed to know that in the Mutlah river we have an outlet at any time available in case of necessity for the trade of Calcutta and Bengal.

86. I would then, I think, at once stop all expenditure in connection with Port Canning not absolutely necessary. I would, as soon as a sufficient notice is expired, withdraw the whole establishment afloat—pilots, lights, conservator, and all; no ships have for long visited the port, and I hear of no definite prospect of any doing so. The moment ships come, we can make arrangements for their convenience, but I really think we have kept up these costly appliances long enough on mere speculation; I would abandon, at the same time, all idea of constructing a telegraph at present. It is not at all called for by any trade existing or prospective.

87. I would open negotiations for the extinction of the Municipality, which being bankrupt is really very much at the mercy of the Government, and I would reduce the establishment on shore to the lowest possible scale, sufficient just to keep up the roads and drains and tanks, and perhaps to provide for the protection of the shore. Mr. Leonard would, I have no doubt, be prepared to propose an establishment such as is absolutely necessary for such works. It need not cost, I should think, nearly half what our present establishment costs.

88. I do not say that even this much will be done without vigorous remonstrance by those with vested interests in the port; but the power of the purse is a strong one, and the Government has long ago most absolutely and finally announced its purpose of using it. It is certainly under no kind of legal obligation on the one hand to spend money on Canning, or on the other to part with what is directly or indirectly public property there.

89. The only ground on which I have hesitated to urge the immediate adoption of these decided measures, is the approaching completion of the Port Canning Company's rice-mills. The sanguine party look now to these mills as the panacea for the want of vitality as yet shown by Canning, and some less bold spirits think that some trade may attend upon the mills. They will be ready about October I believe, and the Government might perhaps have some moderate temporary arrangements ready for next cold weather, so as to afford the needful facilities for any trade that does then appear.

From A. SMITH, Esq., Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Canning, to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division,—(No. 1741, dated 1st April 1868).

I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Budget Estimate of this Municipality for the year 1868-69, showing the works which the Commissioners propose to undertake, their estimated cost, and the funds available to meet the same.

2. The amount at the disposal of the Commissioners at the close of the current year is Rs. 64,929-1-2, of which Rs. 50,000 is the balance still unpaid of the loan granted by Government upon the security of the Municipal Debentures.

3. With this sum and their further accruing assets, the Commissioners propose, during the ensuing financial year, to carry on the improvements in progress, and to undertake those estimated for in the accompanying statements.

4. The anticipated receipts and disbursements are exhibited in the Schedules and Statements under their different heads as entered in the Budget Estimate.

5. The receipt Schedules, A, B, D, and E are sufficiently explicit to require no explanation.

6. In respect of the land revenue Schedule C, it is not anticipated that any part of the revenue for the 36 lots in Sunderbun lot 50 will be realizable, not even the Rs. 3,600 indicated in last year's Budget Estimate, paragraphs 6 and 7, as a possible receipt.

7. The reduction of the river frontage lots from 22 to 21 is due to the resumption by the Commissioners of one lot shown in last year's estimate, on account of failure on the part of the proprietor to give effect to the conditions of his lease. The increase in the number of back lots, from 68 to 68$\frac{4}{5}$, is explained as follows:—In the Budget for the last two years, it was estimated that the whole of the lot No. 57 was to have been redeemed by Dr. Chunder Coomar Day, whereas only one-fifth of the land has been redeemed.

8. The increase in revenue for lands under cultivation is owing to the falling in of the leases of two Chucks, each containing 2,000 bighas.

9. Rs. 13,760 has been entered as rent, being the equivalent of the interest payable in to the Canning Company as explained in last year's Budget.

10. Of the anticipated disbursements, which are shown in Statements 1 to 9, those in Statements 6, 7, 8, and 9 require no explanation.

11. The following items need explanation:—The Calcutta Office Establishment shows a decrease of Rs. 348 per annum as compared with last year's Budget, owing to decrease of the Office Establishment; the Engineer's Establishment shows a decrease of Rs. 480 per annum, owing to the reduction of the Clerical Establishment of that Office; the out-door Establishment is also reduced to the extent of Rs. 1,680 per annum, owing to the appointment of a Native Overseer instead of a European, and the employment of a European 1st Class Inspector at Rs. 250 instead of Rs. 270. There are other reductions shown, but they do not require explanation.

Statement 3.

12. In respect of Statement No. 3, it is proposed to metal two new roads only, and to give repairs to three others, which are absolutely indispensable. In respect of the excavation of the tank, the Commissioners are, under a contract executed when it was

contemplated, to develop the town largely to the southward. Part of the earth raised will, it is now intended, be placed in spoil, on the bank, as a reserve for future use for raising lots and roads as may be required, and the remainder will be used for raising that part of the Stanley Strand which is most urgently needed. Much of the earth will be also required to fill up the late slips on the bank.

Statement 4.

13. This amount will be required to repair the damage done to the sluice by the late cyclone.

Item II.—This sum will be necessary to keep in order the main and other drains.

Item III.—This sum is estimated as a provision in the event of any injury to the sluice.

Statement 5.

14. *Item I.*—This sum may be required to repair the damage done by the late slip, and for keeping in repair the bund on the Bidyadhary foreshore. The former item, Rs. 16,537-8, is in accordance with Mr. Leonard's report which is under consideration.

Item V.—This sum is expected to be the award of arbitrators under the terms of a lease held by the late Baboo Ram Gopaul Ghose, which expired on the 21st September last; the terms of the lease being that compensation shall be awarded to the tenant for the amount expended by him in clearing jungle, draining, &c. The Commissioners have re-entered upon the land which will, it is anticipated, yield a rental of about Rs. 2,000 a year.

15. It will be observed that large reductions have been made in the establishment, and that the works to be performed have been very largely contracted below what has been done in previous years. A still further reduction might be effected by amalgamating the office of Engineer and Vice-Chairman, and uniting their establishments into one on a reduced scale; at the present time when the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway is being transferred to the Government, it would perhaps be a desirable measure of economy to combine the office of Vice-Chairman with that of Agent, and to employ for the Railway and the Municipality one Engineer in common. The Commissioners would wish to defer making this reduction, pending an expression of the views of Government as to whether it is expedient at present to push on their works energetically, or to suspend for the present energetic action. Even with the reductions shown and those not suggested, the Balance Sheet, according to the estimate, would still show a deficit at the close of 1868-69.

16. In this juncture it becomes necessary to consider seriously what action is to be taken. The question is the more difficult, because, from circumstances which it is scarcely necessary now to detail, an appeal to the public for further aid would, at the present time, have no chance of being responded to. Owing also to the injuries caused by the late cyclone, and to the unhappy breach between the Port Canning Company and the enterprising firm who were till lately their Secretaries and Treasurers, and who have heretofore evinced such a lively interest in the success of the port, and done so much to forward it, the hopes which I expressed in my Administration Report for 1866-67 of a large resort of shipping to Canning this season, are not likely to be realized. The Commissioners are nevertheless not doubtful of its ultimate success, and they do not think that their works should be suspended.

17. In the present state of their finances, however, they must either limit their operations and reduce their establishments to such an extent that the charges may be met from their net income of about Rs. 20,000 a year, or solicit further aid from the Government.

18. It was estimated that an outlay of Rs. 20,00,000 was needed for the works required of the Commissioners, of this, only 9½ lakhs will have been spent by the Commissioners when their present funds will be exhausted.

19. The works completed are consequently still very much below what are required. They would, therefore, again urge upon the Government to grant

them further assistance, in order to enable them to carry on their operations upon the same terms as the former aid was granted.

20. The extent to which the Government is interested in the success of the port, because of its guarantee for the interest on the outlay for the railway, amounting to three lakhs a year, while the railway itself cannot pay until Canning becomes—as, notwithstanding its present adverse circumstance, it is hoped it soon will—a considerable town, and because also of the importance of the project to the general interests of the country, induce the Commissioners to hope that it will be willing to advance them, on same terms as heretofore, such sums as may be needed for their works during the next two years.

21. An early reply on this subject is requested, because if the Government think it inexpedient to advance further funds, and determine to adhere to the intentions conveyed in paragraph 6 of its Resolution of the 16th December 1867, it will be the duty of the Commissioners to limit their works and their establishments to such a scale as, with reference to their financial prospects, may seem reasonable.

PORT CANNING MUNICIPALITY.

BUDGET ESTIMATE of the Receipts and Disbursements of the General Municipal Fund for the year ending 31st March 1869.

RECEIPTS.											
Particulars.				Actual Receipts for 1867-68.			Estimated Receipts for 1868-69		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Balance on the 1st May 1867 and 1st April 1868				1,19,586	1	6	14,929	1	2
„ Debenture Loan as per Schedule	A.	...		200	0	0	760	0	0
„ Government Loan „	B.	...		1,00,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
„ Land Revenue „	C.	...		4,711	13	9	34,018	0	0
„ Medical Charges „	D.	...		1,175	2	9	1,950	0	0
„ Miscellaneous „	E.	...		17,090	2	6	6,322	0	0
TOTAL ...				2,42,763	4	6	1,07,979	1	2

DISBURSEMENTS.									
Particulars.				Actual Expenditure for 1867-68.			Estimated Expenditure for 1868-69.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Collection charges as per Statement No. 1 ...				240	14	4.	250	0	0
Establishment at Calcutta and Canning, with travelling and general charges, as per Statement No. 2 ...				32,002	9	0	34,068	0	0
Roads and Tanks as per Statement No. 3 ...				1,19,423	13	0	31,290	0	0
Drainage „ „ 4 ...				8,836	8	7	2,500	0	0
Miscellaneous „ „ 5 ...				50,242	8	9	44,000	0	0
Interest Account „ „ 6 ...				10,213	7	4	19,084	0	0
Medical Charges „ „ 7 ...				3,696	11	10	4,236	0	0
Police Establishment „ „ 8 ...				1,874	7	6	1,597	0	0
Conservancy „ „ 9 ...				1,303	3	0	1,166	0	0
				2,27,834	3	4	1,38,191	0	0
Balance on the 31st March 1868				14,929	1	2	.....		
DEFICIT ...				.....			30,211	14	10
TOTAL ...				2,42,763	4	6	1,07,979	1	2

E. & O. E.

A. SMITH,
Chairman.

J. R. THOMSON,
Vice-Chairman.

Calcutta, the 1st April 1868.

PORT CANNING MUNICIPALITY.

SCHEDULE A.

ESTIMATED INCOME ON DEBENTURE LOAN

For the year ending 31st March 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance realizable as per Schedule A. of 1868	960	0	0
Less realized	200	0	0
TOTAL ...	760	0	0

E. & O. E.

PORT CANNING MUNICIPALITY.

SCHEDULE B.

ESTIMATED INCOME ON GOVERNMENT LOAN

For the year ending 31st March 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of loan sanctioned by the Government of India on security of Municipal Debentures				4,50,000	0	0
Less—amount drawn in 1866 and 1867, viz.:—						
8th May 1866	1,00,000	0	0			
4th December 1866	1,00,000	0	0			
24th April 1867	1,00,000	0	0			
1st November 1867	1,00,000	0	0			
				4,00,000	0	0
AMOUNT RECEIVABLE ...				50,000	0	0

E. & O. E.

PORT CANNING MUNICIPALITY.

SCHEDULE C.

ESTIMATED INCOME ON LAND REVENUE

For the year ending 31st March 1869.

LAND REVENUE.

Lot No. 50.

36 Lots—

Lot No. 54.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
26 River frontage town lots at Rs. 100 per annum	2,600	0	0						
Less 5 lots redeemed in exchange of Municipal Debentures	500	0	0						
				2,100	0	0			
84 Back lots in town at Rs. 60 per annum	5,040	0	0						
Less 15½ lots redeemed	912	0	0						
				4,128	0	0			
7 Back lots in the town at Rs. 40				280	0	0			
							6,508	0	0
40 Lots upon which rent is receivable as a set-off upon the interest payable by Commissioners until 31st March 1869, when the Municipal Debentures will be matured, and subject to commutation as agreed upon ...							13,760	0	0
Rents of grass-lands							1,000	0	0
Rents receivable for land under rice cultivation in Lots 50 and 54 ...							5,000	0	0
Rents receivable for 4,000 bighas of land upon which the Commissioners on expiry of the lease have re-entered into possession at Re. 1 per bigha							4,000	0	0
Realizable from S. N. Bose for three years' rent							3,750	0	0
TOTAL ...							34,018	0	0

E. & O. E.

PORT CANNING MUNICIPALITY.

SCHEDULE D.

ESTIMATED INCOME ON MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

For the year ending 31st March 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Government guarantee for medicines	1,200	0	0
Realizable from the Port Canning Company moiety of Medical Officer's salary from 1st February to 12th July 1867	750	0	0
TOTAL ...	1,950	0	0

E. & O. E.

PORT CANNING MUNICIPALITY.

SCHEDULE E.

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Estimated Receipts for the year ending 31st March 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P
Proceeds of sale of bricks, &c.	1,100	0	0
Hire of Municipal portable engine	722	0	0
Fine from servants	0	0	0
Earnest-money to be deducted from contractors	4,500	0	0
TOTAL ..	6,322	0	0

E. & O. E.

PORT CANNING MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT No. 1.

EXPENSES ON COLLECTIONS.

Estimated Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Commission on collection of land revenue from Lots 50 and 54 ..	250	0	0
TOTAL ...	250	0	0

E. & O. E.

PORT CANNING MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT No. 2.

General Charges.

Estimated Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1869.

	Total per Mensem.			Total per Year.			Grand Total.		
Calcutta Office Establishment.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Vice-Chairman	800	0	0	9,600	0	0			
Office Gharree allowance	35	0	0	420	0	0			
1 Head Clerk	100	0	0	1,200	0	0			
1 Accountant, Engineer's and Calcutta Establishment	100	0	0	1,200	0	0			
1 Writer	40	0	0	480	0	0			
1 Office Furrash	5	0	0	60	0	0			
3 Chuprassies at Rs. 9, 8, and 7 respectively	24	0	0	288	0	0			
Sweeper, Mallee, and Durwan	4	0	0	48	0	0			
Office rent	65	0	0	780	0	0			
Auditor	.....			500	0	0			
							14,576	0	0
Engineer's Department.									
1 Engineer	600	0	0	7,200	0	0			
Horse allowance	35	0	0	420	0	0			
1 Head Clerk	50	0	0	600	0	0			
1 Draftsman	100	0	0	1,200	0	0			
2 Peons at Rs. 8 each	16	0	0	192	0	0			
							9,612	0	0
Engineer's Out-door Establishment.									
1 First Class Inspector	250	0	0	3,000	0	0			
1 Native Overseer	50	0	0	600	0	0			
1 Store-keeper	100	0	0	1,200	0	0			
4 Peons at Rs. 8 each	32	0	0	384	0	0			
							5,184	0	0
Machinery Establishment.									
1 Engine Driver	25	0	0	300	0	0			
1 Blacksmith	16	0	0	192	0	0			
1 Assistant	16	0	0	192	0	0			
							684	0	0
Native Superintendent's Department.									
1 Native Superintendent with allowance ...	91	0	0	1,092	0	0			
1 Mohurrir	10	0	0	120	0	0			
Peons and Beldars	75	0	0	900	0	0			
							2,112	0	0
Miscellaneous.									
Printing and Advertising	.....			400	0	0			
Stationery and Stamps . ..	.....			500	0	0			
Office contingencies, including law charges ...	.....			1,000	0	0			
							1,900	0	0
	Total			.....			34,068	0	0

E. & O. E.

PORT CANNING MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT No. 3.

Estimated Expenditure for formation of Roads and excavating Tanks during the year ending 31st March 1869.

				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Newly metalled roads ...	30,000 supl. ft., viz :—								
Halliday Street	500 × 12 = 6,000	,,							
Stewart Street	2,000 × 12 = 24,000	,,							
	30,000	,,	at Rs. 10 per 100 ft.	3,000	0	0			
Repairs of Roads—									
Beadon Street	4,500 × 20 × ½ = 45,000	cub. ft.							
Scott Street	1,800 × 20 × ½ = 18,000	,,							
Dalhousie Street from Schiller Street to Canning Strand..	1,000 × 30 × ½ = 15,000	,,							
	78,000	,,	at Rs. 12 per 100 ft.	9,360	0	0			
Rolling roads	9,800 L ft.		at Rs. 500 per mile	930	0	0			
							13,290	0	0
Excavation of tank south of Railway, earth-work ..			1,700,000						
cub. ft. at Rs. 10 per 1,000 cub. ft. ...			...	17,000	0	0			
Ditto tank No. 4 (north) of Railway ...			...	1,000	0	0			
							18,000	0	0
			TOTAL ...				31,290	0	0

E. & O. E.

PORT CANNING MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT No. 4.

DRAINAGE.

Estimated Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Temporary sluice south of Railway	500	0	0
Main drain and other drains south of Railway	1,000	0	0
Low-level sluice	1,000	0	0
TOTAL ...	2,500	0	0

E. & O. E.

PORT CANNING MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT No. 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Estimated Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bunds and protection of river banks	20,000	0	0
Hutting or temporary building	1,500	0	0
Miscellaneous and contingencies, &c.	5,000	0	0
Plant and Stores	5,000	0	0
Compensation and arbitration fee	12,500	0	0
TOTAL	44,000	0	0

E. & O. E.

PORT CANNING MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT No. 6.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Estimated Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total amount of loan				5,00,000	0	0
Less by sale of lots	3,43,800	0	0			
„ by redemption of land in fee simple	59,400	0	0			
				4,03,200	0	0
BALANCE ...				96,800	0	0
Interest payable thereon at 5½ per cent. per annum				5,324	0	0
Ditto payable to the Port Canning Company as a set-off upon the rent receivable for 40 town lots selected by them to be taken in commutation of Municipal Debentures				13,760	0	0
TOTAL ..				19,084	0	0

E. & O. E.

PORT CANNING MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT No. 7.

MEDICAL CHARGES.

Estimated Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 European Medical Officer at Rs. 200	2,400	0	0
1 Compounder, Native, „ 12	144	0	0
1 Sweeper „ 7	84	0	0
1 Bhistie „ 6	72	0	0
1 Cook „ 6	72	0	0
1 Chuprassie „ 8	96	0	0
2 Domes „ 7 each	168	0	0
Medicines, diet, and other hospital contingencies	1,200	0	0
TOTAL ...	4,236	0	0

E. & O. E.

PORT CANNING MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT No. 8.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Estimated Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 European Constable, at Rs. 100	1,200	0	0
3 Native Constables „ 7	252	0	0
Contingencies 10 per cent.	145	0	0
TOTAL ...	1,597	0	0

E. & O. E.

PORT CANNING MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT No. 9.

CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENT.

Estimated Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Overseer at Rs. 20 per month	240	0	0
3 Drivers „ 8 „	288	0	0
3 Domes „ 8 „	288	0	0
Feed for bullocks	200	0	0
Carts and cattle	150	0	0
TOTAL .	1,166	0	0

E. & O. E.

From R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 19, dated 15th June 1868).

In continuation of my No. 14, dated 14th May, especially paragraphs 67 and 78, I have the honor to forward herewith the official statement of expenditure incurred afloat in connection with the Mutlah project, together with an official list of the vessels which had entered and left the port since 1863 inclusive.

From Captain JOHN G. REDDIE, Master Attendant, to the Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division,—(No. 3700, dated 12th June 1868).

In reply to your letter No. 15, dated 22nd April last, I have the honor to forward herewith statements showing—

1*st*.—The total expenditure annually on account of Port Canning.

The total annual payments for salaries of establishments are shown in the last line of the following statement, marked with an asterisk.

2*nd*.—A list of all vessels which have visited the port since 1861.

The statements of cargo in and cargo out cannot be given. The manifests have been forwarded in the usual manner to the Collector of Customs, who will be able to furnish the information on this point.

P. S.—The expenditure in England is not shown separately, for no accounts are passed to the debit of any fund except from the returns of issue from the Dockyard.

The Dockyard debits itself with all expenditure on account of stores received from England, and the minor accounts are debited when the stores are passed.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Expenditure on account of the Mutlah Port, showing actual Expenditure from 1861 *to* 1868, *and the Estimates for* 1868-69.

	Actuals.				Estimates.			
	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port Master's Establishment, &c.	7,073 9 6	7,680 0 0	4,481 2 10	6,386 2 11	5,517 10 4	7,180 7 7	9,386 11 4	10,078 0 0
Light Vessels	2,266 8 7	...	14,056 9 4	5,804 5 3	14,870 0 9	23,168 0 9	37,037 10 11	27,880 0 0
Pilot Vessel	3,977 6 4	14,083 1 2	6,067 7 9	8,212 5 11	587 0 0	500 0 0	157 0 6	16,388 0 0
Hulk Anchor Vessel	449 8 5	1,482 13 6	2,309 0 0	1,617 0 0	4,159 0 1	2,176 13 8	3,364 0 0	2,424 0 0
Despatch Vessel	2,348 2 4	9,922 15 7	8,796 11 8	7,677 8 1	10,421 1 5	11,333 8 5	9,672 13 11	9,906 0 0
Buoy Vessel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Row-boats	1,064 5 3	3,012 9 3	2,832 0 0	2,596 0 0	2,649 3 0	9,074 0 7	7,189 0 0	9,174 0 0
Harbour Master's Establishment	...	..	8,245 7 3	6,455 12 9	7,686 0 10	9,604 2 8	9,253 10 3	2,832 0 0
Pay Allowance of Pilots	...	2,437 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	4,620 0 0
Percentage of Pilotage	...	...	...	206 1 6	496 6 6	1,296 12 11	992 0 0	12,240 0 0
Dockyard Expenditure	6,102 4 11	36,861 3 7	1,44,824 3 5	1,17,241 14 10	76,226 8 5	1,71,262 0 0	41,276 0 11	.....
Miscellaneous	...	425 0 0	26 5 9	1,311 9 5	588 14 9	807 1 3	...	2,50,000 0 0
Expenditure in Public Works Department	...	...	59,158 0 0	...	...	...	...	10,000 0 0
Total ..	23,281 13 4	75,905 4 10	2,50,797 0 0	1,57,508 12 8	1,23,201 14 1	2,36,402 15 10	1,18,328 15 10	3,55,542 0 0
Of this amount, the cost of maintaining Establishments ...	9,825 4 8	37,120 6 11	46,099 7 1	40,026 9 10	46,869 15 5	66,055 2 8	92,310 12 9	

J. G. REDDIE,
Master Attendant.

LIST of Arrivals at Port Canning during the year 1867-68.

Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Date of arrival at Canning.	REMARKS.
S. S. Moulmein ...	238	12th April 1867.	
Ditto ...	238	28th „ „	
Ditto ...	238	12th May „	
Ship Empress of India ..	588	24th „ „	
Brig Jool Malle ...	112	29th „ „	
S. S. Moulmein ...	238	29th „ „	
Ditto ...	238	14th June „	
Ditto ...	238	1st July „	
Barque Triton ...	393	13th „ „	

LIST of Arrivals at Port Canning during the year 1866-67.

Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Date of arrival at Canning.	REMARKS.
Steamer Moulmein ...	238	1st May 1866.	
„ Orissa ...	271	18th „ „	
Brig Fathel Rohoman ...	99	24th „ „	
Ship Mercara ...	396	29th „ „	
Steamer Orissa ...	271	30th „ „	
Ship Clyties ...	1,078	8th June „	
Steamer Orissa ...	271	15th „ „	
Ditto ...	271	2nd July „	
Ditto ...	271	14th „ „	
Ship Bolivia ...	412	13th Aug. „	
S. S. Moulmein ...	238	14th „ „	
Ditto ...	238	29th „ „	
Ditto ...	238	14th Sept. „	
Ship Castle Eden ...	930	29th „ „	
Brig Tar ...	244	8th Dec. „	
S. S. Moulmein ...	238	31st Jan. 1867.	
Ditto ...	238	12th Feb. „	
Ditto ...	238	28th „ „	
Ditto ...	238	13th March „	
Ditto ...	238	29th „ „	

LIST of Arrivals at Port Canning during the year 1865-66.

Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Date of arrival at Canning.	REMARKS.
Schooner Spankie ...	130	10th May 1865.	
Ship Anna Lange ...	889	11th „ „	
Barque Splendido ...	363	20th „ „	
Ship Angellee ...	339	4th June „	
„ Marie Gabrielle ...	258	5th „ „	
„ Grand Condé ...	524	19th July „	
„ Etienne and Lawrence ...	396	6th Aug. „	
„ South-Easter ...	302	27th Sept. „	
„ Eleutheria ...	764	12th Oct. „	
„ Volunteer ...	419	20th Dec. „	
„ Luisco ...	380	26th „ „	
„ Esperanza ...	311	29th „ „	
„ Mandarin ...	275	30th „ „	
„ Phillip I. ...	523	31st „ „	
Brig Louis and Emma ..	161	31st „ „	
Barque Lion ...	350	8th Jan. 1866.	
Steamer Moulmein ..	238	29th „ „	
Barque Malvina ...	234	11th Feb. „	
Steamer Moulmein ...	238	13th „ „	
Brig Oung Chung Yha ...	91	18th „ „	
Ship Abergeldie ...	629	27th „ „	
„ Eidswold ...	371	27th „ „	
Steamer Moulmein ...	238	1st March „	
Ditto ...	238	14th „ „	
Ditto ...	238	29th „ „	
Brig Louis and Emma ...	161	7th April „	
Steamer Moulmein ...	238	14th „ „	

LIST of Arrivals at Port Canning during the year 1864-65.

Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Date of arrival at Canning.	REMARKS.
Brig Garibaldi ...	239	10th May 1864.	
Barque Eleutheria ...	794	30th July „	
Ship Meander ...	377	5th Nov. „	
Barque Splendido ...	363	30th „ „	
„ Queen of Commerce...	277	12th Dec. „	
„ Eastern Queen ...	480	9th Jan. 1865.	
Ship Madagascar ...	1,336	22nd „ „	
Barque South-Easter ...	302	5th Feb. „	
Ship Pleiades ...	754	11th March „	
Eagle Speed ...	1,237	25th „ „	
„ Lady Ceciles ...	460	29th „ „	
„ Undine ...	651	10th April „	
Barque Chanticleer ...	737	10th „ „	
Ship Marguerite D'Anjou ...	487	22nd „ „	

LIST of Arrivals at Port Canning during the year 1863-64.

Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Date of arrival at Canning.	REMARKS.
Ship Essex ...	727	16th June 1863.	
„ Bengal ...	640	8th July „	
„ Fulwood ...	1,160	16th „ „	
„ Elizabeth ..	360	5th August „	
„ Jan Teeker ...	207	2nd Nov. „	
„ Delhi ...	890	12th Jan. 1864.	
„ Eleutheria ...	794	19th „ „	
Barque Splendido ..	360	22nd „ „	
„ Bengal ...	640	5th Feb. „	
„ Idas ...	706	28th „ „	
„ Pudel ...	485	17th March „	

W. J. C. BENSFORD,

Officiating Conservator of Port Canning.

PORT CANNING,
CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE;
The 9th May 1868.

From F. SCHILLER, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated 15th M[illegible] 1868.

With the view of consolidating Joint Stock Company Canning beyond all chances of a failure and securing its future, I have the honor of submitting the following proposal, viz.:—

That the Calcutta and Sonarpur Railway, the Port Canning Company, and the Sunderbun lands be amalgamated and formed at home into one concern under Government control.

I need not point out that the Railway is, and always has been, an integral part of the success of Port Canning; without it no mercantile money would ever have been invested in the undertaking, at least those who have been its pioneers would never have thought of continuing their experiments, though satisfied with the feasibility of the undertaking. Taking facts as they are at present, the revenues of India are deeply committed with reference to Port Canning, and the question to be decided is, whether there is to be no effort made, after sinking so much public and private money, to redeem the whole enterprise and to rescue it from the difficulties into which it has drifted: the

Railway can only pay when Port Canning becomes a centre of trade. Trade has already proved that it is prepared to come, provided it be properly treated; but trade will not come to a new place situated as Port Canning is without finding the best facilities and appliances, and these have never as yet existed. The Railway is unfinished to this date, although nearly £600,000 have been expended upon it. There are virtually no terminal arrangements at Canning, and the shipping facilities created by the Port Canning Company still require to be brought into working concert with the Railway line. There is only one thing which has been steadily improving with reference to Port Canning, viz., the sanitary condition of the place; and there can be no reasonable doubt that in the same ratio in which the forest of the Sunderbuns disappears before the hatchet of the cultivator, in the same ratio will the sanitation of the town of Port Canning improve, and the inhabitants become less and less liable to that fever which everywhere results from newly made clearances, and from the turning up of alluvial soil full of decaying vegetable substances.

The Railway Company, the Port Canning Company, and the Sunderbun lands form, in my humble opinion, parts of the same undertaking, and are intimately linked together. To unite them simply means to unite all the existing elements of success, and the first question arising seems to be—how can this be done?

My proposal involves what is tantamount to a Government guarantee, for no money can be raised for undertakings in India of a public character without having a Government guarantee, or something equivalent thereto attached to it. The principle as such has been admitted, and in a country like India, there is much to be said in its favor. The uncertainty of life, the absence of idle men, and the constantly shifting European non-official population, are all strong arguments in favor of Government control. The case in question is a peculiar one, inasmuch as the lands themselves concerned in it possess all the elements of providing the money for this required Government guarantee, and it is only necessary to devise means for developing them in the most judicious manner, without injuring, what may be considered, ve[illegible]d rights. When a Sunderbun grant is sold, everything on it in the shap[illegible] firewood and forest produce passes into the hands of the purchaser, and t[illegible] public, which might have before carried away from the same grant this forest produce since time immemorial, immediately pays for it to the new owner of the grant some consideration without making the slightest objection. Until within three years the Government derived absolutely no revenue from these forest products, and it was only on my application that they were disposed of by public sale, purchased by me, and handed over to the Port Canning Company, which Company is already collecting a considerable revenue from them; but the cost and trouble of collecting this revenue over an area of 3,000 square miles is immense; while, on the other hand, a well-devised system of collection, supported by and under the supervision of Government [illegible]rity, would not only greatly diminish its cost, but much enhance the am[illegible] revenue from these forest products or Bunkers without causing the slig[illegible]pression to the people of Bengal, for which they form one of the neces[illegible]

624
96
2
fe
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26th
29th
30th
31st
31st

The revenue raised from this [illegible]ld propose to apply specially for subsidising the proposed amalgam[illegible]. Government are prepared to sell the lands containing the elemen[illegible]venue, and the lands themselves would thus furnish the means of [illegible] the capital necessary to ensure their gradual clearance and reclamation. [illegible]anning would become a success; the State would eventually be relieved of the guarantee of interest on the capital of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and in due course, another Province, and perhaps the most fertile in Bengal, would be added to the State: I see no other way of dealing with Port Canning. After the experience which I have personally had; after the treatment which I have received; I must decline all further exertions in favor of the place, unless supported by Government, and while soliciting this additional support, I frankly admit that I greatly under-rated the difficulties by which I have been surrounded in my endeavours to call into existence an undertaking which, imperial in its character and necessarily slow in its progress, should never have rested on private shoulders.

From Colonel C. H. DICKENS, R.A., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Officiating Additional Secretary to Government of Bengal,—(No. 1022R., dated 3rd September 1868).

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4179, dated 25th July 1868, conveying the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor that Port Canning, on the Mutlah, should be abandoned as a port after the expiration of twelve months' notice of the intention.

2. This recommendation is based on the conclusion that Government would not be justified in imposing on the public revenues further expenditure on account of the port, in the face of the fact that the result of all the endeavours (initiated in 1853) to develop Port Canning as an auxiliary port to Calcutta, and as a commercial town, has been failure, notwithstanding that, irrespective of outlay by the Port Canning Company and private individuals, as well as by the Government in the Public Works Department, the State has disbursed directly, or through the Municipality, on shore and afloat, nearly £200,000, besides having made a railroad solely for the benefit of the port at a cost of upwards of £600,000, which has failed to cover its working expenses.

3. The Lieutenant Governor has suggested that, before taking action on his recommendation, the public should have the opportunity of expressing their opinion on the subject. There is obvious propriety in this course which will afford the general public who are interested in the right application of the public finances, as well as that section of it which is specially interested in the port, an opportunity of putting forward what they may respectively have to say.

4. There are other reasons which render this course expedient. The Port Canning Company's Rice Mills are just about to be finished, and it seems proper to give them time to work before coming to a decision. The Secretary of State has intimated his intention of sending out experimental cargoes of Government stores to the port; and lastly, the Railway has only lately been thrown on the hands of the Government, and it is desirable to ascertain the result of working it under the new arrangement before deciding to abandon half of it, which the abandonment of Port Canning practically involves.

5. The Governor General in Council has, therefore, determined to publish the papers in the *Gazette of India*, in order to invite discussion, and His Excellency in Council hopes that the matter may be ripe for decision before the end of the year.

No. 1023 R.

Copy forwarded to the Officiating Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department (Railway), with reference to his No. 1516G., dated 29th July 1868, with the intimation that as little as possible should be done at Port Canning or on the Mutlah terminal section of the Railway, until a decision has been promulgated as to the maintenance of Port Canning.

No. 1024 R.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, with reference to his No. 5014 of the 30th July 1868, and with the intimation that, pending a decision on the question of maintaining Port Canning, no further protective measures should be undertaken unless called for by extraordinary circumstances, in which case a special report should be made for the orders of the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM ON THE REMOVAL OF TROOPS IN ATTACKS OF EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

By JOHN MURRAY, M.D., Inspector General of Hospitals, Upper Provinces,—(dated 18th June 1868).

The practice of removing troops into camp on the appearance of epidemic cholera in cantonments, is of recent origin. It is founded on the principle that the disease is communicable, which was not generally acknowledged by the medical profession in India or in Europe, before the year 1861. This has been confirmed by the recorded experience of the disease in Europe, and clearly demonstrated by the history of the Hurdwar epidemic of 1867, where the disease was traced radiating from a centre from 300 to 700 miles in all directions, and spreading continuously with the returning pilgrims, leaving upwards of 100,000 victims in its track. It is now allowed by the most experienced and intelligent professional and non-professional observers all over the world.

As its communicability has been the guiding principle of the measures I have adopted during seven severe epidemic attacks, which have come under my observation and direction, a record of their development may prove useful and suggestive of further improvement.

In the year 1851 there was a severe attack of cholera in the Central Prison at Agra, of which I was in medical charge. After a time the prisoners were removed into tents with marked advantage. Again in 1856 as medical visitor, I had the men more early removed, and the camp changed ground several times with very decided benefit. In subsequent epidemics in the years 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, the prisoners were again speedily removed, and divided into separate parties, which frequently changed ground, and in every instance with satisfactory results. The annual strength of the prisoners varied from 2,063 to 3,978, of whom 611 died during these six epidemics.

As Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, I was present in the stations of Agra and Muttra during the epidemics in 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, and at Gwalior during the attacks of 1861 and 1862. The total strength of the European Regiments, including the families, was 11,121, of which 661 died.

When the cholera attacked the troops in the station of Agra in 1860, I recommended to General Showers, C. B., the removal of the troops into tents in the manner practised in the Central Prison in former epidemics, and then being carried out during the simultaneous attack amongst the prisoners. He said—"That is a medical question which you understand better than I do. Point out what ought to be done, and it shall be carried out; but bear in mind that the responsibility rests with you." Measures were conducted in a similar spirit during the subsequent attacks at Agra, Muttra, and Gwalior in 1861, 1862 and 1863. As all the recommendations were carried out with military precision, an opportunity was afforded of proving their efficiency.

I was present as Inspector General of Hospitals during the year 1867, soon after the disease made its appearance at Umballa, and observed the satisfactory working of the arrangements there, which were most efficiently carried out by the military authorities, on the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Dr. Cox.

In addition to my own experience, I have derived much advantage from personal intercourse, and private and official correspondence on the subject of cholera, with many of the most experienced medical officers in India.

It is necessary to consider the details of this most important measure for the protection of the troops, in epidemic attacks of cholera, viz., removal into

camp, with its advantages and disadvantages, and the best means of conducting the movement.

The removal of *the affected* from cantonments, benefits those *who remain* by withdrawing a continually increasing source of danger, and by allowing them more accommodation, which is valuable in proportion to its extent. The *affected* are benefited by removal from the locality, which has been contaminated by the emanations from the sick, even if it were not the original source of the poison. The removal of all the occupants of the building in which the disease has shown itself, benefits the *latently affected*, in affording them a more favourable prospect of recovery, whilst it removes a future source of danger. The movement is useful by the excitement it occasions by affording occupation, and by diverting attention from the disease.

In most instances the immediate effect of change of air has been beneficial, and in some the subsequent health of those moved into camp has been better than that of those who remained. Thus all parties benefit by the removal, but it entails difficulties, inconvenience, expense, and possibly danger during the hot and rainy seasons, if not judiciously carried out. The difficulties can be overcome, the expense is certainly compensated for by the saving of life and health, and the inconvenience must be borne with for the sake of the public benefit. The following Table shows the effect of removal in arresting the attack of epidemic cholera during the last year 1867 :—

TABLE No. I.

Showing the result of moving into Camp in the Epidemic attacks of Cholera in 1867.

	Regiments or Detachments moved into Camp in consequence of Cholera in Cantonments.	No cases appeared					Cases appeared after 4th day.	Total.	Remarks.
		After removal into Camp.	After 1st day.	After 2nd day.	After 3rd day.	After 4th day.			
Europeans.	Troops from 12 Stations	17	3	4	1	1	25	51	Dr. Beatson's report.
	Detachment Ajmere ...	1	..	...	..	..	...	1	Ajmere report.
	H M.'s 90th, Subathoo	3	1	...	..		1	5	Dr. Munro's report.
Natives	Troops and Detachments from 8 Stations .	10	2	...	...	.	2	14	Regimental reports.
	Prisoners from 9 Jails ...	3	1	.	..	...	5	9	Civil Surgeon's reports.
	Total	34	7	4	1	1	33	80	

There were thus 80 removals of European and Native troops and prisoners during the epidemic in 1867. In 34 of these no fresh case appeared; in 11 it appeared only on the first and second day after removal. In these latter instances the disease was evidently carried out from cantonments by the men. The disease appeared subsequently to the second day in only 35 instances. Thus in more than half the cases, the immediate check of the disease was the result of the removal. Not only no fresh cases occurred, but many in whom the disease was in a state of incubation, either escaped violent symptoms, or were placed in more favourable circumstances for recovery, as, in many instances, the disease continued to appear in cantonments, long after it had ceased in camp.

One grave question for consideration is the subsequent sickness of the parties removed. In India there is always a great increase of miasmatic disease during the rainy season, and as the attacks of cholera in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab generally occur during that season, there is some difficulty in determining how far the subsequent sickness of a Regiment, that has been sent to a cholera camp, has been influenced by the season,—by the removal

during this season,—or by the manner in which that removal has been carried out.

When a Regiment arrives at the encamping ground before the tents have been prepared in the hot season,—or is pitched in low marshy ground in the rains,—makes too long marches,—or commits excess, extraordinary sickness may be expected to ensue. To infer that an increase of sickness was solely owing to the removal, is to ignore these facts, and the after effects of cholera, or its treatment, and also the ordinary increase of malarious disease at that season. Should there be an excess of the average sickness of the station, the increase may fairly be attributed to the movement. On the other hand, if there be a diminution of the ordinary sickness of the station, it may justly be attributed to the removal; more especially if a comparison can be drawn between a part only of the garrison or regiment, which is moved into camp, and the part which remained in cantonments.

The effect of the partial removal during 1867 was that in one station (Umballa), there was less subsequent sickness than in the troops which remained, whilst in two other stations (Lahore and Meerut), there was less subsequent sickness in one portion (the R. A.) of the troops that removed into camp than in those which remained; but there was greater sickness in the other portion (the Infantry Regiments) which was in camp during the same period. This is very remarkable, and it would be important to ascertain the cause of this exceptional sickness; as if remediable, it might be avoided in future. The discovery of the cause of this great difference would be valuable for future guidance.*

After a Wing of the 23rd Regiment moved into a cholera camp in August 1863, there was only 66 per cent. of sickness in it during the following five months, whilst there was 101 per cent. in the other half of the Regiment which had remained in cantonment.

Of the Native troops at Peshawur, there were detachments from five Regiments, of the strength of 908 on duty with the European cholera camps. Amongst these there were 980, or 107·929 per cent. of admissions from June to October inclusive (of which 858, or 94·713 per cent. were from fevers). In the rest of the Regiments of the strength of 2,105, there were 2,719, or 129·168 per cent. of admissions (of which 2,408, or 114·394 per cent. were from fevers). In the three Native Regiments which were not removed from the station, of the strength of 1,007, there were during the same period 1,582, or 157·092 per cent. of admissions. Thus an improvement is shown of nearly 50 per cent. (49·162) in the detachments moved into camp over the Regiments which remained.

The European troops in Peshawur were attacked with cholera on the 20th May 1867. The Royal Artillery and H. M.'s 42nd Highlanders were immediately removed into camp. H. M.'s 77th Regiment was moved out in detachments, the last of which left on the 9th June. Towards the end of June, the 42nd Regiment proceeded to a neighbouring hill called *Cherat*. The sickness

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* In three stations only part of the European troops moved into cholera camps, viz.:—

1*st*, *Umballa*.—The Royal Artillery and 21st Hussars remained in cantonments, and there were 45·454 per cent. of admissions from all diseases during the months of September and October (of which 23·333 per cent. were from fevers). H. M.'s 94th Regiment moved into camp in April and May, and there were during September and October only 27·649 per cent. of admissions from all diseases (of which 18·330 per cent. were from fevers), being 17·805 per cent. less than in the troops which had remained in cantonments.

2*nd*, *Lahore*.—The garrison remained in the Fort, and there were in September and October 68·965 per cent. of admissions from all diseases (of which 47·586 per cent. were from fevers). The Royal Artillery moved into camp during the months of May, June, July, and August, and there were only 37·500 per cent. of admissions from all diseases (of which 22·500 per cent. were from fevers), being 31·465 less than the garrison. H. M.'s 106th Regiment moved into camp at the same time as the Royal Artillery, and there were 93·627 per cent. of admissions from all diseases (of which 80·234 per cent. were from fevers). This shows an increase of 56·127 per cent. on the sickness of the Royal Artillery, which were in camp under similar circumstances. An explanation of this great difference would be important.

3*rd*, *Meerut*.—Her Majesty's 19th Hussars remained in cantonments, and there were in September, October, and November, 42·730 per cent. of admissions from all diseases (of which 10·553 per cent. were from fevers). The Royal Artillery removed into camp in August and September, and during the same three months, there were only 35·681 per cent. of admissions from all diseases (of which 10·508 per cent. were from fevers), which is 7·049 per cent. less than in the Hussars. Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment also went into camp in August and September, and there were in the same three months 54·724 per cent. of admissions from all diseases (of which 22·595 per cent. were from fevers). This is nearly 20 per cent. (19·043) higher than the Artillery which were in camp during the same period.

in this Corps from the 1st of June to the 1st November (when it left for England) on a strength of 556 was 258 admissions (of which 88, or 15·548 per cent. were from fevers). The other Corps returned to Peshawur, when the 42nd went to *Cherat*, and during the same period, in the Royal Artillery on a strength of 344, there were 563 admissions (of which 353, or 102·610 per cent. were from fevers). In the 77th Regiment of the strength of 520, the admissions were 1,025 (of which 804, or 152·555 per cent. were from fevers). This excessive sickness has been attributed to the removal into camp. In the 42nd Regiment, which was in camp at the same time, *but did not return to Peshawur*, the admissions from fevers were considerably under the average in other stations in India, and only one-tenth of those in the 77th Regiment. During the same period there was excessive sickness in the Native troops in the station, which had not been moved into camp; and also in those from which detachments had been sent on duty with the European camps. This excessive sickness is always found to follow if heavy rain falls in the earlier part of the season at Peshawur, which was the case this year. It must be remarked that the admissions from fevers in the detachments of Native troops sent into camp was nearly 20 per cent. (19·581) less than in the rest of their Regiments, which remained in cantonments.

It is a remarkable fact that at the three stations Meerut, Lahore, and Peshawur, where the subsequent sickness was highest, the Royal Artillery suffered much less than the Infantry. The average strength of the Artillery was 1,262, and in the months of September and October, there were 506 admissions (of which 272, or 21 per cent. were from fevers). The average strength of the Infantry Regiments was 2,061, and the admissions during the same months were 1,595 (of which 1,362, or 66·084 per cent. were from fevers).

At Shahjehanpore a Wing of H. M.'s 36th Regiment was attacked by cholera on the 8th August 1867. The head quarters with 3 companies and the Band moved into camp on the 9th and morning of the 10th. This party suffered little, as there were only five fresh cases after removal. The remainder of the Wing, consisting of 2 companies, the married families, and hospital, was detained in cantonments by heavy rain and want of tents till the 14th, and in the meanwhile lost three men. They suffered severely after removal, as there were 27 fresh cases in camp. The only appreciable difference to account for the excessive sickness in the latter detachment, was that it was *detained several days* longer in cantonments, while the disease was raging there.

At Ferozepore in H.M.'s 5th Regiment, there was less sickness after removal into camp in June than previously. During the previous three months, there had been, out of the strength of 693,—430, or 62·049 per cent. of admissions from all diseases (of which 281, or 40·548 per cent. were from fevers). During the subsequent six months, there were only 372, or 54·679 per cent. of admissions from all diseases (of which 91, or 13·131 per cent. were from fevers), thus showing only one-third admissions from fevers during twice the subsequent period.*

The Native Troops moved into camp from eight stations in 14 different detachments. In 10 of these, there were no fresh cases after removal, in 2 the disease did not appear after the first day, and in the remaining 2, it continued after four days.

The Jails had a most remarkable immunity from attack, though the disease raged in the neighbouring cantonments and surrounding districts. Out of

* It will be observed that the periods from which the comparative ratios of sickness are drawn are not as usual annual periods, and they vary in the individual months contrasted. Table No. II. in showing the health of the stations, omits the four cold season months, because the usual relief of European troops changes the Regiments in many of them at that time.

In other instances the periods contrasted could only be after the date of the attack of cholera in the station last affected, which varies from April in Umballa to August in Meerut. The sickness has been calculated on the admissions as more comprehensive than the mortality or invaliding, which are more dependent on professional treatment.

76 jails in the Upper Provinces, there were only 12 in which more than three cases appeared in one month.

The subsequent effect of the removal of troops has thus in almost every instance been beneficial to their health, and the exceptional instances are the two Infantry Regiments at Meerut and Lahore, the causes of which possibly may be explained.

The inferences to be drawn from the other portions of Table No. II. are not so clear and conclusive. There was a slight preponderance in the sickness in the stations from which the whole of the troops were moved; but the proportion of fevers in them was less.

The Diagnosis or early recognition of the disease is of great practical importance. All are not Stoics or philosophers when cholera is raging around. Some are panic-struck, imagining every feeling of uneasiness to be cholera; whilst others anxious to avoid exciting alarm, or moving into camp, report real cases of cholera as diarrhœa, drink, or sun-stroke. The name of choleraic diarrhœa has been applied to *a stage of cholera*, and under this disguise the precautions against its spreading have been neglected, and when collapse displays the real character of the disease, confidence in the physician is shaken, and hope deserts its deluded victim.

Diarrhœa is a deviation from health, dependent on many causes, and found at all seasons and in all countries, and with symptoms very like those which prevail, very generally, during epidemics of cholera. During these periods the loose motions sometimes become watery, with cramps and vomitting, with a dark countenance and congested eyes. This is called choleraic diarrhœa. Occasionally these symptoms are followed by collapse, when the strength is prostrated, the natural secretions suspended, the body livid and cold, the pulse feeble, and the breathing gradually ceases. This is called cholera, and there is no disease whatever more formidable, or less amenable to remedies. Those who cannot recognize the disease before this stage arrives, say that medicine has no power in cholera, but they approve of preventive measures. Those who recognize in choleraic diarrhœa a stage of cholera, not only approve of preventive measures; but acknowledge the danger of contagion or communication during this stage, and place confidence in the judicious use of remedies which are regulated by a knowledge of the ordinary course of the disease. Choleraic diarrhœa should be recognized as *merely a stage of cholera*, requiring the same precautions to be taken against its dissemination as in the case of cholera.

A mistaken or erroneous diagnosis will occasionally take place, but this will be rare in proportion to the experience of the physician, and the vital importance of early detection will palliate, if it do not justify, a leaning to the decision which guards off danger. The debility or prostration caused by many diseases predisposes to the development of cholera during an epidemic, and nothing predisposes more to this result than purging induced by medicine, diet, or exposure. The supervention of cholera is no proof that the previous diagnosis of a pre-existing disease was erroneous.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.—I shall now proceed to consider in what these consist. When epidemic cholera is prevailing in the district, or in a neighbouring city, especially if it has prevailed at the station at the same season in former years,—on the appearance of a single case of cholera, or on an unusual prevalence of diarrhœa, special attention should be paid to sanitary and dietary regulations; and the men should be prohibited visiting the infected places. The Regimental Surgeon should report to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, the circumstances of any case of cholera occurring, or the prevalence of diarrhœa in his Regiment, who should at once examine the case.

On the appearance within the week of a second case of cholera, or an increase of diarrhœa, under these circumstances, the preliminary camp should be pitched, and carriage held in readiness to move all the troops in the

station. With the Deputy Inspector General will rest the responsibility of recommending the removal of the troops, or of delaying this movement until the appearance of the fourth case, when it should be compulsory; in the absence of the Deputy Inspector General, this responsibility will rest with the Senior Medical Officer, but the former should proceed to the station with as little delay as possible. On the appearance of a single case at a *non-cholera* season, only a partial evacuation of the building in which it occurred is required; but this portion should be disinfected. When more than one case appears in a barrack during the presence of cholera in the district, or at the usual cholera season, the whole building or barrack should be evacuated and disinfected before being re-occupied.

The preliminary camp should consist of tents and cots for 200 men, pitched on a site previously selected, and carefully prepared from two to four miles distant from cantonments, and if practicable across a river. The camping ground should be surrounded by a double row of trees; and trees should be planted on both sides of the streets of the camp. The part in which the tents are pitched should be ploughed up at the end of the season. The secretions should be buried outside the outer line of trees.

The presence of the infected men is a source of danger to the rest of the station; the sooner they are removed, the safer for the station, and the better for themselves. The occupants of the building should be removed before sunset of the day in which the presence of the epidemic is acknowledged, provided the preliminary camp has been prepared and equipped ready for occupation. Cots with bedding complete to the extent of 15 per cent. of the strength of the British troops at the station should be provided in addition to the regimental stores. The barrack cots should accompany the men in changing the grounds. The bedding of the cots in the preliminary camp, which was used by men who may have been attacked there, or on the day they leave the camp, should be burnt. The cots are essential during the rainy season; but during the hot season, should there be any very great difficulty about carriage, straw mats in which the bedding might be wrapped on the march might be used.

The detachment should march from the preliminary camp on the second day, to render it available for future use. The march should be short, from one to four miles, and the camp pitched on high ground, with trees if available, and not near a large village. They should change ground every second or third day, marching in the morning so that the tents may be ready by sunrise.

The excretions should be buried in trenches to leeward of the camp, and smoky fires burned to windward. The duties should be slight. Recreation and amusement should be encouraged, and exposure to the sun or to wet carefully avoided. It is here that the presence of the officers is most required, and most beneficial. It is impossible to avoid discomfort in camp during the hot and rainy season. This is most felt by the officers who live in separate bungalows, and incur less danger from the disease than the men, who live in large numbers in the same building. The latter feel relief from the change; I have often heard a sensation of relief from oppression expressed by both officers and men, and unfrequently observed a reluctance to return to cantonments.

The expense to Government of removal is great, but the saving of life even in a pecuniary point of view, amply compensates for the present outlay. The accompanying Table No. III. shows that the rate of mortality in stations that have frequently been attacked, before and after the systematic use of removal, has *diminished more than one-half*, viz., from 7·097 to 3·238 per cent. During the year 1867, the rate of mortality in the old and in the new stations from which removal took place, out of a strength of 16,805, was only 510, or 3·348 per cent. The mortality at the previous rate would have been 1,192, thus showing a saving of more than four hundred lives (482). The great mortality in the party which was detained a week in Shahjehanpore was evidently caused by the delay in removal. The Wing of the 29th Native Infantry which

was attacked at the same time, and immediately moved into camp, had no fresh case after removal. This indicates that the *early removal* was the chief cause of the reduced mortality in the other stations; and it is hoped that the suggested alterations will still further diminish the sickness and mortality in future epidemics.

P. S.—Since writing the above report, I have received a valuable illustration of the effect of removal as shown when a part only of a Regiment is moved into camp. At Nowshera (22 miles from Peshawur), 2 Companies of H.M.'s 19th Regiment were removed to camp in consequence of cholera on the 20th June 1867. There was no fresh case of cholera after removal, and they returned to cantonments on the 27th June. During the subsequent six months, there were 103 admissions, or 87·288 per cent. from all diseases (of which 77, or 65·254 per cent. were from fevers). In the rest of the Regiment, of the strength of 605, there were 661 admissions, or 109·264 per cent. from all diseases (of which 499, or 82·480 per cent. were from fevers), thus showing nearly twenty-two (21·976) per cent. less sickness in the party which was removed to camp than the rest of the Regiment which remained in cantonment.

J. M.

No. 37 of 1868.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th September 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. XXI of 1868.

An Act to appoint a Receiver of the property of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic.

Preamble.

Whereas certain property belonging to the estate of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic has lately been discovered both in the District of Madras and in the territories of His Highness the Nizám, and it is expedient to appoint a Receiver to collect and administer such property and any other property belonging to the said estate which may hereafter be discovered, or has not hitherto been administered; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Appointment of Receiver of Carnatic property.

1. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall appoint such person as he may think fit to act under the orders of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in the administration of the property left by the late Nawáb of the Carnatic and not hitherto collected or administered.

The person so appointed shall have power to collect and take possession of all such property: he shall deal with the same according to the provisions herein contained: he shall give such security (if any) for the due execution of his office as the said Governor in Council may require; and he shall be called "the Receiver of the Carnatic property."

Remuneration of Receiver.

2. The Receiver of the Carnatic property shall be entitled to such commission not exceeding five per centum upon the amount or value of the property collected and distributed under the provisions of this Act as the said Governor in Council shall prescribe. Such commission shall be charged to the estate of the said Nawáb.

Suspension or removal of Receiver.

3. The said Governor in Council may suspend or remove any person appointed such Receiver as aforesaid, and may also from time to time fill up any vacancy in such office occasioned by death, resignation, suspension or removal.

Receiver to represent Nawáb's estate in all proceedings.

4. The Receiver shall represent the estate of the said Nawáb in all proceedings relating thereto: he shall do all acts in performance of his duties by his name of office; and in all legal proceedings he shall be designated by such name.

No proceedings to which the Receiver may be a party shall abate by reason of the death, resignation, suspension or removal from office of any such Receiver, but the same shall be [illegible]nued by his successor as if no such death, [illegible]ation, suspension or removal had occurred.

Receiver to collect Nawáb's property.

5. The Receiver shall have power to collect and take possession of all property, moveable or immoveable, and whether of the nature of State or public property or not, to which the said Nawáb at the time of his death was entitled, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same property, and to realize its value by sale or otherwise.

Conveyance on sale by Receiver of immoveable property.

6. Whenever the said Receiver by the order or with the sanction of the said High Court sells any of the said immoveable property, he shall execute a conveyance thereof to the purchaser.

Every such conveyance shall be valid as against the heirs of the said Nawáb, and all persons claiming under them, and also against all persons claiming under the said Nawáb by virtue of any conveyance or instrument declared by the said Court or by the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to be void as against the creditors of the said Nawáb, or by virtue of any security the benefit of which was barred under the provisions of Act No. XXX of 1858

(to provide for the administration of the estate and for the payment of the debts of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic).

In case of suit for administration, Receiver to be subject to orders of High Court.

7. Upon any suit being instituted for the administration of the said estate, the said Receiver shall be deemed subject to the orders of the said High Court, and, so far as such orders shall not extend, to the general practice of such Court in the same manner as any other Receiver specially appointed thereby, except that the Court shall not require him to give security.

Commencement of Act.

8. This Act shall be deemed to have come into operation on the second day of April 1868, and any person holding the office of Receiver of the Carnatic property immediately before that day shall be deemed to have been appointed on that day under this Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th September 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXII OF 1868.

An Act to bring the Mauza Kheria, in the District of Agra, under the operation of the general Regulations.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Extension to Mauzah Kheria of Acts and Regulations in force in District of Agra.

1. The Mauza Kheria shall be deemed to be annexed to the District of Agra, and the laws and regulations established for the internal administration of the said District, shall have full force and effect in the said Mauza; and the administration of civil and criminal justice, and the superintendence of the settlement and realization of the public revenue, and of all matters relating to rent in the said Mauza, are hereby vested in the officers for the time being appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the said District of Agra.

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall be deemed to have come into operation on the twenty-sixth day of July 1866.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th August 1868:—

No. 22 OF 1868.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Probable length of winter voyage from Madras to Mauritius.

1. The probable length of the voyage from Madras to Mauritius and Seychelles shall, notwithstanding anything contained in Act No. XIII of 1864 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the emigration of Native Labourers*), section eight, be deemed to be, between the months of November and March inclusive, six weeks.

Increase of space allowed to adult emigrants.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the same Act, section forty-seven, no compartment in an emigrant ship shall take more than one adult emigrant for every twelve superficial feet on deck, and for every cubic space of seventy-two feet.

Power to prohibit emigration.

3. For section sixty-four of the same Act, the following shall be substituted:—

"64. Whenever the Governor General of India in Council or the Local Government has reason to believe that in any place to which emigration is lawful under this Act, the plague or other infectious disease dangerous to human life has broken out,

or that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants immediately upon their arrival in such place or during their residence therein,

or for their safe return to India,

or to provide a return-passage to India for any such emigrants at or about the time at which they are entitled to such return-passage,

it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council or for the Local Government, by notification published in the *Gazette of India* or the local Gazette (as the case may be), to declare that emigration from British India or from the territories subject to the Local Government (as the case may be) to such place shall cease and be prohibited from a certain day to be specified in the notification.

Any notification issued by the Local Government under this section may be cancelled by order of the said Governor General in Council."

Power to increase fees.

4. The Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India*, increase any fee payable under sections nineteen, twenty-seven or thirty-four of the said Act, and may also in like manner reduce to its present amount any fee so increased: Provided that no fee shall be increased under this section by more than double such amount.

This Act to be read with Act XIII of 1864.

5. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act No. XIII of 1864.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill, which has been prepared at the desire of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, is to make in the law relating to the emigration of coolies four small amendments, which have been found desirable since Act No. XIII of 1864 came into operation.

The probable length of the voyage from Madras to Mauritius between the months of November and March, is fixed at five weeks by section eight of that Act. This time has been found too short, and the Bill proposes to extend it to six weeks.

Section 47 of the Act requires that the space to be provided for each adult emigrant shall be ten superficial feet on deck. The Bill proposes to increase this space to twelve superficial feet.

Section 64 of the Act empowers the Governor General in Council to prohibit, in certain specified cases, the emigration of coolies. To these cases the Bill proposes to add that of a dangerous outbreak of infectious disease in the place to which emigration is permitted. And with a view to greater promptitude of action in emergency, the Bill proposes to extend the power of prohibition to Local Governments; but provides that any notification by a Local Government prohibiting emigration, may be cancelled by the Governor General in Council.

Lastly, the Bill authorizes the Governor General in Council to increase, within certain limits, the fees payable under Act XIII of 1864, for licensing depôts, recruiters, and emigrants.

J. STRACHEY.

SIMLA,
The 1st August 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st September 1868:—

No. 25 OF 1868.

A Bill to Legalize Marriages between certain Natives of India not professing the Christian Religion.

Preamble.

WHEREAS marriages between Natives of British India not professing Christianity are held to be illegal unless solemnized in accordance with the rites of some religion recognised by law, and the children of such Natives contracting marriages not solemnized in accordance with the rites aforesaid are held to be illegitimate and incapable of inheriting property; and whereas it is expedient to legalize such marriages when solemnized in accordance with the provisions of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Native Marriage Act, 1868."

Conditions of validity of Native marriages.

2. Every marriage between Natives of British India not professing the Christian religion and objecting to be married in accordance with the rites of the Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Pársí, or Jewish religion, shall be valid—

(1). If it is solemnized in the presence of the Registrar hereinafter mentioned and of at least three credible witnesses, in whose hearing each of the parties makes the following declarations:—

"I, A. B., am a Native of British India. I do not profess the Christian religion, and I object to be married in accordance with the rites of the Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Pársí or Jewish religion."

"I, A. B., declare in the presence of Almighty God that I take thee C. D. to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]," or words to that effect:

(2). If the parties are unmarried, and the husband has completed his age of eighteen years, and the wife has completed her age of fourteen years:

(3). If, in case the wife has not completed her age of eighteen years, the consent of her father or guardian has previously been given to the marriage; and

(4). If the parties are not related to each other in any of the degrees prohibited in the first schedule hereto annexed, whether the relationship is legitimate or illegitimate.

Certificate of marriage.

3. Every such marriage hereafter solemnized shall, as soon as may be after the solemnization thereof, be certified by such person as the Local Government shall from time to time appoint in this behalf for the District in which the marriage is solemnized. He shall be called the Registrar of Native Marriages, and he may be the Registrar appointed under Act No. XX of 1866 or any other law for the registration of assurances for the time being in force.

Such certificate shall be in the form contained in the second Schedule to this Act, and shall be signed by (1) the Registrar, (2) the parties to the marriage if both have completed their age of eighteen years, and if the woman has not completed such age, by the husband and by her father or guardian, and (3) by three witnesses present at the marriage.

Fee payable to Registrar.

4. The husband shall pay a fee of two rupees to the Registrar, who shall thereupon enter the certificate in a register to be kept by him for the purpose.

Register to be open to inspection.

Such register shall at all reasonable times be open for inspection, and shall be presumptive evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained. Certified extracts therefrom shall on application be given by the Registrar on the payment to him by the applicant of two rupees for each such extract.

Penalty for failure to subscribe the certificate.

5. Every person required to subscribe or attest such certificate, who wilfully neglects or omits so to do, shall, on conviction of such neglect or omission, be punished by a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred.

Penalty for signing certificates containing false statements.

6. Every person making, signing, or attesting any such certificate containing a statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed guilty of the offence of forgery as defined in the Indian Penal Code.

Legalization of prior marriages.

7. Every Native of British India described in section 2 who before the passing of this Act, has gone through any ceremony with the intent of thereby contracting marriage shall be deemed to have been legally married, if the marriage has been solemnized in the presence of at least three witnesses, and if the conditions specified in section two, clauses two, three and four, have been complied with in the case of such marriage.

Punishment of bigamy.

8. Every person married under this Act who during the lifetime of his or her wife or husband, contracts any marriage without having been lawfully divorced from such wife or husband, shall be subject to the penalties provided in Sections 494 and 495 of the Indian Penal Code for the offence of marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

A MAN SHALL NOT MARRY HIS	A WOMAN SHALL NOT MARRY HER
1. Paternal grand-father's mother.	1. Paternal grand-father's father.
2. Paternal grand-mother's mother.	2. Paternal grand-mother's father.
3. Maternal grand-father's mother.	3. Maternal grand-father's father.
4. Maternal grand-mother's mother.	4. Maternal grand-mother's father.
5. Paternal grand-mother.	5. Paternal grand-father
6. Maternal grand-mother.	6. Maternal grand-father.
7. Mother.	7. Father.
8. Paternal grand-father's father's sister	8. Paternal grand-father's father's brother.
9. Paternal grand-father's mother's sister.	9. Paternal grand-father's mother's brother.
10. Maternal grand-father's father's sister.	10. Maternal grand-father's father's brother.
11. Maternal grand-father's mother's sister.	11. Maternal grand-father's mother's brother.
12. Paternal grand-mother's father's sister.	12. Paternal grand-mother's father's brother.
13. Paternal grand-mother's mother's sister.	13. Paternal grand-mother's mother's brother.
14. Maternal grand-mother's father's sister.	14. Maternal grand-mother's father's brother.
15. Maternal grand-mother's mother's sister.	15. Maternal grand-mother's mother's brother.
16. Paternal grand-father's sister.	16. Paternal grand-father's brother.
17. Paternal grand-mother's sister.	17. Paternal grand-mother's brother.
18. Maternal grand-father's sister.	18. Maternal grand-father's brother.
19. Maternal grand-mother's sister.	19. Maternal grand-mother's brother.
20. Father's sister.	20. Father's brother.
21. Mother's sister.	21. Mother's brother.
22. Paternal grand-father's father's brother's wife.	22. Paternal grand-father's father's sister's husband.
23. Paternal grand-mother's father's brother's wife.	23. Paternal grand-mother's father's sister's husband.
24. Maternal grand-father's father's brother's wife.	24. Maternal grand-father's father's sister's husband.
25. Maternal grand-mother's father's brother's wife	25. Maternal grand-mother's father's sister's husband
26. Paternal grand-father's mother's brother's wife.	26. Paternal grand-father's mother's sister's husband.
27. Paternal grand-mother's mother's brother's wife.	27. Paternal grand-mother's mother's sister's husband.
28. Maternal grand-father's mother's brother's wife.	28. Maternal grand-father's mother's sister's husband
29. Maternal grand-mother's mother's brother's wife.	29. Maternal grand-mother's mother's sister's husband.
30. Paternal grand-father's brother's wife.	30. Paternal grand-father's sister's husband.
31. Paternal grand-mother's brother's wife.	31. Paternal grand-mother's sister's husband.
32. Maternal grand-father's brother's wife.	32. Maternal grand-father's sister's husband
33. Maternal grand-mother's brother's wife.	33. Maternal grand-mother's sister's husband.
34. Father's brother's wife.	34. Father's sister's husband.
35. Mother's brother's wife.	35. Mother's sister's husband.
36. Paternal grand-father's father's brother's daughter.	36. Paternal grand-father's father's brother's son.
37. Paternal grand-father's father's sister's daughter.	37. Paternal grand-father's father's sister's son.
38. Paternal grand-father's mother's brother's daughter.	38. Paternal grand-father's mother's brother's son.
39. Paternal grand-father's mother's sister's daughter.	39. Paternal grand-father's mother's sister's son.
40. Paternal grand-father's brother's daughter.	40. Paternal grand-father's brother's son.
41. Paternal grand-father's sister's daughter.	41. Paternal grand-father's brother's son.
42. Paternal grand-mother's brother's daughter.	42. Paternal grand-mother's brother's son.
43. Paternal grand-mother's sister's daughter.	43. Paternal grand-mother's sister's son.
44. Maternal grand-father's brother's daughter.	44. Maternal grand-father's brother's son.
45. Maternal grand-mother's brother's daughter.	45. Maternal grand-mother's brother's son.
46. Maternal grand-father's sister's daughter.	46. Maternal grand-father's sister's son.
47. Maternal grand-mother's sister's daughter.	47. Maternal grand-mother's sister's son.
48. Father's brother's daughter.	48. Father's brother's son.
49. Father's sister's daughter.	49. Father's sister's son.
50. Mother's brother's daughter.	50. Mother's brother's son.
51. Mother's sister's daughter.	51. Mother's sister's son.

FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

A MAN SHALL NOT MARRY HIS	A WOMAN SHALL NOT MARRY HER
52. Daughter or any direct lineal descendant of a daughter.	52. Son or any direct lineal descendant of a son.
53. Son's daughter.	53. Daughter's son.
54. Paternal grand-father's brother's son's wife.	54. Paternal grand-father's brother's daughter's husband.
55. Paternal grand-father's sister's son's wife.	55. Paternal grand-father's sister's daughter's husband.
56. Paternal grand-mother's brother's son's wife.	56. Paternal grand-mother's brother's daughter's husband.
57. Paternal grand-mother's sister's son's wife.	57. Paternal grand-mother's sister's daughter's husband.
58. Father's brother's son's wife.	58. Husband of daughter or of any direct lineal descendant of a daughter.
59. Father's sister's son's wife.	59. Husband of son's daughter or of any direct lineal descendant of a son.
60. Mother's brother's son's wife.	60. Husband of brother's daughter or of any direct lineal descendant of a brother.
61. Mother's sister's son's wife.	61. Brother's daughter's daughter's husband.
62. Brother's wife.	62. Sister's daughter's husband.
63. Wife of son or of any direct lineal descendant of a son.	63. Brother.
64. Wife of daughter's son or of any direct lineal descendant of a daughter.	64. Sister's son or any direct lineal descendant of a sister.
65. Wife of brother's son or of any direct lineal descendant of a brother.	65. Sister's son's daughter's husband.
66. Brother's daughter's son's wife.	66. Sister's daughter's daughter's husband.
67. Sister's son's wife.	67. Brother's son or any direct lineal descendant of a brother.
68. Sister.	68. Brother's daughter's son.
69. Sister's daughter or any direct lineal descendant of a sister.	69. Son's wife's father.
70. Sister's son's son's wife.	70. Daughter's husband's father.
71. Sister's daughter's son's wife.	71. Husband's father's father.
72. Brother's daughter or any direct lineal descendant of a brother.	72. Husband's mother's father.
73. Brother's son's daughter.	73. Husband's father.
74. Son's wife's mother.	74. Husband's father's brother.
75. Daughter's husband's mother.	75. Husband's mother's brother.
76. Wife's father's mother.	76. Husband's father's sister's husband.
77. Wife's mother's mother.	77. Husband's mother's sister's husband.
78. Wife's mother.	78. Husband's brother's son.
79. Wife's father's sister.	79. Husband's sister's son.
80. Wife's mother's sister.	
81. Wife's father's brother's wife.	
82. Wife's mother's brother's wife.	
83. Wife's brother's daughter.	
84 Wife's sister's daughter.	

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Registrar's Certificate.

I, E. F., certify that on the of 18 appeared before me the undersigned A. B. and C. D., each of whom in my presence and in the presence of three credible witnesses, whose names are hereunder written, made the declarations required by the second section of the Native Marriage Act, 1868, and I further certify that the said A. B. and C. D. are lawfully wedded husband and wife.

(Signed) E. F.,
Registrar of Native Marriages for the District of .

A. B., (*the husband*).
C. D., (*the wife*)
G. H., I. J., K. L.. } (*three witnesses*).

Dated the of 18 .

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Simla, the 9th September 1868.

No. 3676.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants having produced the necessary medical certificates have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite	... 4	months.
„ A. H. Benton ..	.. 6	„
„ F. B. Peacock	... 4	„

The 11th September 1868.

No. 3706.

In supersession of the Notifications marginally cited, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, under Section 63, Clause 1 of Act XIII of 1864, that, until further orders, the minimum proportion of females embarked on emigrant vessels at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, shall be fixed at 40 to 100 males.

No. 348, dated 24th January 1868.
No. 351, dated 24th January 1868.
No. 425, dated 31st January 1868.

No. 3723.

Mr. Charles Horne, of the Bengal Civil Service, has reported his departure from India per steam

ship *Mooltan*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 31st ultimo.

Judicial.

The 9th September 1868.

No. 1583.

Surgeon J. P. Nash, Civil Surgeon of Merkara in Coorg, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate described in Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861 to be exercised within the precincts of the jail at that station.

The 11th September 1868.

No. 1599.

The Hon'ble C. P. Hobhouse took his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 31st ultimo.

Police.

The 11th September 1868.

No. 577.

Lieutenant G. D. Reid, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Kirwee, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Police, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Revenue.

The 10th September 1868.

No. 889.

Lieutenant W. Freeth, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Coorg, has passed the examination in the Canarese language according to the test prescribed in G. O. G. G., No. 734, dated the 9th of September 1864.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

General.

Simla, the 10th September 1868.

No. 1522.

Appointment.—Assistant Surgeon J. F. Mullen officiated in medical charge of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force from 27th December 1867 to 11th March 1868 inclusive.

The 11th September 1868.

No. 1524.

Colonel J. Stubbs officiated as Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from the 24th July to the 9th August 1867 inclusive.

Colonel Stubbs assumed charge of the officiating appointment of Commissioner, East Berar, on the 7th September 1867.

No. 1526.

Mr. J. Woodburn, Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, not having availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 567, dated 17th April 1866, the same is hereby cancelled.

No. 1528.

Promotions.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Commission of the Central Provinces with effect from the 1st July 1868 to fill existing temporary vacancies:—

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, 1st Class.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Crichton, C.B., Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.
Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Dennys, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, 2nd Class.

Captain C. B. L. Smith, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.
Major E. M. Playfair, Deputy Commissioner.

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, 3rd Class.

Captain W. B. Thomson, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.
Captain H. F. Newmarch, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.
Major J. Ashburner, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, 4th Class.

Captain E. R. H. Twyford, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.
Mr. H. Reid, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.
Captain J. L. Loch, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.
Captain H. C. E. Ward, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

To be Officiating Assistant Commissioners, 1st Class.

Lieutenant M. H. Bowie, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.
Mr. H. J. McGeorge, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.
Captain T. H. B. Brooke, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

To be Officiating Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Class.

Mr. H. E. Wrottesley, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.
Lieutenant J. W. Macdougall, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.
Mr. J. W. Tawney, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.
Lieutenant W. Vertue, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Telegraph.

The 10th September 1868.

No. 751.

Leave.—Mr. C. F. Van Ingen, Assistant Superintendent in the Telegraph Department, has obtained leave of absence on private affairs for four months from the 6th June last.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. Van Ingen in Notification No. 546 of the 18th idem, is hereby cancelled.

W. S. Seton-Karr,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION,

Simla, the 11th September 1868.

No. 2427.

Monthly Statement of Accounts that have been received up to 31st August 1868.

Accounting Officers and Departments.	For 1867-68.	For 1868-69, up to what month.
Accountant General, Bengal	.....	July 1868
Ditto, British Burmah	March 1868	June 1868
Ditto, Madras	.....	Ditto 1868*
Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces	.....	Ditto 1868
Accountant General, Bombay	.....	Ditto 1868
Ditto, Punjab	.....	Ditto 1868
Ditto, N. W. Provinces (for Oude) ...	.....	Ditto 1868
Ditto, N. W. Provinces (for N. W. Provinces)	.....	May 1868
Treasury and Departmental Accounts Branch (for India) ...	.....	Ditto 1868
Military Department	.....	April 1868†
Public Works Department	.....	

NOTE.—The accounts for March 1868 are not yet due.

* The accounts for July 1868 received on the 2nd September 1868.

† Incomplete.

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th September 1868.

No. 854 of 1868.—The services of Lieutenant G. F. Thorp and Ensign J. Butler, of the 19th Foot, candidates for the Staff Corps, are, as a special case, placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 855 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 145, *dated* 26*th August* 1868.—Confirming the Regimental order issued to the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated 22nd August 1868, directing Captain T. H. Way, Officiating Squadron Subaltern, to officiate in addition as Adjutant.

The 9*th September* 1868.

No. 856 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Lothian Kerr Scott, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department ...	From the 11th May 1868, the date of his departure on the steam ship *Mongolia*, to the 19th June 1869, under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 857 *of* 1868.—The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Cadre of the late 6th E.R.	Lieutenant A. L. Playfair, Staff Corps.	Captain	7th May 1868.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) J. A. Grant, C.B., retired.

No. 858 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Harry Cortlandt Anderson	2nd Sept. 1868.

No. 859 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Charles Richard Cock	4th Sept. 1868.

No. 860 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
25th Punjab Regt. Native Infantry	Jemadar Sobah Sing	Subadar	1st May 1868	Soodh Sing, invalided.
	Havildar Noor Sheer Khan	Jemadar	Ditto..	Shaick Kurreem Bux, invalided.
	Havildar Myah Sing	Ditto	Ditto ..	Sobah Sing, promoted.

No. 861 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the date specified opposite to their names:—

Major H. F. Waddington, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 834 of 1868	*Mooltan*, 31st Aug. 1868.
Assistant Surgeon F. Parsons, of the Medical Department, Government General Order No. 718 of 1868 ...	

No. 862 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned men declared unfit for further service by an Invaliding Committee are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Rank.	Names.	In what Rank pensioned.
	12th Bengal Cavalry.	
Duffadar ...	Nuzzeer Mahomed Khan..	Duffadar.
Ditto ...	Alie Moola Khan . ..	Ditto
Ditto ...	Gooldeen Khan ...	Ditto
Sowar ..	Iradut Khan ...	Sowar.
Ditto .	Nazzeer Ahmed Khan ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Syphoola Khan ..	Ditto

No. 863 *of* 1868.—With reference to Government General Order No. 773 of the 12th August 1868, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant W. S. A. Lockhart, of the late 44th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant J. E. Buller, of the 91st Foot, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to be Deputy Assistant Quarter Masters General with the two Brigades of the Hazara Field Force.

No. 864 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

No. 540 *of the* 17*th August* 1868.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned Officer:—

Captain Cornelius Richardes, of the Bengal Staff Corps .	For 20 months.

No. 865 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the extra or command allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem, hitherto sanctioned to Non-Commissioned Officers of the Commissariat Department, when employed at a distance from their stations, shall be granted to every such Non-Commissioned Officer under the following circumstances:—

1*st.*—While on the march in charge of the victualling arrangement of a Regiment or Detachment.

2*nd.*—While in charge of a depôt or cholera, or other camp situated five miles and more distant from his proper station, or when in charge of two or more cholera camps irrespective of their distance.

3*rd.*—While on field or foreign service.

2. The allowance is not admissible to Non-Commissioned Officers of Regiments or Detachments acting as Commissariat Sergeants with their own Regiments or Detachments during the march. Such Non-Commissioned Officers will be restricted to the full staff salary of the Commissariat Department, in addition to the full military pay of the grade of the incumbent.

The 10*th September* 1868.

No. 866 *of* 1868.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 7th August 1868, pages 4375 to 4380, is published for general information:—

INDIA OFFICE,
1*st August* 1868.

The following further Despatch has been received from Lieutenant General the Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., lately commanding the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force:—

From Sir ROBERT NAPIER, to the Military Secretary, India Office.

PARIS,
1*st July* 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the report of Lieutenant Colonel Warden, Director of the Transport Corps in Abyssinia, with a report attached from Captain Hand, Sub-Director, Transport Corps, on the Highlands.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Report on the Transport Train, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, by Lieutenant Colonel R. WARDEN, Bombay Staff Corps.

This train was organized under the orders of the Bombay Government in August 1867, and Lieutenant Colonel R. Warden was appointed Director to organize the same, under the orders of the Commissary General of the Army.

2. The establishment for every 2,000 animals was laid down by Government Resolution, No. 144*a* of the 28th September 1867 at the strength as below* for 14 divisions in the train, and which, with the Commissariat, was placed under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Holland, Controller of Supply and Transport, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

3. At the first starting, the sole work of organization fell upon the Director, without a second in command, staff, or any officer to assist him.

* 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 4 Chief Inspectors, 8 Second Inspectors, 2 Weighing men, 16 Head Muccadums, 80 Second Muccadums, 1 Man to 2 Mules, 4 Boogaries.

4. The duty of supervision devolved at first on the inspectors and head muccadums, consisting chiefly of civilians, i.e., persons who may have been or were then attached to the Commissariat, Railway, and similar departments. Among the muleteers and muccadums, a few were collected who had belonged to the field column carriage under the Commissariat; the rest were the off-scouring of the Bombay streets, consisting of broken-down native tradesmen, discharged Europeans and Eurasians from other departments, and the class termed "loafers."

5. Prior to their embarkation, the first detachment that proceeded with the advanced brigade, strength as below,* was inspected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, who expressed himself as under the gravest apprehension in regard to the stability of a transport founded upon such a nucleus, and on the 15th of October 1867, a military organization was sanctioned approaching very nearly to the first scheme, as laid down by the Director in his report, dated 15th August 1867.

6. On the 4th November 1867, a second detachment of the transport train was despatched to Abyssinia, strength as below.†

7. The change in the organization of the corps by the order of the 15th October 1867 was as follows:—

Four head inspectors to be European non-commissioned officers of good character, and able to read, write, and keep accounts, and of some education.

Four second inspectors (two European and two native non-commissioned officers); they were also required to be equally efficient.

Ten third class (half European and half native), the latter to be able to keep accounts in the vernacular; and

Twenty fourth class (all native) to be drawn from native regiments.

8. On this circulars were issued to officers commanding Her Majesty's British and Native Regiments of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry to collect good intelligent men for this work, and the following numbers were received:—

European Regiments	160
Native "	405

9. This supervision was found, however, by experience when the work actually commenced in Abyssinia, to be still inadequate, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief therefore increased the same by attaching 37 men from the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry in Abyssinia.

10. It may be added that the 14 divisions of the transport train now included the Lahore and Rawul Pindee Trains.

11. The proportion of men to animals, i. e., mules and camels, was fixed at one to three, but as it will be shown hereafter, the difficulties were so great that it became self-evident such a proportion could not answer, and in the advance of the army on Magdala, every mule had one man, either a soldier or muleteer, to look after it.

12. The establishment of officers of one captain and two subalterns to a division of 2,000 animals was found to be equally inadequate, for it became necessary that an officer should accompany every convoy, also one at each post to superintend the passing and returning of convoys with regularity and order, to supervise the feeding and watering of the animals—the latter under the circumstances a most important duty, and as in most places the supply of water was such as to require the greatest care in distribution.

13. Again, at the larger stations, such as Koomaylee, Senafe, Antalo, &c., officers were placed in command with staff officers to assist them.

14. As may be imagined, these appointments drew away a considerable number of officers from the original strength, and His Excellency therefore drafted in a large number of officers as subalterns to be attached to the several divisions, so that there might be a better supervision over the men and their animals, which is so necessary to the well-being of a transport.

15. On the 5th December 1867, a second in command and staff officer were appointed, and on the arrival of the head quarters in Abyssinia, the Director for the first time was allowed a paymaster and quartermaster.

16. The paymaster was a most important post and has been well and ably filled by Lieutenant Clark, Madras Cavalry; but it would have been better had this appointment been sanctioned in the first instance, instead of throwing this duty upon captains of divisions, assisted by a subaltern, with one or two of their head inspectors to assist.

17. This arrangement, as soon as the working of the campaign really commenced, broke down altogether, for it was found that the out-door duties were such as to require the presence of every officer and non-commissioned officer day and night, and His Excellency then ordered that non-commissioned officers from each British regiment in the force should be detached as pay clerks to each division, but the full number, 14, could never be obtained.

18. As the army advanced, and the distance from the base of operations, where the head quarters of the Director was established, became so great, 4 out of the 14 divisions comprising the transport train were formed into what was termed a Highland Train, in contradistinction to the remaining 10 divisions, which were called the Lowland Train; Captain Hand, 82nd Foot, being appointed to the command of the former, and his report upon train is herewith annexed.

19. In addition to the establishment of officers, inspectors, and muleteers, artificers, as below,* were attached to each division of 2,000 animals.

20. The strength of the corps under the command of the Director finally reached the gigantic proportions shown at the close of the campaign, viz.:—

80 Commissioned officers.
160 European inspectors.
400 Native inspectors.
12,000 Followers.

21. The organization of the train was much affected by a change in the class of muleteers, for,

* 1 Captain: Civilians, 4 Head Inspectors, 4 Second Inspectors, 20 Head Muccadums, 80 Second Muccadums, 351 Drivers, 54 Artificers, 392 Mules collected from Nuggur, Malliguam, Poona, and Calcutta; 18 Tattoos, Poona.

† 2 Subalterns, 2 European Inspectors, 125 Drivers, 42 Artificers, 140 Draught Bullocks, 126 Carts.

* 1 Head Smith, 8 Smiths, 1 Head Carpenter, 6 Carpenters, 1 Head Moochie, 10 Moochies, 8 Bellows Boys, 8 Hammermen.

besides those sent from Bombay at the commencement, a very large number of muleteers, or beheved to be such, were sent from Suez.

22. They consisted of every European nationality, besides Turks and Egyptians, and the interpreters were very few in proportion, many among these were so open to bribery and corruption that the correctness of their interpretation had had to be purchased by the men.

23. The wanton barbarous cruelty of these men to their animals, their unwillingness to work or to bear privations, beside being insubordinate in the extreme, led to their being discharged, and during the months of January, February, and March, 2,100 were sent back.

24. They were replaced by some 5,000 men collected from the "Punjab," who answered admirably, and without which the train could not possibly have worked.

They had great endurance, were very willing and tractable, and once they knew what was required of them worked both cheerfully and well.

25. The organization of the transport train, with the changes that occurred in the same, having been shown, the working of the train next comes into consideration, which commenced with the arrival of Captain Griffith and Lieutenants Mortimer and Hennell, with the advance brigade. The officers were followed by Captain Young and Lieutenants Sturt and Onslow and Captain Waring followed with Lieutenant Caldecott and Cornet Lucas.

26. The train was divided into divisions as follows :—

A. Mules,	H. Camels,
B. Pack Bullocks,	K. Ditto,
C. Carts,	L. Mules,
D. Mules,	M. Ditto (Lahore),
E. Ditto,	N. Ditto (Rawul Pindee),
F. Pack Bullocks,	O. Pack Bullocks,
G. Mules,	P. Camels,

and Captains Griffith and Yonge commenced the formation of "A" and "E" Divisions, and Captain Waring "P" Division.

27. Difficulties and disasters met these officers at every step. Mules landed without equipments in hundreds, and with muleteers of the class already spoken of.

28. At that time these officers having no subordinates had to look to everything themselves, and this with the scarcity of water and forage combined led to a loss to the army at this critical period of an immense number of mules.

29. As regards the camels, these were procured by the contractors at Aden, and Mr. Houseman's language fails to describe the pitiable condition of these animals when landed. Some were too young for work, others with sore backs and ulcers frightful to behold, others so young, averaging from six months to one year, were utterly useless, and the majority landed in such a weak and debilitated condition that they could barely carry 100lbs. The proportion also of drivers to animals was so small that before long hundreds of these useful beasts were lost to the army.

30. The Director was detained in Bombay for work connected with the finance and equipment of the train by the Commissary General, and left Bombay on the 19th December 1867, arriving here on the 31st December 1867, only three days before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

31. Besides the above-mentioned work at the Presidency, he was enabled to form two complete divisions of bullocks before his departure, viz., "B" and "F," which were detained for tonnage, and the last of the divisions did not arrive here till March 1868.

32. A short time previous to the departure of the Director, Captain Twentyman proceeded in command of the first detail of the military element, consisting of 26 European and 35 Native inspectors whose arrival was most welcome to the officers then organizing the "A," "E," and "P" Divisions, and Captain Twentyman himself commenced the formation of "D" Division. These two Divisions, "D" and "A", subsequently formed one-half of the Highland Brigade already alluded to.

33. The state of the transport on the arrival of the Director was truly appalling, for what with the wretched state of the animals, insubordination of the Suez muleteers, and the enormous pressure put on the train by the Commissariat and other departments, to meet the requirements of the army daily landing, success seemed hopeless, and but for the untiring energy and perseverance, and hard work day and night of the above-mentioned officers, the train must have been lost altogether.

34. However, day by day, a fresh and better class of animals were received, especially camels from Soakim and the interior. The Lahore and Rawul Pindee Mule Trains arrived. Muleteers from the Punjab came to be exchanged for Egyptians, Turks, &c., and matters began to assume a more hopeful aspect, although much remained to be done to render the train effective.

35. At Koomaylee a large depôt was established, which became the great point where stores and provisions were accumulated, and from thence passed on to the front. For some time it was the head quarters of seven divisions. Its command fell upon Major Nuttall, second in command, and the selection was a happy one.

36. The duties required of him were constant out-door supervision from morning till after midnight of the numerous convoys that had to start, and to his untiring energy must be attributed the great success and utility of this depôt.

37. A similar post was established at Senafe, and the selection was again equally fortunate, and Captain Annesley worked so ably and successfully in the command of this important post that he received the highest encomiums from General Officers passing through.

38. The sub-officers placed at intermediate posts also did their duty well, and frequently called for the commendations of General Officers for the neatness and order of the several stations under their command.

39. Among the many and severe duties the officers had to perform, convoy duty was the hardest, and under which many who had so long borne the burden and heat of the day had at last to succumb.

40. It must be acknowledged that the losses have been very great, both of animals and stores,

but under the then existing circumstances, it was literally beyond human control, the long marches (one especially of 32 miles) when the water supply at Undul wells was very limited, without any streams on the way-side at which men and animals could refresh themselves, they would arrive at night utterly prostrate with fatigue, and without any hope of rest until the animals had been unladen, watered, and fed, and this in a narrow crowded pass where only a few animals could be watered together, which took up a considerable time.

41. After this the men had to cook their own food, and they could barely lay down for rest and sleep, ere they were again called to load and resume their march.

42. This work of loading was in itself a very severe task for one man to load three unbroken and in many cases vicious animals, with no one to assist, was an impossibility, and when two or three combined together, the mules that were laden would either break from their pickets, throw off their burdens, or roll on the ground till they had released themselves.

43. Thus hours passed in simply loading and re-loading, and the sun was well up before the convoy commenced its march.

44. These convoys covered an immense length of space, often extending for two miles; and when animals laid down or dropped with fatigue, they had to be unladen, and the spare animals put into their places.

45. The percentage of spare animals was ten per cent., but when the pack bullocks came into use, they were so wild, so unbroken, and many of them in such wretched condition, that even twent-five per cent. was not enough.

46. As soon as the road between Zoulla and Senafe had become passable for wheeled carriage, the train was strengthened by a supply of Bombay bullocks and Maltese mule carts.

47. But for this timely assistance, it would have been sorely straitened, as mule carriage in the lowlands began to fail, and the supply of camels, which had for a while revived in quality and numbers, also began to diminish.

48. The first passage of carts up the Senafe Ghaut, consisting of a convoy of eighty carts, in sole charge of a native military inspector, was so successful that every effort was made to increase this kind of carriage. Captain L. A. M. Græme, 102nd Foot, was chosen to raise and organize the cart division, and his efforts were crowned with the utmost success, which he richly merited, as he devoted all his energies and time to this one work, seeing to everything himself, and his conduct is beyond all praise.

49. It must be here mentioned that, as the supply of draught mules had ceased, and those in use beginning to fail from hard work, with the sanction of the Controller of Supply and Transport, Captain Græme commenced converting mule carts with broken shafts into bullock carts with the ordinary Indian yoke.

50. This was a great success, as we were enabled to purchase a very fair supply of draught bullocks from the natives of the country, and thus had as many as 600 carts at a time available.

51. The Veterinary Department was a source of great anxiety, for, on leaving Bombay, the establishment was miserably small, and at no time has it been possible to increase it; but among the French and Italian muleteers, there were collected some eight or ten men who had some knowledge of the first principles of veterinary practice.

52. This was the utmost help that could be rendered to the veterinary surgeons, many of whom were young men recently entered the army, but who nevertheless, by energy and good-will, did good service.

53. These officers were under the immediate orders of First Class Veterinary Surgeon W. Lamb, whose services were indeed valuable, for his charge was something enormous, consisting of upwards of 30,000 animals, with only ten veterinary surgeons to assist him, who had frequently to perform extraordinary and unusual duties, having constantly to compound their own medicines, administer them, and attend individually to the washing and dressing of the animals in the sick lines for want of subordinates to assist them.

54. The Director would beg especially to bring to the notice of His Excellency the services of the Veterinary Surgeons Lamb and Anderson.

55. This latter officer had also great professional skill and experience, and the skill with which he speedily established a most useful sick depôt at the Pioneer wells, as also one at Koomaylee, each containing over 1,000 animals, deserves the highest praise.

56. As a general rule, the European and Military native inspectors answered my expectations, but, of course, among such a large number, amounting to—Europeans 160, Natives 440—it was to be expected that a certain proportion would fail; but it was found that, when really good men came from regiments, it was entirely owing to the selections made by the commanding officers, for when care was taken to select good and efficient men for this special service, they invariably turned out well, and showed wonderful examples of endurance and persevering energy when in charge of convoys, for this class of men in the train were frequently twenty-four hours without food, and a murmur of complaint I never heard.

57. Cavalry men, of course, are best suited for this work, and the train is much indebted to the officers commanding the 3rd Dragoon Guards, 11th Hussars, and Royal Artillery, in Bombay, for the careful selection of men they made for the transport train.

58. The pleasing task now remains of bringing to the special notice of His Excellency the names of such officers more especially deserving of his kind consideration, and whose efforts came under the personal observation of the Director, who from 1st to last never failed,—

Major Nuttall, 2nd in command,

Captain C. M. Griffith, Bombay Staff Corps,
" W. L. Twentyman, 18th Hussars,
" E. Boyle, 96th Foot,
" L. A. M. Græme, 102nd Foot,
" H. Waring, 2nd Foot,
" C. McInroy, Madras Staff Corps,

who commanded the first divisions that were raised; and it is difficult to find language to express the extent and value of the assistance they afforded.

59. They were materially assisted by their subalterns,—

Lieutenant F. G. Mortimer, Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant J. B. Hennell, Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant T. T. Hodges, 76th Foot.
" W. S. Daniels, 105th Foot.
" H. W. Faulkner, 95th Foot.
" A. D. Strettell, 109th Foot.
" F. J. Caldecott, Royal Horse Artillery.
" D. du McGunton, 96th Foot.
" W. G. Gerard, Royal Artillery.

Cornet C. A. De N. Lucas, 2nd Dragoons.

60. To these are added the names of officers who, although not among the first to join, yet by the ability, energy, and zeal they brought to bear on their work, at once placed themselves on the same footing,—

Captain T. Kelly.
Lieutenant C. S. Sturt, Bombay Infantry.
" A. E. Pearse, 76th Foot.
" S. M. Onslow, Madras Cavalry.
" H. de P. Rennick, 21st Foot.

61. The Sub-Director has brought to the notice of His Excellency such officers as served immediately under him in the Highland Brigade; and as this officer was selected for this important post by His Excellency, and those whom he recommends as well as himself having worked under the immediate and constant supervision of His Excellency, it would be out of place for the Director to add anything in this report.

62. The Director would beg to bring forward the names of his personal staff,—

Lieutenant Clark, Paymaster.
" Carr, Quartermaster.

63. Lieutenant J. D. Clark, Madras Cavalry, although Paymaster to the Corps,—an office of great responsibility, considering the enormous number of men in the train,—has, in addition to this duty, frequently in times of great pressure, been both disembarking and embarking officer, staff officer, &c., &c.; in fact has made himself generally useful. Lieutenant Clark, with the small establishment allowed him for the Pay Department, has had very many difficulties to contend with, but has nevertheless managed to keep a regular and concise account of all his disbursements, which often amount to very large sums.

64. The stores required for the transport train have been considerable, and the creditable and efficient manner in which Lieutenant N. E. Carr, 10th Foot, has performed these duties under the most trying circumstances, has called forth unqualified approbation.

65. As His Excellency is aware the difficulties of the transport train have been from the first to last of no ordinary kind, and but for the peculiarly fortunate selection of officers from the several Presidencies and armies, the torrent could never have been stemmed. The high gentlemanly tone of the officers, their strong *esprit de corps*, the cheerful alacrity with which every order was obeyed, has been the brightest feature in the existence of the train.

66. They were placed in isolated command, and away from the personal control of the Director, who, however, commenced by placing both entire confidence and the credit and honour of the train in their hands, and most nobly has it been repaid.

67. With reference to the annexed report on the working of the Highland Brigade by Captain Hand, Sub-Director, the Director quite concurs with him as regards the equipments, but with respect to drill and discipline, he would go still further, especially in the former; the men should be well armed and well drilled in the same, as they would in that case be able to protect their own convoys, and not draw on the strength of the army.

68. The jemadars and non-commissioned officers should be all well mounted and armed, and the Director would introduce as nearly as possible the drill and discipline of an irregular corps.

69. Any one who has had any experience with the Abyssinian Force must see the necessity of keeping up the necleus of a transport train; and where wheeled carriage forms a part of the same, nothing could be a better guide in its whole formation than that of the *Train des Equipages* of the French army, of which the Director can speak from personal observation in the Crimea.

ROBERT WARDEN, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Director, Transport Train.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Report upon the "Highland Transport Service."

ABYSSINIAN FIELD FORCE,
Camp Antalo, 13th May 1868.

The Highland Transport was separated from the General Transport raised in Bombay, for service in Abyssinia, on the 14th February 1868; but it may be said to have derived its origin from the two Punjab Trains specially organized in October, 1867 for this campaign, to which it owes both its formulation and organization.

Organization.

It consists of four divisions of 2,000 mules each, which are sub-divided into troops of 150, and the following is the scale of the establishment of each division:—

1 Captain.
3 Subalterns.
4 European Inspectors (selected from British Regiments).
20 Jemadars or Troop Sergeant Majors.
80 Duffadars or Sergeants.
667 Muleteers.
2 First Class Nalbunds or Farriers.
10 Second Class Assistant Nalbunds or Farriers.
1 Head Native Blacksmith.
10 Second Assistant Blacksmiths.
10 Bheesties or "Water-Carriers."
2 Rope-makers.
1 Salootrie, "Native Veterinary Surgeon."
1 Moonshee or Native Writer.

At the commencement of the campaign, one man had charge of two mules only, and it is as much as he can look after properly.

Stable, watering, and all other line duties at fixed hours are conducted with the same discipline and in precisely the same routine as in the Bengal Irregular Cavalry Regiments.

The muleteers are trained and drilled to their work, and kept in as strict a state of discipline as

the circumstances of its being a newly raised corps will admit of.

The jemadars keep in Persian the "nominal roll", of each man in their troop, also the pay account.

The "long roll" of every man is kept in Persian by the Moonshee, also the pay account, which is also kept in English by the captain.

The officers commanding the Punjab Trains have summary powers, and can sentence to two years' imprisonment, in addition to corporal punishment.

The whole is under the direction of a Sub-Director, who is one of the head quarter staff, and reports direct to the Assistant Quartermaster General, Army Head Quarters, assisted by a staff officer and officer inspector, the latter of whom constantly travels from one station to another, and reports direct upon all matters that may come under his observation.

The train has worked regularly between Addigerat and Magdala* principally in carrying baggage, ammunition, hospital stores, and commissariat supplies for the force for one month.

At intermediate large stations, a staff officer has been permanently appointed to receive all reports from officers in charge of convoys, and he forwards the same to head quarters. At these posts small reserves are kept, from which sick and weakly mules are replaced.

We have had in work mules purchased in Spain, Egypt, India, Persia, and Abyssinia.

Mules.

The Spanish mules are principally large and ill-bred, and, from my own observation, are naturally of a weak constitution, and unable to bear great changes in climate. They have suffered much from a want of sufficiency of food, especially of grass, of which they do not eat enough even when it is procurable, for that which is obtained is dry and coarse, and they don't relish it.

When once in low condition, it is almost impossible to bring them round even with rest and grazing, abundance of which they get at the sick depôts; the few well-bred Spanish mules we have had have answered well.

The Persian, Indian, and Egyptian mules on the contrary are very much more enduring, require less grain, will eat any description of grass, and thrive upon it.

During the operations before Magdala, when the animals had for some days to endure hard work upon little food and water, which latter was very bad, the large mules fell off in condition very rapidly, whereas the others showed comparatively little change. The difficulties of the road, crossing and re-crossing the rivers Bashilo and Jidda, enervated as they were, was most trying, and many succumbed.

Return of Mules from 1st March.

The Abyssinian mules are not enduring; all those we purchased were then in good condition and fresh, still they have broken down in larger numbers than any others.

On the 1st of March there were 5,412 animals in the Highland Train, and of these 1,002 were sick. On the 1st April there were 6,661, and of these 1,002 sick.

On the 1st May, 7,690, and of these, 1,944 sick. Since the 1st March we have purchased in the country on the Highlands 2,720, and 1,740 have been transferred from the Lowlands.

Since the same date we have lost on the road 449, and 1,257 have been sent to the Lowland sick depôt at Koomaylee, and struck off our returns, and 309 were destroyed or died at Highland sick depôts.

Two thousand four hundred and eighteen were discharged from hospital and sent to work.

The mules had scarcely a fair start, for they were generally put to work the day after disembarkation, after some weeks between decks in a tropical climate.

Causes of Sick.

I have at all times consulted with Staff Veterinary Surgeon Hallen as to the causes and remedies for the large number of sick, and I consider the chief causes to be—"Hard work at great altitudes."

"Constant exposure with want of rest."

"Insufficiency of food and bad quality of grass."

"Irregularity in feeding."

"Galls, owing to bad saddles; want of time and means for repairing the same."

"Carelessness in saddling and loading."

Men.

The drivers of the train were entertained as syces or mule-drivers, in the position of public followers from the Punjab for the divisions raised in that district, and men from the same part of India were subsequently substituted for the Egyptians and Turks in the other two divisions, as the latter were found to be lazy, apathetic, and totally unmanageable. The jemadars and duffadars were selected from the drivers. To get men qualified for these posts has been a source of some difficulty, for, with the exception of the Punjab Trains, the men were sent to the country quite untrained.

It is impossible to over-rate the necessity of thoroughly training the men to a rigid system in the care of the animals, on the line of march as well as in the lines previous to their being sent on service.

A marked difference is apparent in the working of the men who were sent here without the advantage of any such training, and of those who had marched with their mules from Rawul Pindee to Kurrachee, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles.

The men evince an impression that they are looked down upon by their enlisted friends and relatives, consequently they take no interest in, and do not like, their work.

It is therefore most desirable that the corps should be so constituted as to induce men to seek service in it, so that an "esprit de corps" will naturally become inoculated, and this can never be the case as long as the men are looked upon as mere followers, and in no way superior to the cavalry syce or grass-cutter.

To render it popular as well as efficient, I am of opinion that the men should be enlisted as mule-drivers; they ought not to be over-drilled, and should not take any military duty except in connection with their own branch—such as guards to convoys and in their own line.

* About 300 miles.

I should like to see them lightly equipped, dressed in a loose blouse and knickerbockers on a khakee colour, with bandages, as worn by the Himalayan mountaineers, in place of gaiters, and each man furnished with a small kit-bag capable of containing one suit of clothes. The blanket and great coat should be carried by the men, and each mule his own cleaning things and picketing gear.

I would arm each man with a pistol and kookery (Nepaulese knife), which is a formidable weapon, and can, if required, be used for cutting wood or grass without injury. The Goorkhas use it for various rough purposes, and it continues serviceable.

There should be ten spare men per troop, who, as well as the jemadars and duffadars and artificers, might, in lieu of the pistol, be armed with a carbine, and they should be ample to render the corps independent of the regular army for escorts on convoys, or men cutting grass in an enemy's country.

This protection in the corps was much needed in this campaign, in parts of the country where armed and predatory bands were constantly on the look out for unprotected parties, such as grass-cutters, &c. It is true that all the men with this train were armed, but they turned their swords to so many purposes that they have become almost useless.

Should it ever be contemplated to raise a permanent transport corps in India, it is to be hoped that the system and interior economy may be entirely under military organization, and that it, as with the Highland Train in this campaign, may work under one department, viz., the Quartermaster General's.

(Signed) J. SIDNEY HAND, *Captain,*
Sub-Director, L. T. T.

CAMP ANTALO,
13*th May* 1868.

Rates of Pay of the different Ranks of the Highland Transport Train.

Inspectors 1st Class, Rs. 120; 2nd Class, Rs. 80 per mensem.

Jemadar	Rs.	25	per mensem.
Duffadar	„	15	„
Muleteer	„	12	„
Water-carrier	„	12	„
Native Vet. Surgeon	„	40	„
Moonshee	„	40	„
Head Farrier	„	33	„
Assist. do.	„	23	„
Head Smith	„	30	„
Assist. do.	„	25	„
Head Saddler	„	45	„
Assist. do.	„	18	„
Rope-makers	„	22—28	„

This is according to the rates allowed in the Punjab Trains. Those raised in Bombay were allowed higher pay.

(Signed) J. SIDNEY HAND, *Captain,*
Sub-Director, L. T. T.

CAMP ANTALO,
13*th May* 1868.

Report on Pack Saddles.

Otago weight 43lbs. This saddle is decidedly the best adapted for general purposes, owing to the facility in loading it, and its general excellent manufacture. It seldom requires repair, except re-stuffing, which is easily and quickly done.

It is, however, apt to gall on the shoulder and hip, unless very carefully fitted. The leather of the pad should not project beyond the stuffing.

It is not suited to small mules, such as those obtained in the Punjab and Persia; and even if sizes sufficiently small for them were built, I doubt much if the tree would present sufficient surface to carry an ordinary load.

The Punjab pad weighs 33lbs., and is the best saddle for small mules. If carefully put on and girthed, it never galls.

All *suleetah* (loose canvas bags) saddles of which this is one, are bad in hilly countries, owing to the difficulty in fastening the loads to the saddle to prevent its slipping during ascent or descent. This difficulty, however, can be overcome; and Captain Bainbridge, commanding Rawul Pindee Train, is now trying a plan he has adopted of a rope let into the pad, which can be used for boxes in a manner similar to the loading-strap of the Otago, or to fasten the "*suleetah*" and load to the pad.

The Kumaon pad, used in 5-25 Royal Artillery, weighs 36 lbs., and is similar to the Punjab pad.

The Bombay pad weighs 40lbs., and rarely galls, but it is badly made, unwieldy, and constantly requires repairs.

The Bombay Arsenal pad weighs 26lbs. We have had more mules galled by this pad than by any other.

The McMahon weighs 66lbs. This includes a waterproof sheet. It has not yet had a fair trial, but its excessive weight is a great objection to it.

(Signed) J. SIDNEY HAND, *Captain,*
Sub-Director, L. T. T.

No. 867 *of* 1868.—The following letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 277. *London,* 12*th August* 1868.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to return to their duty, viz. :—

Major J. Reay.
„ G. J. D. Hay.
„ H. E. Quin.
„ T. Taylor.
Captain F. H. Conolly, per *Lady Melville.*
„ W. Phaire.
Lieutenant C. S. Morrison.
„ G. P. Cumming, per *Shannon.*
„ F. W. Crohan.
Assistant Surgeon T. G. Skardon, per *Shannon.*
„ „ J. E. T. Aitchison, per *St. Lawrence.*
Sub-Conductor P. Keay.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Colonel W. Richardson, C.B.	... 6	months.
Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Lake, C.S.I.	... 4	"
Major F. H. M. Sitwell	... 6	"
" G. H. Gordon	... 6	"
Lieutenant N. Lowis	... 6	"
" H. C. Collier	... 2	"
" J. S. Melville	... 6	"
Surgeon Major J. K. Walter	... 4	"
" H. A. Oldfield	... 6	"

3. The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, viz. :—

Surgeon P. O'Brien, from the 6th July 1868.

4. Lieutenant R. Milne, late 15th Bengal Native Infantry, has been placed on the retired list from the 22nd July 1867.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

No. 868 *of* 1868.—The following promotion is made in the undermentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force :—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAME.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED.	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN WHOSE ROOM.
4th Sikh Infantry.	*Havildar.* Bhugwan Singh.	Jemadar.	1st April 1868	Khalka Awastie, invalided.

The 11*th September* 1868.

No. 869 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed :—

No. 403, *dated* 23*rd June* 1868.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned Officer :—

Lieutenant Robert William Napier, of the General List, Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army ...	For 20 months, with effect from the 31st May 1868, the date of his departure from Zoulla on the Transport *Ottawa.*

No. 870 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major Henry King, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment Native Infantry	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 871 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his departure on the date specified opposite to his name :—

Major W. Reveley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 794 of 1868 ...	*Mongolia,* 16th Aug. 1868.

No. 872 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Bivar, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, in charge of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills ...	1st Sept. 1868.
Lieutenant C. S. Morrison, of the General List, Infantry, 1st Wing Subaltern, 3rd Goorkha (The Kumaon) Regiment ...	1st Sept. 1868.

No. 873 *of* 1868.—In accordance with the 10th paragraph of Government General Order No. 370, dated 1st June 1863, the following promotion is made from the date specified :—

ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

To be Sub-Conductor.

Officiating Sub-conductor John Entwistle ...	12th Feb. 1868.

No. 874 *of* 1868.—The services of Lieutenant R. H. Grant, Royal Artillery, Officiating 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 875 *of* 1868.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1476, dated 4th September 1868, the services of Assistant Surgeon H. Potter, of the Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ARTHUR BROOME, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th September 1868.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer and Warrant Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department during the month of August 1868 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Captain W. G. Chalmers ...	21st August 1868...	Kussowlie ...	Testate.	
Department of Public Works ...	Sub-Conductor J. Lester ...	17th Ditto ...	Umritsur.		
Commissariat Department ...	Conductor G. Duncan ...	23rd Ditto ...	Subathoo ...	Testate ...	Widow administering.

B. E. BACON, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Simla, the 5th September 1868.

No. 235.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts that have been received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to 31st August 1868.

Order of Merit.	Accounting Offices.	Latest Month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Controller, Mysore, for Coorg	June 1868 ...	21st August 1868.
2	" Mysore	Ditto ...	24th Ditto
3	" Central Provinces	Ditto ...	25th Ditto
4	" Bombay	May 1868 ...	30th July 1868.
5	" Bengal	Ditto ...	12th August 1868.
6	" Hyderabad for the Berars	Ditto ...	19th Ditto
7	" Hyderabad	Ditto ...	19th Ditto
8	" Rajpootana	Ditto ...	27th Ditto
9	" N. W. Provinces	Ditto ...	31st Ditto
10	" Central India	Ditto ...	31st Ditto
11	" Oudh	April 1868 ...	15th Ditto
12	" Madras	Ditto ...	31st Ditto
13	" Burmah	March 1868 ...	1st June 1868.
14	" Punjab	Ditto ...	29th Ditto

The 7th September 1868.

No. 236.

Mr. G. C. Cooke, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani prescribed in Public Works Standing Order No. 22 of 1867 on the 12th ultimo.

The 10th September 1868.

Mo. 237.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Biswas, Overseer, 1st Grade, in the Punjab, is transferred to Bengal.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st May 1868.

The Viceroy and Members of the Government of India having left the Presidency for Simla, it is hereby notified that on and after the 16th May and until further notice, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

All communications other than remittances intended for the Gazette should be addressed to the Superintendent, *Gazette of India,* Simla.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 4, Hastings Street.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dehra Dhoon, the 31st August 1868.

No. 46.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Civil and Sub-Assistants from the dates and for the periods specified opposite their respective names :—

Mr. C. J. Newville, Civil Assistant, 4th Grade, for forty-five days, with effect from 4th September.

Mr. G. A. Harris,. Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade, for thirty days, with effect from 1st September.

Mr. G. A. Anding, Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade, for thirty days, with effect from 1st September or date on which the leave is availed of.

Mr. W. J. O'Sullivan, Sub-Assistant, 3rd Grade, for thirty days, from 1st October.

The 2nd September 1868.

No. 47.

The following promotions are made with effect from 1st instant :—

Mr. H. E. T. Keelan from Sub-Assistant, 1st Grade, to Civil Assistant, 4th Grade.

Mr. G. W. E. Atkinson from 2nd to 1st Grade Sub-Assistant.

Mr. G. Anding from 2nd to 1st Grade Sub-Assistant.

Mr. J. Trotter from 3rd to 2nd Grade Sub-Assistant.

Mr. L. Pocock from 3rd to 2nd Grade Sub-Assistant.

Mr. C. Bryson from 4th to 3rd Grade Sub-Assistant.

Mr. O. V. Norris from 4th to 3rd Grade Sub-Assistant.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut. Col., R.E.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Nagpore, the 31st August 1868.

The Public are informed that there are available at the Nagpore Currency Office the following Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle :—

2,199	Ten Rupees Notes, value Rs.	21,990
404	Twenty „ „ „ „	8,080
4	Fifty „ „ „ „	200
5	One Hundred Rs. Notes „ „	500
	TOTAL Rs. ...	30,770

The above Notes are a legal tender for all payments within that Circle of Issue, and are payable in cash or in exchange for other Notes of the Bombay Circle at the Office of Issue at Bombay.

G. W. CLINE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th August 1868.

The following extract from a letter from the Secretary, General Post Office, London, is published for general information :—

"I am directed to acquaint you that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have obtained the Post Master General's sanction to make the experiment of curtailing the monsoon allowance on the Bombay and Suez line to the interval between the 26th May and the 15th September, so reducing the operation of that allowance from 24 weeks to 17 weeks.

"Accordingly, after the despatch from Bombay of the Mail of the 15th September, the next five despatches will take place four days later than the time set down in the present Time Table."

2. The alteration above referred to has been embodied in the following revised Table of dates for the Homeward Mail Service from Bombay for the rest of the current year, viz. :—

BOMBAY TO SUEZ.			ALEXANDRIA TO MARSEILLES.			ALEXANDRIA TO SOUTHAMPTON.			
LEAVES	ARRIVES AT		LEAVES	ARRIVES AT		LEAVES	ARRIVES AT		
Bombay.	Aden.	Suez.	Alexandria.	Marseilles.	London.	Alexandria.	Malta.	Gibraltar.	Southampton.
Tuesday. 5 P. M.	**Saturday.** 5 P. M.	**Saturday.** 11 A. M.	**Sunday.** NOON.	**Saturday.** 9 A. M.	**Sunday.** 8 P. M.	**Sunday.** 4 P. M.	**Thursday.** 2 A. M.	**Monday.** 4 P. M.	**Saturday.** 5 P. M.
Sept. 1	Sept. 12	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Sept. 20	Sept. 24	Sept. 28	Oct. 3.
Sept. 8	Sept. 19	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Sept. 27	Oct. 1	Oct. 5	Oct. 10.
Sept. 15	Sept. 26	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 4	Oct. 8	Oct. 12	Oct. 17.
Saturday. *Sept. 26	Oct. 3	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 18	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	Oct. 19	Oct. 24.
*Oct. 3	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 18	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	Oct. 18	Oct. 22	Oct. 26	Oct. 31.
*Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 7.
*Oct. 17	Oct. 24	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 1	Nov. 5	Nov. 9	Nov. 14.
*Oct. 24	Oct. 31	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 8	Nov. 12	Nov. 16	Nov. 21.
Oct. 31	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 21	Nov. 22	Nov. 15	Nov. 19	Nov. 23	Nov. 28.
Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 21	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 22	Nov. 26	Nov. 30	Dec. 5.
Nov. 14	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Nov. 29	Dec. 3	Dec. 7	Dec. 12.
Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 6	Dec. 10	Dec. 14	Dec. 19.
Nov. 28	Dec. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	Dec. 21	Dec. 26.
Dec. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 28	1869. Jan. 2.
Dec. 12	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	1869. Jan. 2	1869. Jan. 3	Dec. 27	Dec. 31	1869. Jan. 4	Jan. 9.
Dec. 19	Dec. 26	1869. Jan. 2	1869. Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	1869. Jan. 3	1869. Jan. 7	Jan. 11	Jan. 16.
Dec. 26	1869. Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	Jan. 18	Jan. 23.

Note.—The dates marked * are those which have been altered.

The 7th September 1868.

The annexed Provisional Time Table, showing the movements of the Contract Mail Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay, Kurrachee, and the Persian Gulf, for the remainder of the year 1868, is published for general information.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

PROVISIONAL TIME TABLE showing the movements of the Contract Mail Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay, Kurrachee, and the Persian Gulf, for the remainder of the year 1868. *Approved by the Director General of the Post Office on 7th September* 1868.

KURRACHEE SERVICE.

NORTHWARD.		SOUTHWARD.	
BOMBAY.	KURRACHEE.		BOMBAY.
Leave.	Arrive.	Leave.	Arrive.
Monday, September ... 28	Thursday, October ... 1	Wednesday, September .. 30	Saturday, October ... 3
* Monday, October ... 5	Thursday, " ... 8	Wednesday, October ... 7	Saturday, " .. 10*
Monday, " ... 12	Thursday, " ... 15	Wednesday, " ... 14	Saturday, " . 17
* Monday, " ... 19	Thursday, " . 22	Wednesday, " .. 21	Saturday, " 24*
Monday, " ... 26	Thursday, " ... 29	Wednesday, " .. 28	Saturday, " . 31
* Monday, November ... 2	Thursday, November ... 5	Wednesday, November .. 4	Saturday, November .. 7*
Monday, " . 9	Thursday, " ... 12	Wednesday, " ... 11	Saturday, " 14
* Monday, " ... 16	Thursday, " ... 19	Wednesday, " .. 18	Saturday, " . 21*
Monday, " ... 23	Thursday, " .. 26	Wednesday, " . . 25	Saturday, " ... 28
* Monday, " ... 30	Thursday, December ... 3	Wednesday, December ... 2	Saturday, December .. 5*
Monday, December ... 7	Thursday, " .. 10	Wednesday, " ... 9	Saturday, " 12
* Monday, " ... 14	Thursday, " ... 17	Wednesday, " . 16	Saturday, " . . 19*
		Wednesday, " .. 23	Saturday, " 26
			1869.
Monday, " . 21	Thursday, " 24	Wednesday, " . 30	Saturday, January 2*
		1869.	
* Monday, " . 28	Thursday, " 31	Wednesday, January . 6	Saturday, " . 9

The steamers leaving Bombay on the dates marked* in the first column proceed to the Persian Gulf, and those marked in the last column bring Mails from the Persian Gulf, the services being performed according to the following Table:—

PROVISIONAL TIME TABLE—continued.

PERSIAN GULF SERVICE.

NORTHWARD.

Bombay	Kurrachee.		Gwadur.		Muscat.		Bunder Abbas.		Linga.		Bushire.		Fao.		Busreh.
Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.
October ... 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 10	Oct. 12	Oct. 13	Oct. 14	Oct. 15	Oct. 16	Oct. 16	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Oct. 20	Oct. 21
" ... 19	" 22	" 23	" 24	" 24	" 26	" 27	" 28	" 29	" 30	" 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 3	Nov. 4
November ... 2	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 13	" 15	" 16	" 17	" 17	" 18
" .. 16	" 19	" 20	" 21	" 21	" 23	" 24	" 25	" 26	" 27	" 27	" 29	" 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 2
" ... 30	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 5	Dec. 7	Dec. 8	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 11	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	" 15	" 15	" 16
December ... 14	" 17	" 18	" 19	" 19	" 21	" 22	" 23	" 24	" 25	" 25	" 27	" 28	" 29	" 29	" 30
		1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.
" ... 28	" 31	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 2	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 8	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	Jan. 12	Jan. 12	Jan. 13

SOUTHWARD.

Busreh.	Fao.		Bushire.		Linga.		Bunder Abbas.		Muscat.		Gwadur.		Kurrachee.		Bombay.
Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.	Leaves.	Arrives.
September ... 25	Sept. 25	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Sept. 29	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	Oct. 7	Oct. 10
October ... 9	Oct. 9	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 13	Oct. 13	Oct. 14	" 15	" 16	" 17	" 18	" 19	" 20	" 21	" 24
" ... 23	" 23	" 23	" 24	" 25	" 27	" 27	" 28	" 29	" 30	" 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 7
November .. 6	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 10	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	" 15	" 16	" 17	" 18	" 21
" ... 20	" 20	" 20	" 21	" 22	" 24	" 24	" 25	" 26	" 27	" 28	" 29	" 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 5
December .. 4	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 8	Dec. 8	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	" 15	" 16	" 19
															1869.
" ... 18	" 18	" 18	" 19	" 20	" 22	" 22	" 23	" 24	" 25	" 26	" 27	" 28	" 29	" 30	Jan. 2
	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	
January 1869 ... 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 5	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	Jan. 12	Jan. 13	" 16
" ... 15	" 15	" 15	" 16	" 17	" 19	" 19	" 20	" 21	" 22	" 23	" 24	" 25	" 26	" 27	" 30

NOTE.—The Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Company leave Busreh about 12 hours after the arrival at that place of the Steamers mentioned in the preceding Table, and proceed to Ezra's Tomb, Dufas, Kut and Baghdad, returning in about 15 days.

(Signed) A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

SIMLA,
September 7th, 1868.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees.	Certificates issued for Rupees.	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay, Rupees.	Assayed, Rupees.	Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees.
August 31st, 1868	1,151	.....	23,102	28,467	30,61,717
September 1st, „	.....	9,525	13,916	37,616	25,61,717
„ 2nd, „	15,986	12,857	16,419	49,923	25,61,717
„ 3rd, „	.....	.....	1,749	50,271	25,61,717
„ 4th, „	6,060	.....	23,624	51.237	25,61,717
„ 5th, „	5,008	1,132	21,483	22,352	25,61,717

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 7th September 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004*A*, *dated Simla,* 30*th July* 1866.

Para. 9.—" The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India.*"

Lost.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A38—90714 for Rs. 100.

J. D. HALLETT.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A46—52836 for Rs. 500.
„ A46—52840 „ 500.

LUCHMUN DOSS.

Half of the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office :—

No. A18—33812 for Rs. 10.

MADHO LALL.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A34—72667 for Rs. 20.

W. E. KINSEY.

In transit between Barrabankee and Boolundshuhur halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A31—59008 for Rs. 10.
„ A31—59015 „ 10.
„ A31—59005 „ 10.

JANKEEPERSHAD BHATNUGGUR.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A35—65643 for Rs. 50.

M. H. COURT.

In transit by Post from Chindwarra to Kamptee half of the following Currency Note of the Nagpore Circle :—

No. C36—90660 for Rs. 10.

A. BUCHANNAN.

In transit half of the following Currency Note :—

No. A52—84731 for Rs. 20.

C. L. SHOWERS.

In transit by Post the following Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle :—

No. A18—79671 for Rs. 10.
„ A18—79672 „ 10.
„ A18—79673 „ 10.
„ A18—79674 „ 10.
„ A18—79675 „ 10.
„ A18—79676 „ 10.
„ A18—79678 „ 10.
„ A18—79679 „ 10.
„ A18—79680 „ 10.
„ A18—79694 „ 10.

W. BAKER.

In transit from Madhopore to Lahore halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A18—60584 for Rs. 10.
„ A18—73160 „ 10.
„ A18—73105 „ 10.

F. GLASFORD.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A33—92997 for Rs. 20.
„ A33—98849 „ 20.
„ A35—62480 „ 50.
„ A35—63783 „ 50.
„ A40—33449 „ 50.

MOTEE RAM.

In transit between Lahore and Delhi right half of the following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle :—

No. A18—65245 for Rs. 10.

LESLIE SAUNDERS.

In transit between Rajcote and Bombay right halves of the following Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle :—

No. C54—37867 for Rs. 1,000.
„ C28—23783 „ 500.
„ C28—23784 „ 500.

W. W. ANDERSON.

In transit to Delhi halves of the following Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle: —

No. A26—32980 for Rs. 20.
„ A26—44906 „ 20.
„ A26—46404 „ 20.

GOLAM KADUR.

In transit from Kissennagore to Calcutta half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Nagpore :—

No. A26—98054 for Rs. 20.

NOBIN CHUNDER MOOKERJEE.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A48—57703 for Rs. 10.

SREEKISSEN PARAMANICK.

Halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A58—86638 for Rs. 100.
„ A55—89444 „ 50.
„ A52—46452 „ 20.
„ A52—64690 „ 20.

GRINDLAY & CO.

Left half of the following Currency Note :—

No. A34—81498 for Rs. 10.

BODELIO & CO.

In transit by Post between Dacca and Mymensing left halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A43—95431 for Rs. 20.
„ A45—09263 „ 20.
„ A49—42345 „ 10.

A. A. GREGORY.

Half of the following Currency Note :—

No. A58—98417 for Rs. 100.

ISSEN CHUNDER HALDAR.

Second half of the following Currency Note :—

No. A38—77809 for Rs. 100.

HARRADHUN BUXY.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A38—92361 for Rs. 100.

SUMNER HOGARTH.

The following Currency Note :—

No. A39—08118 for Rs. 100.

WATSON, GREEN & HART.

In transit by Post from Mussoorie to Delhi the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Lahore :—

No. A33—92907 for Rs. 20.
„ A33—98849 „ 20.
„ A35—62480 „ 50.
„ A35—63783 „ 50.
„ A40—33449 „ 50.
„ A23—67929 „ 50 (half Note).

MOTEE RAM.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office :—

No. A31—53377 for Rs. 10.

BEHAREELAUL BOSE.

Lost or Stolen.

Half of the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. 04293 for Rs. 100.

A. F. DANVERS.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Bombay :—

No. C43—52494 for Rs. 10, right half.
„ C43—52495 „ 10, „
„ C43—52479 „ 10, left half.

Halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A58—75568 for Rs. 100.
„ A35—49610 „ 50.

SHAH MOHEEOODDEEN AHMED.

Half of the following Currency Note :—

No. A31—36509 for Rs. 10.

E. D. JOHNSTON.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A21—25784 for Rs. 10.

WOOMA CHURN BANERJEE.

The following Currency Note—intimation loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A55—82480 for Rs. 50.

MUDDOO SOODUN PAULIT.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A31—85396 for Rs. 10.

WATTS & CO.

Stolen.

The following Currency Note :—

No. C32—31561 for Rs. 20.

MUHBOOB KHAN.

Mutilated.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of mutilation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A7—57812 for Rs. 10.

J. MACGREGOR.

Wrongly Joined.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Notes, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

1st half No. A44—91544 } one Note for Rs. 20.
2nd „ A44—91545 }

J. MACGREGOR.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Lahore:—

1st half No. A18—50203 } one Note for Rs. 10.
2nd „ A18—65863 }

J. MACGREGOR.

Application has been made for payment of a Currency Note wrongly joined as follows:—

1st half No. A26—17609 } one Note for Rs. 20.
2nd „ A26—17610 }

Any person possessing the corresponding halves should communicate with the Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad.

J. MACGREGOR.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Notes, of which the two halves bear different numbers:—

1st half No. A31—86028 } one Note for Rs. 10.
2nd „ A31—86029 }

1st half No. A19—25712 } one Note for Rs. 10.
2nd „ A19—25713 }

WATTENBACH, HEILGERS & CO.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

On the 5th July 1866 by the capsizing of a boat near Howrah the undermentioned Government Promissory Note:—

One 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note numbered 26507 of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000, standing in the name of Baboo Shib Chunder Chatterjee.

DINONATH BOSE.

Lost, Mislaid, Stolen, or Destroyed.

A Government Promissory Note No. 011601—30461 of 1856-57 at Rs. 5 per cent. for Rs. 4,000. This Note was forwarded to the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Hissar, with other Notes, on 23rd September 1867, and was not forthcoming when interest on the others was paid.

R. RICH.

DESCRIPTIVE ROLL of the undermentioned Soldier of "A" Battery, 16th Brigade, R.A., attached to F-16 R.A., and who is supposed to have deserted therefrom.

Brigade Number.	Rank and Name.	Enlisted.				Attested.	Description.							Born.		Trade.	Remarks.
		Age.	Place.	Date.		Date.	Height.		Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.			Parish and Town.	County.		
							Feet.	Inches.									
1353	Bombardier Stannett, William R.	20	Westminster	22nd September 1858		23rd September 1858	5	3¼	Fresh	Grey	Brown			Poplar, London	Middlesex	Clerk	Left "F" Battery, 16th Brigade, R.A., at Dinapore on the night of the 23rd August last.

WALLIS DOWELL, *Major,*
Comdg. A-16 R.A.

HAZAREEBAUGH,
The 31st August 1868.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Amended Notice

Is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on the following days, viz.:—

On Wednesday, the 16th September, on account of the Hindoo festival "Mohaloya".

From Monday, the 21st September, to Saturday, the 3rd October, both days inclusive, on account of the Doorga and Luchmee Pooja Holidays.

All Government acceptances which may fall due between Monday, the 21st September, and Saturday, the 3rd October, will be paid by the Bank on any day after the 16th September.

By order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,

Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th September 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RE-PRINTS

OF

Records in the Public Works Department.

No. 1.

PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, 1863-64. By CAPTAIN G. F. PEARSON, 33rd M. N. I., Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, accompanied by a Memorandum thereon by DR. D. BRANDIS, Inspector General of Forests. To which is appended a Report by DR. BRANDIS on his deputation to the Central Provinces in 1863-64. *Price Re.* 1.

No. 2.

PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH BURMAH, 1863-64. By H. LEEDS, ESQ., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, with a Memorandum thereon by DR. D. BRANDIS, Inspector General of Forests. To which are appended other papers and correspondence regarding Forests, and the system of working them in these parts. *Price Re.* 1.

No. 3.

REPORT UPON THE DEODAR FORESTS OF BUSSAHIR, to which are appended REGISTERS OF VALUATION, FOREST SURVEYS IN BUSSAHIR AND THE DISTRICT OF JAONSAR BAWUR. WITH OTHER STATEMENTS RELATING TO THE GROWTH OF THE DEODAR TREE IN THE WESTERN HIMALAYA. Being the result of a joint examination of the Bussahir Forest by D. BRANDIS, Ph. D., Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, J. L. STEWART, M. D., Officiating Conservator, Punjab, and CAPTAIN E. WOOD, Officiating Conservator, Oudh. With a Map illustrating the situation of the Forests. *Price Re.* 1-8.

No. 4.

PAPERS RELATING TO RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES. Extending over the years 1864-65. *Price Re.* 1-8.

No. 5.

REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS ON LIGHTHOUSES during the season of 1864-65. By LIEUT. COL. A. FRASER, R. E., Superintendent of Lighthouses. *Price Re.* 1-8.

No. 6.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT ON THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVANCY OF THE OUDH FORESTS, for the forest year ending September 30th, 1864. By CAPTAIN E. S. WOOD, Officiating Conservator, Oudh Forests. *Price Re.* 1.

No. 7

PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH BURMAH, 1864-65. By H. LEEDS, ESQ., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah. *Price Re.* 1.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
4, HASTINGS STREET.
1868.

Administrator General's Office.

Notice.

Admitted claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual:—

ESTATES.	Claims or Dividends.	Rates of Dividend per Rupee.	REMARKS.
* Alexander, James, Capt., late in the Bengal Artillery	Claims ...	In full.	
* Barnes, A., late Commander of the Flat "Chunbell," belonging to the I. G. S. N. Company	Ditto ..	Ditto	
Erskine, J. M., late of the Bombay Civil Service ..	2nd Dividend	At 7 a. 8¼ pie per rupee, or balance in full.	
Gillett, Aurelius, late of Calcutta, Harbour Master in the service of the East India Company ..	2nd ditto ..	At 3 a. 2 pie.	
* Hargrave, Joshua, late a Mate in the Punjab Flotilla ..	Claims ..	In full,	
* Hutton, H. W. P., late Officiating Inspector of Schools, Frontier Circle, Punjab	Ditto ..	Ditto	
* Johnson, Alex., late a Platelayer in the service of the E. I. Railway Company	Ditto ...	Ditto	
* Leggett, W. R., late an Engineer of H. M's Gun Boat stationed at Chittagong .	Ditto ...	Ditto	
* McLeod, Donald, late an Inspector in the E. I. Railway at Rajmahal ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
Mosley, W. B., Capt., late of 10th Light Cavalry	Ditto ...	At 9¼ pie.	
Morris, W. L. G., Lieut., late in the 56th Regt. N. I.	2nd ditto, on judgment claims only .	At 2 a. 4¼ p.	
* Robinson, Charles, late a Guard in the service of the E I Railway Company	Claims ...	In full.	
Spens, T. J. H., Lieut., late in the 28th Regt. N. I	2nd Dividend	At 1 a. 5¾ pie.	
Trower, C. F., Capt., late of 33rd Regt. N. I.	Ditto ..	At 11¾ pie.	
* Wells, Alfred, late Supdt. of the Govt. Screw Pile Moorings	Claims ..	In full.	

N. B.—Persons interested in the surplus of the Estates marked * are requested to make immediate application to the Officiating Administrator General, forwarding documentary evidence of their claims.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the Registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

(Sd.) C. J. WILKINSON,

Offg. Administrator General.

4, STRAND, CALCUTTA;
The 3rd September 1868.

Price Five Rupees.

FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for the year 1866-67, and ESTIMATE of REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, and CASH BALANCES for 1867-68, with a comparison of the two years.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
4, HASTINGS STREET.
1868

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st August 1868.

PARTICULARS	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5 PER CENT.		5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR					TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.		P. W. of 1854-55.	of 1856-57.		2 years. Repayable Jan. 1869.	3 years. Repayable Jan. 1870.	5 years. Repayable June 1872.	10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 14th August 1868 ..	53,100	39,466	2,346	21,78,453	38,24,900	1,50,11,500	1,19,45,500	48,07,100	17,500	48,39,000	5,96,29,100	4,23,59,900	1,50,000	18,12,000	30,91,000	34,83,000	39,63,000	15,72,06,865
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 15th and 31st August 1868 ..	...	...	...	..	...	26,500	5,000	...	...	14,000	11,500	1,27,100	...	...	...	...	...	1,84,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 15th and 31st August 1868 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,100	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	68,100
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 15th and 31st August 1868 ...	...	..	...	..	7,500	54,200	25,600	3,500	..	50,300	1,52,000	45,600	..	10,000	...	1,89,000	...	5,37,700
TOTAL ..	53,100	39,466	2,346	21,78,453	38,32,400	1,50,92,200	1,19,76,100	48,10,600	17,500	49,03,300	5,98,50,700	4,25,42,600	1,50,000	18,22,000	30,91,000	36,72,000	39,63,000	15,79,96,765
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers ..		..	..	42,453	...	5,000	74,500	...	...	1,500	6,25,300	14,83,900	...	...	80,000	14,000	...	23,26,653
Balance on 31st August 1868 ...	53,100	39,466	2,346	21,36,000	38,32,400	1,50,87,200	1,19,01,600	48,10,600	17,500	49,01,800	5,92,25,400	4,10,58,700	1,50,000	18,22,000	30,11,000	36,58,000	39,63,000	15,56,70,112

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th June 1868, enfaced from India 407 lakhs, re-transferred from London 156 lakhs.
" 1st July 1868 " 15th July " " " " 12 " " " " 8 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " " " " 8 " " " " 7 "
" 1st August " " 14th August " " " " 6 " " " " 6 "
" 15th " " " 31st " " " " " 7 " " " " 23 "
440 lakhs 200 lakhs.
200 "
Balance against India 240 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
The 2nd September 1868.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Just Published—Price Rs. 7.

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OF

STATUTES RELATING TO INDIA,

PASSED BETWEEN THE

YEARS 1855 AND 1867

(BOTH INCLUSIVE),

BEING A

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TO

'THE LAW RELATING TO INDIA AND THE E. I. COMPANY'

(FIFTH EDITION).

EDITED,

WITH AN INDEX TO THE STATUTES RELATING TO INDIA NOT EXPRESSLY REPEALED.

BY WHITLEY STOKES, ESQ.,

OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

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1868

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FOR THE MONTH ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1867, AND FIVE MONTHS ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1867.

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1868-69.

BY

THE RIGHT HONORABLE W. N. MASSEY.

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OF

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OF THE

BARRACK DEPARTMENT,

SECOND EDITION.

REVISED AND CORRECTED UP TO JANUARY 1, 1866.

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OF THE

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1865.

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4, HASTINGS STREET.
1868.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

No. 38 of 1868.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th September 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXI OF 1868.

An Act to appoint a Receiver of the property of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic.

Preamble.

WHEREAS certain property belonging to the estate of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic has lately been discovered both in the District of Madras and in the territories of His Highness the Nizám, and it is expedient to appoint a Receiver to collect and administer such property and any other property belonging to the said estate which may hereafter be discovered, or has not hitherto been administered; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Appointment of Receiver of Carnatic property.

1. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall appoint such person as he may think fit to act under the orders of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in the administration of the property left by the late Nawáb of the Carnatic and not hitherto collected or administered.

The person so appointed shall have power to collect and take possession of all such property: he shall deal with the same according to the provisions herein contained: he shall give such security (if any) for the due execution of his office as the said Governor in Council may require; and he shall be called "the Receiver of the Carnatic property."

Remuneration of Receiver.

2. The Receiver of the Carnatic property shall be entitled to such commission not exceeding five per centum upon the amount or value of the property collected and distributed under the provisions of this Act as the said Governor in Council shall prescribe. Such commission shall be charged to the estate of the said Nawáb.

Suspension or removal of Receiver.

3. The said Governor in Council may suspend or remove any person appointed such Receiver as aforesaid, and may also from time to time fill up any vacancy in such office occasioned by death, resignation, suspension or removal.

Receiver to represent Nawáb's estate in all proceedings.

4. The Receiver shall represent the estate of the said Nawáb in all proceedings relating thereto: he shall do all acts in performance of his duties by his name of office; and in all legal proceedings he shall be designated by such name.

No proceedings to which the Receiver may be a party shall abate by reason of the death, resignation, suspension or removal from office of any such Receiver, but the same shall be continued by his successor as if no such death, resignation, suspension or removal had occurred.

Receiver to collect Nawáb's property.

5. The Receiver shall have power to collect and take possession of all property, moveable or immoveable, and whether of the nature of State or public property or not, to which the said Nawáb at the time of his death was entitled, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same property, and to realize its value by sale or otherwise.

Conveyance on sale by Receiver of immoveable property.

6. Whenever the said Receiver by the order or with the sanction of the said High Court sells any of the said immoveable property, he shall execute a conveyance thereof to the purchaser.

Every such conveyance shall be valid as against the heirs of the said Nawáb, and all persons claiming under them, and also against all persons claiming under the said Nawáb by virtue of any conveyance or instrument declared by the said Court or by the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to be void as against the creditors of the said Nawáb, or by virtue of any security the benefit of which was barred under the provisions of Act No. XXX of 1858

(to provide for the administration of the estate and for the payment of the debts of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic).

7. Upon any suit being instituted for the administration of the said estate, the said Receiver shall be deemed subject to the orders of the said High Court, and, so far as such orders shall not extend, to the general practice of such Court in the same manner as any other Receiver specially appointed thereby, except that the Court shall not require him to give security.

In case of suit for administration, Receiver to be subject to orders of High Court.

8. This Act shall be deemed to have come into operation on the second day of April 1868, and any person holding the office of Receiver of the Carnatic property immediately before that day shall be deemed to have been appointed on that day under this Act.

Commencement of Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th September 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXII OF 1868.

An Act to bring the Mauza Kheria, in the District Agra, under the operation of the general Regulations.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. The Mauza Kheria shall be deemed to be annexed to the District of Agra, and the laws and regulations established for the internal administration of the said District, shall have full force and effect in the said Mauza; and the administration of civil and criminal justice, and the superintendence of the settlement and realization of the public revenue, and of all matters relating to rent in the said Mauza, are hereby vested in the officers for the time being appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the said District of Agra.

Extension to Mauzah Kheria of Acts and Regulations in force in District of Agra.

2. This Act shall be deemed to have come into operation on the twenty-sixth day of July 1866.

Commencement of Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st September 1868 :—

No. 25 OF 1868.

A Bill to Legalize Marriages between certain Natives of India not professing the Christian Religion.

WHEREAS marriages between Natives of British India not professing Christianity are held to be illegal unless solemnized in accordance with the rites of some religion recognised by law, and the children of such Natives contracting marriages not solemnized in accordance with the rites aforesaid are held to be illegitimate and incapable of inheriting property; and whereas it is expedient to legalize such marriages when solemnized in accordance with the provisions of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Native Marriage Act, 1868."

Short title.

2. Every marriage between Natives of British India not professing the Christian religion and objecting to be married in accordance with the rites of the Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Pársí, or Jewish religion, shall be valid—

Conditions of validity of Native marriages.

(1). If it is solemnized in the presence of the Registrar hereinafter mentioned and of at least three credible witnesses, in whose hearing each of the parties makes the following declarations :—

"I, A. B., am a Native of British India. I do not profess the Christian religion, and I object to be married in accordance with the rites of the Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Pársí or Jewish religion."

"I, A. B., declare in the presence of Almighty God that I take thee C. D. to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]," or words to that effect :

(2). If the parties are unmarried, and the husband has completed his age of eighteen years, and the wife has completed her age of fourteen years :

(3). If, in case the wife has not completed her age of eighteen years, the consent of her father or guardian has previously been given to the marriage ; and

(4). If the parties are not related to each other in any of the degrees prohibited in the first schedule hereto annexed, whether the relationship is legitimate or illegitimate.

3. Every such marriage hereafter solemnized shall, as soon as may be after the solemnization thereof, be certified by such person as the Local Government shall from time to time appoint in this behalf for the District in which the marriage is solemnized. He shall be called the Registrar of Native Marriages, and he may be the Registrar appointed under Act No. XX of 1866 or any other law for the registration of assurances for the time being in force.

Certificate of marriage.

Such certificate shall be in the form contained in the second Schedule to this Act, and shall be signed by (1) the Registrar, (2) the parties to the marriage if both have completed their age of eighteen years, and if the woman has not completed such age, by the husband and by her father or guardian, and (3) by three witnesses present at the marriage.

Fee payable to Registrar.

4. The husband shall pay a fee of two rupees to the Registrar, who shall thereupon enter the certificate in a register to be kept by him for the purpose.

Register to be open to inspection.

Such register shall at all reasonable times be open for inspection, and shall be presumptive evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained. Certified extracts therefrom shall on application be given by the Registrar on the payment to him by the applicant of two rupees for each such extract.

Penalty for failure to subscribe the certificate.

5. Every person required to subscribe or attest such certificate, who wilfully neglects or omits so to do, shall, on conviction of such neglect or omission, be punished by a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred.

Penalty for signing certificates containing false statements.

6. Every person making, signing, or attesting any such certificate containing a statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed guilty of the offence of forgery as defined in the Indian Penal Code.

Legalization of prior marriages.

7. Every Native of British India described in section 2 who before the passing of this Act, has gone through any ceremony with the intent of thereby contracting marriage shall be deemed to have been married under this Act, if the marriage has been solemnized in the presence of at least three witnesses, and if the conditions specified in section two, clauses two, three and four, have been complied with in the case of such marriage.

Punishment of bigamy.

8. Every person married under this Act who during the lifetime of his or her wife or husband, contracts any marriage without having been lawfully divorced from such wife or husband, shall be subject to the penalties provided in Sections 494 and 495 of the Indian Penal Code for the offence of marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

A MAN SHALL NOT MARRY HIS	A WOMAN SHALL NOT MARRY HER
1. Paternal grand-father's mother.	1. Paternal grand-father's father.
2. Paternal grand-mother's mother.	2. Paternal grand-mother's father.
3. Maternal grand-father's mother.	3. Maternal grand-father's father.
4. Maternal grand-mother's mother.	4. Maternal grand-mother's father.
5. Paternal grand-mother.	5. Paternal grand-father.
6. Maternal grand-mother.	6. Maternal grand-father.
7. Mother.	7. Father.
8. Paternal grand-father's father's sister.	8. Paternal grand-father's father's brother.
9. Paternal grand-father's mother's sister.	9. Paternal grand-father's mother's brother.
10. Maternal grand-father's father's sister.	10. Maternal grand-father's father's brother.
11. Maternal grand-father's mother's sister.	11. Maternal grand-father's mother's brother.
12. Paternal grand-mother's father's sister.	12. Paternal grand-mother's father's brother.
13. Paternal grand-mother's mother's sister.	13. Paternal grand-mother's mother's brother.
14. Maternal grand-mother's father's sister.	14. Maternal grand-mother's father's brother.
15. Maternal grand-mother's mother's sister.	15. Maternal grand-mother's mother's brother.
16. Paternal grand-father's sister.	16. Paternal grand-father's brother.
17. Paternal grand-mother's sister.	17. Paternal grand-mother's brother.
18. Maternal grand-father's sister.	18. Maternal grand-father's brother.
19. Maternal grand-mother's sister.	19. Maternal grand-mother's brother.
20. Father's sister.	20. Father's brother.
21. Mother's sister.	21. Mother's brother.
22. Paternal grand-father's father's brother's wife.	22. Paternal grand-father's father's sister's husband.
23. Paternal grand-mother's father's brother's wife.	23. Paternal grand-mother's father's sister's husband.
24. Maternal grand-father's father's brother's wife.	24. Maternal grand-father's father's sister's husband.
25. Maternal grand-mother's father's brother's wife.	25. Maternal grand-mother's father's sister's husband.
26. Paternal grand-father's mother's brother's wife.	26. Paternal grand-father's mother's sister's husband.
27. Paternal grand-mother's mother's brother's wife.	27. Paternal grand-mother's mother's sister's husband.
28. Maternal grand-father's mother's brother's wife.	28. Maternal grand-father's mother's sister's husband.
29. Maternal grand-mother's mother's brother's wife.	29. Maternal grand-mother's mother's sister's husband.
30. Paternal grand-father's brother's wife.	30. Paternal grand-father's sister's husband.
31. Paternal grand-mother's brother's wife.	31. Paternal grand-mother's sister's husband.
32. Maternal grand-father's brother's wife.	32. Maternal grand-father's sister's husband.
33. Maternal grand-mother's brother's wife.	33. Maternal grand-mother's sister's husband.
34. Father's brother's wife.	34. Father's sister's husband.
35. Mother's brother's wife.	35. Mother's sister's husband.
36. Paternal grand-father's father's brother's daughter.	36. Paternal grand-father's father's brother's son.
37. Paternal grand-father's father's sister's daughter.	37. Paternal grand-father's father's sister's son.
38. Paternal grand-father's mother's brother's daughter.	38. Paternal grand-father's mother's brother's son.
39. Paternal grand-father's mother's sister's daughter.	39. Paternal grand-father's mother's sister's son.
40. Paternal grand-father's brother's daughter.	40. Paternal grand-father's brother's son.
41. Paternal grand-father's sister's daughter.	41. Paternal grand-father's brother's son.
42. Paternal grand-mother's brother's daughter.	42. Paternal grand-mother's brother's son.
43. Paternal grand-mother's sister's daughter.	43. Paternal grand-mother's sister's son.

FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

A MAN SHALL NOT MARRY HIS	A WOMAN SHALL NOT MARRY HER
44. Maternal grand-father's brother's daughter.	44. Maternal grand-father's brother's son.
45. Maternal grand-mother's brother's daughter.	45. Maternal grand-mother's brother's son.
46. Maternal grand-father's sister's daughter.	46. Maternal grand-father's sister's son.
47. Maternal grand-mother's sister's daughter.	47. Maternal grand-mother's sister's son.
48. Father's brother's daughter.	48. Father's brother's son.
49. Father's sister's daughter.	49. Father's sister's son.
50. Mother's brother's daughter.	50. Mother's brother's son.
51. Mother's sister's daughter.	51. Mother's sister's son.
52. Daughter or any direct lineal descendant of a daughter.	52. Son or any direct lineal descendant of a son.
53. Son's daughter.	53. Daughter's son.
54. Paternal grand-father's brother's son's wife.	54. Paternal grand-father's brother's daughter's husband.
55. Paternal grand-father's sister's son's wife.	55. Paternal grand-father's sister's daughter's husband.
56. Paternal grand-mother's brother's son's wife.	56. Paternal grand-mother's brother's daughter's husband.
57. Paternal grand-mother's sister's son's wife.	57. Paternal grand-mother's sister's daughter's husband.
58. Father's brother's son's wife.	58. Husband of daughter or of any direct lineal descendant of a daughter.
59. Father's sister's son's wife.	59. Husband of son's daughter or of any direct lineal descendant of a son.
60. Mother's brother's son's wife.	60. Husband of brother's daughter or of any direct lineal descendant of a brother.
61. Mother's sister's son's wife.	61. Brother's daughter's daughter's husband.
62. Brother's wife.	62. Sister's daughter's husband.
63. Wife of son or of any direct lineal descendant of a son.	63. Brother.
64. Wife of daughter's son or of any direct lineal descendant of a daughter.	64. Sister's son or any direct lineal descendant of a sister.
65. Wife of brother's son or of any direct lineal descendant of a brother.	65. Sister's son's daughter's husband.
66. Brother's daughter's son's wife.	66. Sister's daughter's daughter's husband.
67. Sister's son's wife.	67. Brother's son or any direct lineal descendant of a brother.
68. Sister.	68. Brother's daughter's son.
69. Sister's daughter or any direct lineal descendant of a sister.	69. Son's wife's father.
70. Sister's son's son's wife.	70. Daughter's husband's father.
71. Sister's daughter's son's wife.	71. Husband's father's father.
72. Brother's daughter or any direct lineal descendant of a brother.	72. Husband's mother's father.
73. Brother's son's daughter.	73. Husband's father.
74. Son's wife's mother.	74. Husband's father's brother.
75. Daughter's husband's mother.	75. Husband's mother's brother.
76. Wife's father's mother.	76. Husband's father's sister's husband.
77. Wife's mother's mother.	77. Husband's mother's sister's husband.
78. Wife's mother.	78. Husband's brother's son.
79. Wife's father's sister.	79. Husband's sister's son.
80. Wife's mother's sister.	
81. Wife's father's brother's wife.	
82. Wife's mother's brother's wife.	
83 Wife's brother's daughter.	
84. Wife's sister's daughter.	

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Registrar's Certificate.

I, E. F., certify that on the of 18 appeared before me the undersigned A. B. and C. D., each of whom in my presence and in the presence of three credible witnesses, whose names are hereunder written, made the declarations required by the second section of the Native Marriage Act, 1868, and I further certify that the said A B and C. D. are lawfully wedded husband and wife.

(Signed) E. F.,

Registrar of Native Marriages for the District of .

A. B., (*the husband*).
C. D., (*the wife*).
G. H., I. J., K. L.. } (*three witnesses*).

Dated the of 18

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Judicial.

Simla, the 17th September 1868.

No. 1626.

Parputtygar Cheyakapuvanah Deviah, of the Horoornooreul Nád in Coorg, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class described in Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.

Education.

The 15th September 1868.

No. 534.

Mr. J. Platts, Assistant Inspector of Schools, North-Western Provinces, to officiate as an Inspector of Schools in the Central Provinces, Northern Circle, until further orders.

Legislative.

The 15th September 1868.

No. 358.

Under the provisions of Act I of 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the operation of Act XIX of 1863 to the Province of Oudh, and to direct that the powers of a Collector under the Act shall be exercised by all officers invested with the powers of a Collector (under Act XIX of 1868, the Oudh Rent Act), that the powers of a District Court under the Act shall be exercised by Commissioners of Divisions, and that the powers of the Sudder Court under the Act shall be exercised by the Financial Commissioner.

Ecclesiastical.

The 18th September 1868.

No. 548.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following rules in regard to the levy of Ecclesiastical fees throughout India, and they are published for general information:—

I.—No fee will be charged for the performance of the rite of baptism or burial, or for the registration of the performance of these offices.

II.—In addition to the fee for the Surrogate's license, a fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged on all marriages by license, except the marriages of officers and others in the Military or Naval Service of Her Majesty.

III.—The fee for the Surrogate's license shall be Rs. 50 both at the Presidency towns and in the interior. No fee will be charged on marriages by banns.

IV.—When registers are searched, and copy of any entry given, a fee of one Rupee shall be charged for the first year,* and four annas for every additional year over which the search may extend, as well as a fee of one Rupee for the certificate: Soldiers, Sailors, and Non-Commissioned and petty Officers being exempted from payment.

* The first year shall be taken to mean any one year indicated by the applicant.

V.—A fee of one Rupee for every square foot of ground occupied shall be charged for the construction of any masonry grave in burial grounds under the charge of Government, and these fees shall form a fund for keeping the burial ground in order, except in Calcutta and Bombay, where they will be credited to Government.

VI.—A fee of double the amount imposed on a masonry grave shall be levied on the erection of a monument (other than a simple headstone, for which no fee will be taken) in the burial ground, and a fee of Rs. 75 on a faculty for the erection of a monument in any church.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Judicial.

Simla, the 17th September 1868.

No. 265.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong to the Civil lines, in order to enable that Officer to hold his Court beyond the limits of the Cantonment of Nowgong.

Military.

The 17th September 1868.

No. 187.

Leave.—Lieutenant C. B. Horsbrugh, Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, has been granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 189.

Lieutenant A. F. Taylor, of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, has been granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

General.

The 17th September 1868.

No. 1578.

Leave.—Major J. Allardyce, Officiating Commissioner of West Berar, has been granted preparatory leave for eight days from the date of quitting Akolah for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board at Bombay.

No. 1579.

Appointment.—Lieutenant Huddlestone, Deputy Commissioner of the Akolah District, has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of West Berar, and Lieutenant Bullock, Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Akolah District until further orders.

No. 1581.

LEAVE.—Lieutenant W. J. W. Muir, Political Superintendent of Serohi, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the 5th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 1582.

Captain A. W. Roberts, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, to officiate as Political Superintendent of Serohi, during the absence of Lieutenant Muir on privilege leave.

No. 1585.

Lieutenant G. F. Thorp and Ensign J. Butler, Her Majesty's 19th Foot, candidates for the Staff Corps, are appointed to the Burmah Commission as Officiating Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Grade.

The 18th September 1868.

No. 1587.

The services of Captain T. H. B. Brooke, Assistant Commissioner of Nagpore, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with a view to his appointment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Kamptee.

Telegraph.

The 17th September 1868.

No. 770.

LEAVE.—Mr. J. H. Nowill, a Superintendent in the Telegraph Department, has been granted privilege of absence for seventeen days from the 27th October to 12th November 1865 inclusive.

No. 772.

Mr. G. J. Moberly, Superintendent of the Indore Division, is transferred to the charge of the Telegraphs in Ceylon.

No. 773.

PROMOTION.—Mr. Assistant Superintendent F. R. Browne will officiate as a Superintendent, vice Mr. Superintendent W. H. St. Albin, who has proceeded on sick leave to Europe.

This cancels that portion of Notification No. 1334, dated 12th ultimo, which appointed Mr. T. Blissett to the charge of the Telegraphs in Ceylon.

No. 775.

Lieutenant R. H. Grant, R.A., Officiating 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, to be an Assistant Field Engineer for Telegraphs in Hazara, as a temporary arrangement.

The 18th September 1868.

No. 777.

The undermentioned Officers of the Telegraph Department, proceeding to England on special duty, reported their departure on the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Superintendent Mr. J. T. Blissett, 21st August 1868.

Superintendent Mr. J. H. Lane, 17th August 1868.

Superintendent Mr. H. E. Thompson, 1st September 1868.

Assistant Superintendent Mr. J. Burke, 15th August 1868.

No. 779.

PROMOTION.—Mr. G. A Goslin, an Assistant Superintendent in the Telegraph Department, to officiate as Superintendent of the Ganjam Division, during the absence of Mr. J. T. Blissett, who has proceeded to England on duty, with effect from the 21st ultimo.

W. S. SETON-KARR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th September 1868.

No. 2473.

Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Pears made over charge of the Office of Post Master General, Madras, to Mr. C. W. Hutchinson on the afternoon of the 7th ultimo.

The 16th September 1868.

No. 2474.

Assistant Surgeon H. C. Kingstone A.B., M.D., assumed charge of the Office of Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint on the forenoon of the 20th July 1868.

The 17th September 1868.

No. 2530.

Mr. H. D. Sandeman made over charge of the Office of Accountant General, Bengal, on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, to Mr. J. E. Cooke, who at the same time made over charge of the Office of Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, to Mr. G. W. Macleod.

The 18th September 1868.

No. 2548.

STATEMENT of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

Date	Circles of Issue.	Balance of Issue Account.	Retired by other Offices of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
1868		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 31st	Calcutta ..	3,90,07,720	1,01,040	3,89,06,680	1,62,57,199	30,61,718	1,47,495	1,29,32,078	3,23,98,490
" "	Madras ...	70,01,880	..	70,01,880	33,49,396		...	27,28,404	60,77,800
" "	Bombay ..	4,40,83,700	38,790	4,40,44,910	2,21,18,429	26,00,000	...	1,37,52,961	3,84,71,390
" "	Allahabad ..	62,85,770	36,09,600	26,76,170	50,86,439	...	...	11,03,291	61,89,730
" "	Lahore ...	52,64,530	29,94,960	22,67,570	45,57,493	...	...	7,00,037	52,57,530
" "	Calicut ..	11,33,910	37,850	10,96,060	10,33,851	...	...	1,00,059	11,33,910
" "	Trichinopoly	11,88,590	8,47,880	3,40,710	10,88,531	...	...	1,00,059	11,88,590
" "	Vizagapatam	4,75,060	38,350	4,36,710	3,75,001	...	...	1,00,059	4,75,060
" "	Nagpore ...	67,60,040	41,14,340	26,45,700	61,81,368	...	...	5,47,902	67,29,270
" "	Kurrachee ...	33,37,060	15,02,640	18,34,420	28,28,934	...	...	5,00,106	33,29,040
	Total ...	11,45,36,260	1,32,85,450	10,12,50,810	6,28,76,641	56,61,718	1,47,495	3,25,64,956	10,12,50,810

Calcutta,
Commr. of Issue of Paper Currency;
The 4th September 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Head Commissioner.

No. 2549.

In continuation of Notification No. 2009, dated the 21st August 1868, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of July last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

	July 1866.	July 1867.	July 1868.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Government of India	1,90,38,794	1,43,72,477	93,84,422
Bengal	1,05,08,162	1,47,15,618	1,55,46,793
British Burmah	19,92,382	18,20,255	22,27,545
North-Western Provinces	2,19,21,266	2,05,77,828	2,12,13,015
Oudh	46,78,667	54,52,707	46,72,783
Punjab	1,14,16,621	1,12,42,024	1,23,45,979
Bombay	2,76,99,657	2,14,16,109	1,93,48,388
Central Provinces	47,32,938	49,16,118	43,64,029
Madras	2,42,11,791	2,88,28,179	2,09,89,426
	12,62,00,278	12,33,41,315	11,00,92,380
Berars	40,85,531	*	*
Total ...	13,02,85,809		

* The Cash Balance of the Berars is omitted, their Revenues and Charges being excluded from those of the Government of India from April 1867.

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th September 1868.

No. 876 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant E. H. H. Collen, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as a 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance.

No. 877 *of* 1868.—With reference to the provision of necessary barrack furniture to Hospital Apprentices, sanctioned in Government General Order No. 550, dated 5th June 1868, paragraph 18, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that furniture of the same description shall be supplied to Medical Subordinates of all grades who may be provided with free quarters.

No. 878 *of* 1868.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Home Department, No. 577, dated 11th September 1868, the services of Lieutenant G. D. Reid, of the General List, Infantry, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 879 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of the Unattached List is promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor:—

Sergeant James Murray, of the Barrack Department.

The 16th September 1868.

No. 880 *of* 1868.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 14th August 1868, pages 4511 to 4513, is published for general information:—

WAR OFFICE,
14th August 1868.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following, appointments to the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Hon'ble Order, viz:—

Major General George Malcolm, C.B, Bombay Army.

Captain Leopold George Heath, R.N., C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Hon'ble Order, viz:—

Colonel John Edward Collings, 33rd Regiment.

Captain Joseph Edye, R.N.

Colonel the Hon'ble Frederick Augustus Thesiger, 95th Regiment.

Colonel Donald Martin Stewart, Bengal Army.

„ William Wilby, 4th Regiment.

„ Charles Crawford Fraser, V.C., 11th Hussars.

Colonel John Gordon Petrie, Royal Artillery.

Captain George Tryon, R.N.

Colonel John William Schneider, Bombay Army.

„ John Field, Bombay Army.

„ John Crosbie Graves, Bombay Army

„ Robert Phayre, Bombay Army.

„ Martin Dillon, Rifle Brigade.

„ William Gordon Cameron, 4th Regiment.

„ Thomas Walter Milward, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel Conyers Tower, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Lieutenant Colonel Hill Wallace, Royal Artillery.

„ „ Lewis William Penn, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Woodbine Parish, 45th Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Sisson Cooper, 33rd Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Francis Falcon Chamberlain, Bombay Army.

Major Hugh Henry Gough, V.C., Bengal Army.

Commander Thomas Hounsom Butler Fellowes, R.N.

Major Willoughby Lake Briggs, Bombay Army.

„ William West Goodfellow, Royal Engineers.

Surgeon Major Edward Mahaffy, M.D., Bombay Army.

Brevet.

Brevet Colonel Sir Charles William Dunbar Staveley, K.C.B., from Lieutenant Colonel, half pay, late 44th Foot, to be Major General, for distinguished service in the Field. Dated 25th September 1867.

To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen.

Colonel the Hon'ble Frederick Augustus Thesiger, 95th Foot. Dated 15th August 1868.

Colonel John Field, 10th Bombay Native Infantry. Dated 15th August 1868.

Colonel Robert Phayre, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Martin Dillon, Rifle Brigade. Dated 15th August 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Walter Milward, Royal Artillery. Dated 15th August 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry St. Clair Wilkins, Royal Engineers. Dated 15th August 1868.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel William Merewether, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William Gordon Cameron, 4th Foot. Dated 15th August 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel William Edmonstone Macleod, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel Alfred William Lucas, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Francis Adam Ellis Loch, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Campbell, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry Hastings Affleck Wood, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry William Holland, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Palmer Warden, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major Charles Henry Palliser, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Brevet Major Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Second Captain, Royal Artillery. Dated 15th August 1868.

Major Charles Francis Falcon Chamberlain, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Major Arthur Sisson Cooper, 33rd Foot. Dated 15th August 1868.

Major Edward William Bray, 4th Foot. Dated 15th August 1868.

Major George Frederick Campbell Bray, 96th Foot. Dated 15th August 1868.

Major Cornwallis Oswald Maude, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Brevet Major Harry North Dalrymple Prendergast, Second Captain, Royal Engineers. Dated 15th August 1868.

Major John Miller, 3rd Dragoon Guards. Dated 15th August 1868.

Brevet Major James Hills, Second Captain, Royal Artillery. Dated 15th August 1868.

Brevet Major Andrew Gammell, Captain, 46th Foot. Dated 15th August 1868.

Brevet Major Gordon Douglas Pritchard, Second Captain, Royal Engineers. Dated 15th August 1868.

Major Herbert Henderson James, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Major Thomas Nuttall, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Major Franklin Phillips Mignon, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Major Robert Baigrie, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Major George Forbes Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

To be Majors.

Captain Alexander Henry Murray, Royal Artillery. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain Peter Edward Quin, 33rd Foot. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain William West Goodfellow, Royal Engineers. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain Henry W. Berkeley, 3rd Dragoon Guards. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain Godfrey Twiss, Royal Artillery. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain Charles John Darrah, Royal Engineers. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain Augustus Nicholas Wilson, 4th Foot. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain John Sidney Hand, 82nd Foot. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain William Blakeney, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain Augustus Arthur Currie, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain Arthur Robert MacDonnell, Royal Engineers. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain George Champagne Close, 45th Foot. Dated 15th August 1868.

Second Captain William Chrystie, Royal Engineers. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain William Hicks, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain Robert Annesley, 10th Foot. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain Henry Philip Hawkes, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Second Captain Henry Le Guay Geary, Royal Artillery. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain David Butler Young, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain Henry Moore, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain Lawrence Anthony Murray Graeme, 102nd Foot. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain Trevenan James Holland, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain Frederick Thomas Bainbridge, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain William Lawrence Twentyman, 18th Hussars. Dated 15th August 1868.

Second Captain Charles Augustus Goodfellow, Royal Engineers. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain William Arbuthnot, 14th Hussars. Dated 15th August 1868.

Second Captain George Arbuthnot, Royal Artillery. Dated 15th August 1868.

Second Captain Brabazon Henry Pottinger, Royal Artillery. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain Adam George Forbes Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain Charles Matthew Griffith, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

Captain George Francis Beville, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August 1868.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Inspector General of Hospitals.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Samuel Currie, M.D., C.B. Dated 15th August 1868.

To be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

Staff Surgeon Major Thomas Guy, M.D. Dated 15th August 1868.

To be Surgeons Major.

Surgeon Neil Henry Stewart, M.D., 3rd Dragoon Guards. Dated 15th August 1868.

Surgeon James Sinclair, M.D., 33rd Foot. Dated 15th August 1868.

Surgeon Charles Dodgson Madden, 4th Foot. Dated 15th August 1868.

The 17th September 1868.

No. 881 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
4th Goorkha Regiment.	Jemadar Bagh Sing Goorung.	Subadar...	1st May 1868.	Nusroo Brahmin, invalided.
	Havildar Urjoon Bisht.	Jemadar.	Ditto .	Bagh Sing Goorung, promoted.

No. 882 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to their respective names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant James L. N. Willis, of the 107th Foot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 19th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers) ...	24th December 1866.
Lieutenant Charles Edward Salkeld, of the Royal Artillery, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Bengal Cavalry ...	15th May 1867.

No. 883 *of* 1868.—Quarter Master Sergeant Joseph Leigh, F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, who was admitted to pension by Government General Order No. 816 of the 19th August 1867, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend in England, instead of in India as previously notified.

No. 884 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain William Henry Mackesy, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Fyzabad Division, Department Public Works, Oudh... Lieutenant Henry Grimes, of the General List, Infantry ...	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 885 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

Captain G. E. Fryer, of the Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah ...	2nd September 1868.

No. 886 *of* 1868.—Lieutenant Arthur Frederick Jones, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, having been recommended for leave to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months, and being entitled to furlough, is, at his own request, allowed furlough to Europe for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 887 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Captain the Hon'ble J. D. Drummond, of the 90th Foot, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, in succession to Captain R. R. Gillespie, who vacates his appointment on the Brigade Staff.

No. 888 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd Infantry.

Ensign C. B. Norman, of the 90th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 6th Infantry, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, as a temporary arrangement, during the time the Regiment may be employed on field service in Hazara, or until further orders.

No. 889 *of* 1868.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India having intimated that the necessary instructions have been issued by the War Office to the Controllers of Army Expenditure in the Colonies to allow of Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army who may be there on leave drawing their pay from the local Commissariat chest on the production of the requisite authority in each case from the Indian Government, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that such Officers as may be desirous of availing themselves of this privilege should either directly before embarkation, or through their agents in India subsequently, apply to the Pay Examiner of the Presidency to which they may be attached for the necessary Warrant on this account, which will then be duly furnished by the Pay Examiner concerned, after obtaining the endorsement of the Controller of Military Accounts and the countersignature of the Secretary to Government, in the Military Department, of the Presidency concerned:—

The warrant referred to will be in the following form:—

WARRANT No.————OF 186—6—.

To

THE CONTROLLER OF ARMY EXPENDITURE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONY OF————.

(*Name of Officer, rank, &c.*)

having been granted leave on furlough (*furlough to be specified*) for a period of————under the orders of Government specified in the margin, is hereby allowed the privilege of drawing his pay from the local Commissariat chest during the above-mentioned period, commencing from the date of his last pay certificate, at the following rate:—

(Here enter rate).

(Sd.) ————————,
Pay Examiner.

(Sd.) ————————,
Contlr. of Mily. Accounts.

(Sd.) ————————,
Secy. to Govt.

The 18th September 1868.

No. 890 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

No. 148 *of the 5th September* 1868.—Appointing Lieutenant H. de P. Rennick, Officiating Wing Subaltern, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, permanent Wing Subaltern, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

No. 891 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned students of the Military Class attached to the Calcutta Medical College, having passed the prescribed examination, are admitted into the service* as Native Doctors with effect from the 9th August 1868, and placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, Lower Provinces :—

* Pending final decision as to the mode of admission or transfer to the grade of Hospital Assistant.

Hurry Persaud. | Futteh Ally.

No. 892 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned students of the Lahore Medical College having passed the prescribed examination, are admitted into the service† as Native Doctors with effect from the 1st August 1868, and placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, Lower Provinces :—

† Pending final decision as to the mode of admission or transfer to the grade of Hospital Assistant.

Nihal Chund. | Ameer Allee.

No. 893 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Robert Alexander Napper	9th Sept. 1868.
Major Charles Reay ...	

No. 894 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the dates specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Frederick Hammond	8th Sept. 1868.
Lieutenant John Boulton Brander	10th Sept. 1868.

No. 895 *of* 1868.—A pension of Rs. 3 per mensem is granted to Shaik Fakeerah, Lascar, late attached to the Arsenal at Fort William, in lieu of the gratuity authorized in November 1866. Pension to be drawn in the Presidency Pay Circle.

No. 896 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his departure on the date specified opposite to his name :—

Surgeon Major G. R. Playfair, M. D., of the Medical Department, Government General Order No. 840 of 1868. ...	*Mooltan*, 31st Augt. 1868

No. 897 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the Warrant grades of the Army Commissariat Department :—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to whom.
Permanent.			
ub-Conductor Patrick Leahy	Conductor.	From 24th August 1868.	Conductor George Duncan, deceased.
ergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor William John Routleff	Sub-Conductor.		
Temporary.			
ergeant Edmond Hill	Acting Sub-Conductor.		Acting Sub-Conductor Routleff, confirmed in that grade.

No. 898 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Charles Mayer, of the Madras Medical Establishment .	For 20 months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 899 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

2nd Captain Edward Talbot Thackeray, V.C., of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Department Public Works ...	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

ARTHUR BROOME, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Simla, the 12th September 1868.

No. 238.

Mr. E. Rose is appointed an Overseer of the 2nd Grade and posted to Hyderabad.

No. 239.

The transfer of Lalla Tej Rae, Overseer, 2nd Grade, from Oudh to British Burmah (Notification No. 173, dated the 29th June last), is cancelled.

The 17th September 1868.

No. 240.

Mr. Gilbert Rogers is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 3rd Grade and posted to Coorg.

The 18th September 1868.

No. 241.

Lieutenant Colonel C. V. Wilkieson, R.E. (Madras), is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer of Mysore and Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Commissioner during the absence of Major Sankey, or till further orders.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st May 1868.

The Viceroy and Members of the Government of India having left the Presidency for Simla, it is hereby notified that on and after the 16th May and until further notice, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

All communications other than remittances intended for the Gazette should be addressed to the Superintendent, *Gazette of India,* Simla.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 4, Hastings Street.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dhoon, the 11th September 1868.

No. 49.

Mr. C. Low, Sub-Assistant of the 4th Grade, has been permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the afternoon of the 12th July 1868.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut. Col., R.E.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th September 1868.

No. 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. G. B. Youngs, Sub-Assistant, 4th Grade, attached to the 1st Division, Central Provinces, for one month under Financial Department Order No. 198, dated 18th January 1866, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 12th September 1868.

No. 30.

The following promotions are made with effect from the 29th June last:—

Sergeants John Newland and William Bourne (attached respectively to the 4th Division, Central Provinces and 2nd Division, Oudh), from the 4th to the 3rd Grade of Sub-Assistant.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Major,*
For Depy. Surveyor Genl., Upper Circle.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th September 1868.

A Telegraph Office has been opened at Abottabad in Hazara.

A temporary office in connection with the Field Force now in Hazara will be opened in the course of a few days.

All telegrams for Officers with the Field Force should be addressed to "Aqror."

D. G. ROBINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Dir. Genl. of Telegraphs.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees.	Certificates issued for Rupees.	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay, Rupees.	Assayed, Rupees.	Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees.
September 7th, 1868	6,825	16,430	18,497	38,108	25,61,717
„ 8th, „	6,636	....	20,153	38,048	25,61,717
„ 9th, „	23,347	6,291	41,718	44,878	25,61,717
„ 10th, „	6,286	.	30,475	44,879	25,61,717
„ 11th, „	3,225	5,132	40,764	49,856	20,61,717
„ 12th, „	.....	6,650	25,307	56,606	20,61,717

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 14th September 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004*A*, *dated Simla*, 30*th July* 1866.

Para. 9.—" The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

Lost.

Half of the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office :—

No. A18—33812 for Rs. 10.

MADHO LALL.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A34—72667 for Rs. 20.

W. E. KINSEY.

In transit between Barrabankee and Boolundshuhur halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A31—59008 for Rs. 10.
„ A31—59015 „ 10.
„ A31—59005 „ 10.

JANKEEPERSHAD BIPATNUGGUR.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A35—65643 for Rs. 50.

M. H. COURT.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A33—92997 for Rs. 20.
„ A33—98849 „ 20.
„ A35—62480 „ 50.
„ A35—63783 „ 50.
„ A40—33449 „ 50.

MOTEE RAM.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A38—92361 for Rs. 100.

SUMNER HOGARTH.

In transit from Jhung to Lahore the following Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle :—

No. 21680 for Rs. 50.
„ 21682 „ 50.
„ 22359 „ 50.
„ 23169 „ 50.

PURBHDIAL.

In transit from Jhung to Lahore halves of the following Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle :—

Right half No. 48593 for Rs. 20.
Left „ „ 48594 „ 20.

PURBHDIAL.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A11—86362 for Rs. 50.

W. H. ROWLAND.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A45—06550 for Rs. 20.

PEARYBULLUB BURMON.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A31—60157 for Rs. 10.
„ A44—65363 „ 20.

BISHUMBURNATH MOONSERIM.

In transit by Post between Jhelum and Dalhousie the following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle :—

No. 20928 for Rs. 20.

W. PASKE.

In transit between Oonao and Agra right halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A44—65363 for Rs. 20.
„ A31—60157 „ 10.

BISHUMBURNATH MOONSERIM.

In transit by Post between Boolundshuhur and Barrabunkee halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A31—59008 for Rs. 10.
„ A31—59005 „ 10.
„ A31—59015 „ 10.

JANKEEPERSHAD.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A42—08269 for Rs. 10.

BUSTUBCHURN NEWGIE.

In transit by Post halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A52—49899 for Rs. 20.
„ A52—49898 „ 20.
„ A52—49897 „ 20.
„ A52—49828 „ 20.

SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

In transit by Post from Simla to Delhi right halves of the following Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Lahore :—

No. A26—45877 for Rs. 20.
„ A18—75488 „ 10.
„ A18—73494 „ 10.

TALOO MULL.

Lost or Stolen.

The following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A38—92213 for Rs. 100.

HAFIZ, GHOUSE & Co.

Half of the following Currency Note :—

No. A25—42613 for Rs. 20.

RAMANUND LAWHORY.

In transit by Post right half of the following Currency Note—payment has been stopped :—

No. A55—79202 for Rs. 50.

H. ANDREWS.

Half of the following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A18—70950 for Rs. 10.

T. NORRIS.

Stolen.

The following Currency Notes :—

No. A40—23416 for Rs. 50.
„ A44—23442 „ 20.
„ A31—48037 „ 10.

GRINDLAY & Co.

The following Currency Notes :—

No. A40—36001 for Rs. 50.*
„ A40—36000 „ 50.*
„ A58—83106 „ 100.†

W. E. DURANT.

* Of the Allahabad Circle.
† Of the Calcutta Circle.

Destroyed.

The following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle :—

No. A23—66112 for Rs. 50.

P. C. JONES.

Half of the following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle :—

No. 43998.

BAMA LENA SINGH.

Wrongly Joined.

Application has been made for payment of a Currency Note wrongly joined as follows :—

1st half No. A26—17609 } one Note for Rs. 20.
2nd „ A26—17610 }

Any person possessing the corresponding halves should communicate with the Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad.

J. MACGREGOR.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A58—89467 } One Note for Rs. 100.
„ A58—89465 }

DOORGACHURN CHUNDER.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers :—

1st half No. A34—66143 } One Note for Rs. 20.
2nd „ A34—66142 }

LOUIS PIESSE.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

On the 5th July 1866 by the capsizing of a boat near Howrah the undermentioned Government Promissory Note :—

One 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note numbered 26507 of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000, standing in the name of Baboo Shib Chunder Chatterjee.

DINONATH BOSE.

Lost, Mislaid, Stolen, or Destroyed.

A Government Promissory Note No. 011601—30461 of 1856-57 at Rs. 5 per cent. for Rs. 4,000. This Note was forwarded to the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Hissar, with other Notes, on 23rd September 1867, and was not forthcoming when interest on the others was paid.

R. RICH.

REPORT of a Deserter from the 105th Light Infantry, dated at Dinapore, this 1st day of September 1868.

No., Rank, and Name ...	495, Sergeant A. Cameron
Age	28 years 5 months
Size ... Feet ...	5
Size ... Inches ...	6¼
Colour of... Complexion ...	Fair
Colour of... Hair ...	Light
Colour of... Eyes ...	Grey
Date of Desertion ...	30th August 1868
Place of Desertion ...	Dinapore
Date of Enlistment ...	12th March 1860
At what place enlisted ...	Dundee
Parish and County in which born	Dundee, Forfar
Marks	None
Trade	Shoemaker
Coat or Jacket... ...	White (Regimental)
Cap	Forage Cap (Regimental)
Breeches or Trowsers ...	White (Regimental)
REMARKS	None

J. R. MACKENZIE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Comdg. 105th Light Infantry.

REPORT of a Deserter from the 105th Light Infantry, dated at Dinapore, this 1st day of September, 1868.

No., Rank, and Name ...	332, Corporal J. Thompson
Age	28 years 9 months
Size ... Feet ...	5
Size ... Inches ...	6¼
Colour of.. Complexion ...	Fresh
Colour of.. Hair ...	Light brown
Colour of.. Eyes ...	Grey
Date of Desertion ...	30th August 1868
Place of Desertion ...	Dinapore
Date of Enlistment ...	10th November 1859
At what place enlisted ...	Kingston on Hull
Parish and County in which born	St. Andrews, Dublin
Marks	None
Trade	Coach Builder
Coat or Jacket	White (Regimental)
Cap	Forage Cap (Regimental)
Breeches or Trowsers ...	White (Regimental)
REMARKS	None

J. R. MACKENZIE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Comdg. 105th Light Infantry.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Amended Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on the following days, viz.:—

On Wednesday, the 16th September, on account of the Hindoo festival "Mohaloya".

From Monday, the 21st September, to Saturday, the 3rd October, both days inclusive, on account of the Doorga and Luchmee Pooja Holidays.

All Government acceptances which may fall due between Monday, the 21st September, and Saturday, the 3rd October, shall be paid by the Bank on any day after the 16th September.

By order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,

Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th September 1868.

No. 1.—*Annual Statement.—Abstract of Operations of the Government Savings Bank from 1st April* 1867 *to* 31*st March* 1868.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance due to Depositors in 1866-67	..		..	12,36,819	12	10
Deposits in 1867-68	15,55,292	11	3			
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1867-68 ...	52,406	9	2	16,07,699	4	5
				28,44,519	1	3
DEDUCT—						
Withdrawals in 1867-68 ...	9,53,656	3	2			
Investment in Government Loans	1,16,630	2	10	10,70,286	6	0
Balance ...	...	.		17,74,232	11	3
LIABILITIES.						
Balance due to Depositors in 1867-68	...	..	...	17,74,232	11	3
ASSETS.						
Due by General Books ...	17,21,826	2	1			
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1867-68 ...	52,406	9	2			
				17,74,232	11	3

GEO. DICKSON,

Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
GOVT. SAVINGS BANK,
The 15th August 1868.

To Architects, &c.

Competition is invited for designs for a Palace intended to be built for His Highness the Newab of Bhawulpore.

For the design selected as the most suitable, a premium of Rs. 500 will be awarded, and one of Rs 250 for the second best. These two designs will become the property of the State, and all others will be returned to the owners.

A printed form of specification and other needful information will be furnished by the Superintending Engineer of the State on application.

R. T. HARE, *Captaia,*

Offg. Pol. Agent and Supdt. of Bhawulpore.

POL. AGENT'S OFFICE,
BHAWULPORE;
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SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 10th September 1868.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Colonel H. W. Norman, C.B.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

CARNATIC RECEIVER'S BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to appoint a Receiver of the property of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic be taken into consideration. He said that the Committee had merely made two slight additions to the preamble and to the last section.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MAUZÁ KHERIA (EXTENSION OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to bring the Mauza Kheria, in the District of Agra, under the operation of the General Regulations be taken into consideration. He said that the Committee had made no alteration in the Bill. There was nothing for them to consider, nor was there anything for the Council to discuss. Down to July 1866, the Mauza had been foreign territory: it had then become part of British India, and legislation was necessary to extend to it the general Acts and Regulations now in force in the North-Western Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NATIVE MARRIAGE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to legalize marriages between certain Natives of India not professing the Christian religion. He said that the Bill had been prepared at the instance of a sect, of which the origin and general character were probably known more or less to the Council—the Brahmos. It appeared that, since its foundation by Rammohun Roy, the sect had gone through several phases of religious feeling. Of late, its members had become unwilling to contract marriages, or to allow their children to contract marriages, with the rites practised among orthodox Hindús, and these marriages were, MR. MAINE believed, celebrated according to a reformed ritual arranged by the Brahmos themselves. Some doubt, however, having suggested itself as to the legal validity of these marriages, the Brahmos submitted a case for the opinion of the learned Advocate General of the Government of India. Mr. Cowie replied in effect that the Brahmo marriages not having been celebrated with Hindú or Mahometan rites of orthodox regularity, and not conforming to the procedure prescribed by any law, or to the usages of any recognized religion, were invalid, and the offspring of them were accordingly illegitimate. The Brahmos, therefore, through a Native gentleman whom they acknowledged as their representative,—Bábu Keshub Chunder Sein,—applied to the Government of India for relief. Such relief, MR. MAINE apprehended, must be granted. It was not the policy of the Queen's Government in India to refuse the power of marriage to any of Her Majesty's subjects, and he doubted whether even orthodox Hindús would wish to deny to the Brahmos a legal privilege fully enjoyed by Santals and Gonds. Some slight difficulty had occurred in the preparation of the measure. When relief in any matter connected with religion was sought by any sect or body of the Natives of India, and when a case for such relief was established, he held it to be good policy to confine the relief to the particular sect or body making application. Considering the unknown depths of Native feeling on these subjects, it was better not to generalize beyond the immediate necessity, and hence MR. MAINE thought the policy which confined the relief of the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act to Christians was sound, although there were doubtless other classes in the same position. But, after much conversation with the Native gentleman above referred to, MR. MAINE had convinced himself that the creed of the Brahmos lacked stability. The process by which

the sect was formed might be increasing in activity; but there seemed also to be growing disinclination to accept any set of common tenets. It would be difficult for legal purposes to define a Brahmo, and, if no definition were given, there might shortly be petitions for relief by persons who were in the same legal position as the present applicants, but who declared that they could not conscientiously call themselves Brahmos. Hence the Bill had been drawn with some degree of generality. It would legalize marriages between Natives of India "not professing the Christian and objecting to be married in accordance with the rites of the Hindu, Mahometan, Buddhist, Pársí or Jewish religion," provided the marriages were celebrated under certain conditions. The religions mentioned were the only recognized religions of India which were worth referring to. The conditions were as follows:—that marriages should be solemnized in the presence of an official to be styled the Registrar of Native Marriages; that the parties should be unmarried; that the husband should be over the age of eighteen, and the wife over the age of fourteen, and that the parties should not be related to each other in any of the degrees prohibited in the first schedule. If the wife had not completed the age of eighteen years, the previous consent of her father or guardian was also required. The Registrar would be appointed for each district by the Local Government, and would probably be, as in the case of Pársí marriages, the Registrar appointed under the law for the registration of assurances. The Registrar would make a certificate of the marriage, and enter it in his register, which would be open to public inspection. The Bill also contained a clause legalizing prior marriages between the Natives described in the Bill, if the marriage had been solemnized in the presence of three witnesses, and if the provisions as to age, consent, and prohibited degrees had been complied with. Lastly, the Bill contained a clause subjecting every person married under the proposed Act to the penalties of bigamy who, during the lifetime of his or her wife or husband, contracted a marriage without having been lawfully divorced.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine then asked the President to suspend the Rules in order that the Bill might be introduced.

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine then introduced the Bill. He said that it would be in substance a Civil Marriage Bill, having, however, the peculiarity that the persons availing themselves of the new power must not be Christians (to whom a special system of Marriage Registration applied), and must expressly object to be married with the rites of any one of the recognized Native religions. With religious ceremonial it would not be concerned. The Brahmos could add to the requirements of the law whatever ritual they preferred, and the result would be that, as in several European countries, there would be first a civil and afterwards a religious marriage. It was necessary for Mr. Maine to state to the Council that the Brahmos, through their representative, had made one request which had not been complied with. They had asked for an express legislative declaration that the descendants of persons marrying under the Act should continue to live under the Civil law which was applicable to the last ancestor who professed a recognized Native religion. It would seem, however, that all which the Brahmos required was given by the existing law as laid down by the Privy Council in a most important case, *Abraham* v. *Abraham* (Moore's Indian

Appeals, vol. IX, p. 195). It was there decided that a Native of India, abandoning Hindúism or Mahometanism as a religion, and the descendants of such Native, might at pleasure continue to live under Hindú or Mahometan Civil law, or might exchange it for any other set of usages known to the law. The provision requested might, therefore, have the effect of abridging the liberty of the Brahmos, as taking away their power to adopt another, but a recognized, law. MR. MAINE commended the Bill to the Council as one for which a strong case had been made out and one which, after all, involved a very small extension of the principle of the *Lex Loci* Act (XXI of 1850). That Act relieved from all civil disabilities persons excommunicated from any recognized Native religion, or, in other words, the first generation of converts or dissidents, but it did not expressly provide relief to the second and ulterior generations. The omission was partly repaired by the decision of the Privy Council, and would be in part supplied by the present measure.

ARTICLES OF WAR.

The Hon'ble Colonel NORMAN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of Her Majesty's Native forces. He said that this measure would have been brought before the Council by the Hon'ble Major General Sir Henry Durand, but for his unavoidable absence, and he, Colonel NORMAN, was authorized to state that the Bill had received Sir Henry Durand's entire concurrence. The bulk of the existing Articles were contained in an Act passed in 1861, but this Act had subsequently been amended twice, namely, by Acts V of 1863 and XXVI of 1865. Considering that the Act of 1861 had been passed not long after the suppression of the Mutiny, it was matter of surprise and satisfaction that so few changes of substance had been found necessary. Some such changes, however, were desirable, and it was thought better to embody them in an Act consolidating the whole law on the subject than to add a fourth to the three Acts in which that law was now contained. The Bill had been prepared with great care in the Military Department. It was then submitted to the Legislative Department, and Hon'ble Members would find that the opportunity had been taken, not only to improve the arrangement of this large and somewhat complicated body of Military Law, but also to make numerous verbal alterations which would have the effect of rendering more precise the description of the crimes punishable under the proposed Act. Care had been taken, however, to avoid falling into the error of over-technical particularity. The Bill would be accompanied by a Statement of Objects and Reasons, which would afford the Council and the Public full information as to all the changes of any importance which the Bill proposed to effect. The Bill was concurred in by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and careful attention had been paid by its framers to the communications on the subject which had been received from the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to the 17th of September 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

SIMLA,
The 10*th September* 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 17th September 1868.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Colonel Norman, C.B.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

VILLAGE POLICE (N. W. P.) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make further provision for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the North-Western Provinces. He said that when the Rural Police Act No. II of 1865 was enacted, the provisions in force respecting Khálsá Estates were made applicable under Section 8 to Muáfí and Nazráná villages. These provisions were, first, a house-tax under that Act, and second, the Municipal cess, which was a percentage on the jama fixed at the Settlement in discharge of the obligation of the proprietors for the entertainment of the Village Police.

When the Act was passed, the Municipal cess was fixed at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the jama. But this was found to be inadequate for the payment of an efficient village constabulary. It was in consequence raised, under the orders of the late Lieutenant Governor, to $3\frac{7}{8}$ on the assets, or $7\frac{3}{4}$ on the jama, which amount was found to be sufficient for the purpose, but not more.

As, however, the former amount, according to the original rule, viz., $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the jama, was entered in the Act as leviable from Muáfí estates, the Collector was unable to assess such properties at a higher rate. At the same time, it was obvious that whatever burdens for Police purposes were borne by Khálsá villages, should equally be borne by Muáfí villages, that is, that they should contribute in precisely the same proportion.

The Local Government accordingly proposed that, for section eight of the Rural Police Act, a section be substituted, which would be found in section twelve of the Bill.

The Rural Police Act having already been once amended, namely, by Act II of 1866, it has been thought desirable to repeal and re-enact those measures instead of adding a third Act to the two in which the law on the subject is now contained.

The Council then adjourned till the 24th September 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

SIMLA,
The 17th September 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ENFORCEMENT OF SECTIONS 33 AND 34 OF THE INDIAN CONSOLIDATED CUSTOMS ACT OF 1863.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, (Separate Revenue),—No. 1, dated 16th January 1868.

With reference to my despatch to your Excellency in Council, dated the 15th of November last, No. 21, I forward to you herewith a copy of a memorial* to my address from the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers at Glasgow, remonstrating against the strict enforcing of Clauses 33 and 34 of the Indian Consolidated Customs Act of 1863, announced in the notification of your Excellency in Council, which was published in the *London Gazette* of the 22nd of November last.

* Dated 26th December 1867.

2. I desire that you will take this memorial into your early consideration, and report to me your opinion thereon.

To the RIGHT HON'BLE SIR S. NORTHCOTE, BART., M.P., *Secretary of State for India in Council.*

The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers in the city of Glasgow, incorporated by Royal Charter,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—

That the attention of this Chamber has been called to the notification by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council regarding the strict enforcement of Sections 33 and 34 of the "Indian Consolidated Customs Act" of 1863, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of 22nd November 1867.

That according to the notification, a true specification of all goods imported in the respective vessels will be required from all Masters and Commanders of vessels, and it is intimated that Masters and Commanders of vessels, who shall be unable to enter in their reports or manifests a true specification of all goods imported in their respective vessels in consequence of their neglect or failure to obtain a full and detailed description of all such goods in their bills of lading before the shipment of such goods, will be liable to the penalties laid down in the 34th section of the above-mentioned Act, such penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

That your memorialists desire to represent the great inconvenience and the utter inutility of the requirement now made. It imposes on shipowners and shipmasters in this country the duty of requiring from merchants and shippers detailed information as to the contents of every package which may be shipped. It imposes on the merchant or shipper the duty of disclosing before shipment to the shipowner (who may be, and often is, a rival in trade) the precise nature and quantity of the goods which are being exported. As regards the inutility of the requirement, it is only necessary to remind you that on every shipment of goods, the shipper must pass entries at the Custom House in this country containing a full specification of all the goods so shipped, and this process has to be repeated, and the invoices exhibited before the goods can be passed through the Custom House on their arrival in India. For fiscal purposes at Calcutta, more minute particulars are required than can be supposed to be within the knowledge of almost any shipmaster in some description of goods, the weights of the specific goods must be given, in others (yarns for instance) the various counts, whilst in most others the value is requisite. For fiscal purposes, therefore, the additional specification in the ship's manifest is altogether unnecessary; it is equally so for statistical purposes, and your memorialists are unable to see that any result will follow from the enforcement of the regulation except a great complication of mercantile forms.

Your memorialists therefore respectfully ask that you will be pleased to reconsider the regulation, and direct the notification to be recalled.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Signed in name and by appointment of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers in the city of Glasgow this 26th day of December 1867.

ALEX. RONALDSON, *President.*
J. S. FLEMING, *Secretary.*

No. 1162, dated 22nd February, 1868.

Order by the Government of India, Financial Department.

Ordered, that a copy of the above be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for early report, with reference to communication from this Department, dated 31st December 1867, No. 3335.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, (Separate Revenue),—No. 2, dated 24th January 1868.

With reference to my despatch of the 16th instant, No. 1, I transmit, for the early consideration of your Excellency in Council, a copy of a letter from Mr. R. W. Crawford, M. P., dated the 8th instant, and enclosing one from the Chairman of the General Shipowners' Society and other individuals and firms, remonstrating against the strict enforcing of Sections 33 and 34 of the Indian Consolidated Customs Act of 1863, which was announced in the notification transmitted to me for publication in this country in your despatch, dated the 17th of September last, No. 18.

2. I desire that I may receive a report upon the objections contained in these letters, as well as upon the memorial formerly sent, at your earliest convenience.

From R. W. CRAWFORD, ESQ., to the Secretary of State for India,—dated 8th January 1868.

I have been requested to forward to you the accompanying letter from the Chairman of the General Shipowners' Society and other individuals and firms engaged in shipping business, relative to the advertisement published on the 23rd October last, under the signature of Mr. Under Secretary Melvill, respecting the enforcement, after the 1st April 1868, of the provisions of Sections 33 and 34 of the Indian Consolidated Customs Act, 1863.

I may remark that an object somewhat similar to that in the view of the Government of India was sought to be gained in this country by the substitution of a "Customs Bill of Lading" for the ordinary Shipping Bill under Section 21 of the 23 Vic., cap. 22, but that the process of endorsing upon the bill of lading the units of entry, together with the particulars of the goods for the purposes of registration and charge, was found to be so onerous and difficult in practice as to require the intervention of Parliament, and the clause of the Act imposing the duty was repealed accordingly.

The shipping bill, with full particulars of the goods it refers to, is now required to be delivered at the Customs House within six days at the date of the ship's clearance. It occurs to me that the objects which the Government of India has in view might be forwarded if a copy of this document were transmitted to India officially, in anticipation of the ship's arrival at her port of discharge.

From JOHN J. LIDGETT, ESQ., Chairman of the General Shipowners' Society and other individuals and firms, to the Secretary of State for India,—dated 31st December 1867.

We beg leave very respectfully to call your attention to an advertisement, dated 23rd October 1867, under the signature of Mr. Under Secretary Melvill, publishing a notification of the Government of India with respect to the strict enforcement, after the 1st April 1868, of the provisions of Sections 33 and 34 of the Indian Consolidated Customs Act, 1863.

The notification, together with the clauses in question, are set out at the foot of this letter.

The intention of the Government is to require "a full specification" of all goods imported into the ports of India, to disallow the use of "such terms as merchandize sundries," and the like general description of goods, "and to inflict a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees on all Masters and Commanders of vessels who shall be unable to enter in their reports or manifests a true specification of all goods imported in their respective vessels in consequence of their neglect or failure to obtain a full and detailed description of all such goods in their bills of lading before the shipment of such goods."

We are aware of, and are very desirous of assisting in giving effect to, the object which the Government have in view, but we respectfully submit that the fullness of information required by the Government of India cannot be furnished without causing innumerable obstructions and delays in the transaction of shipping business in this country, the origin of which will not be found in its own laws or regulations.

We are ready to state, if we are required to do so, the nature of the obstructions and delays to which we refer. It may be sufficient if we say that it will not be possible to despatch our vessels with the regularity and punctuality required to satisfy shippers, and to perform the covenants of charter parties, if owners, brokers, and other agents have to shield the master from what is in effect a "foreign" penalty for omissions, which it may be wholly beyond his power to rectify.

A vessel may be under engagement to leave the docks on a certain day. On the day previous to the day named, goods may be received from the continent in transitu from the north or elsewhere for immediate shipment, but the information required by the Government of India to be inserted in detail in the ship's manifest is not forthcoming, and cannot be obtained without reference to the place of the manufacture, growth, or original packing of the goods.

The information required as to the description of goods necessarily described as merchandize or sundries can be, as in fact it has always been, afforded by production of the invoice by the consignee or examination of the packages at the port of discharge.

In conclusion, we may remark that, while impressed with the importance of the adoption of every reasonable requirement, it is our most decided opinion that the strictness of the terms of the notification alluded to must prove to merchants, shipowners, and shipbrokers not only onerous and exacting, but almost impossible to be adhered to, and we therefore trust that you will be pleased to take the matter into your consideration, and adopt such measures as shall lead to its withdrawal.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council (Separate Revenue),—No. 3, dated 24th January 1868.

I have to inform your Excellency in Council that I have received two further memorials, remonstrating against the strict enforcement required by your recent notification of Sections 33 and 34 of the Indian Consolidated Customs Act of 1863—one from the Chamber of Commerce at Northampton, the other from the Chamber of Commerce at Dundee.

2. As these memorials are in the same terms as that of the Chamber of Commerce at Glasgow, which was sent to you in my Despatch No. 1 of the 16th instant, I do not forward a copy of them, but you will consider and report upon them in connection with the other remonstrances on this subject, sent with my Despatch of this date, No. 2.

No. 1331, dated 6th March 1868.

Order by the Government of India, Financial Department.

Ordered, that a copy of the above despatches be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for early report, in continuation of endorsement from this Department, dated 22nd February 1868, No. 1162.

From H. L. HARRISON, ESQ., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,—No. 1057, dated 30th March 1868.

No. 1162, dated 22nd February 1868.
,, 1331, ,, 6th March 1868.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the communication from your office cited in the margin, requesting the early submission by this Government of a report on the memorials presented to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India by the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers in the city of Glasgow and by the Shipowners' Society of London, remonstrating against the strict enforcement of Sections 33 and 34 of the Indian Consolidated Customs Act of 1863 as required by the recent notification of the Government of India.

2. In reply I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Governor General in Council, a copy of a report* received from the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, and to state that the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that the true nature and object of the notification have been misunderstood by the memorialists, and that on their having the matter fully explained to them, they will no doubt see that the requirements of Government are really unobjectionable in themselves, while they are manifestly necessary for the security of the Custom House and of the goods stored there.

* No. 1167C, dated 7th March 1868.

From R. L. MANGLES, ESQ., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P., to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—No. 1167C, dated 7th March 1868.

With reference to your memorandum No. 705, dated the 26th ultimo, forwarding for report a memorial to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, from the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers of the city of Glasgow, remonstrating against the strict enforcement of the provisions of Sections 33 and 34 of the Indian Consolidated Customs Act of 1863, as announced in the notification published by the Government of India, and also in the *London Gazette* of the 22nd of November last, I am directed to state that it is apparent from a perusal of the memorial that the members of the Chamber of Commerce at Glasgow are at present unaware of the grounds on which the publication of the notification was deemed necessary, and further that they have formed an exaggerated conclusion as to the character of its requirements.

2. The information which the law requires masters of ships to enter in their manifests, and to which special attention was called in the notification, was not insisted upon for either fiscal or statistical purposes. As in England, all commercial and trade returns in this country are compiled from the full data contained in bills of entry; nor is a detailed description of the contents of each case or package required by either the law or the terms of the notification. In the words of the Act "a true specification of all goods imported" is to be entered by the master of a vessel in his manifest, and according to the approved form in which such returns are to be made, a true description of the particular sort or kind of merchandize contained *in each case or package in detail* is requisite. The use of such loose terms as "merchandize" or "sundries" in the manifest is prohibited, but all that the master is called upon to report is the general nature and character of the contents of each case, a detailed description of either weights or quantities was not required.

3. The facts which drew attention to a laxity in the procedure prevalent in the Custom House, and to the necessity of enforcing the requirements of the law, were mentioned by the Collector of Customs in his letter No. 337, dated the 2nd of October 1866. In that communication, the Collector stated that two boxes loosely described in the ship's manifest as containing merchandize had accidentally exploded while in transit to the Custom House, and that it was then for the first time discovered that they contained in the one instance lucifer matches, and in the other inflammable acids.

4. Under the Indian Customs Act, all goods, other than those of an inflammable and dangerous character, are required to be taken to the Custom House for examination and appraisement, and Section 54 of the Act authorizes

masters of ships to call upon the Custom House authorities to receive and take charge of all goods which may not be cleared before the expiration of fifteen days after the entry of any vessel, or at any earlier period, if so specified in the bill of lading. The strict enforcement of the provisions of Section 34, therefore, is clearly necessary for the general protection of the property stored in the Custom House, and for the safety of the buildings themselves.

5. To meet cases in which the master of a ship may be unable to specify the contents of any box or package, the Collector of Customs has been directed to open all such in some open place without the Custom House premises, and on no account to receive them within the building. This precaution, together with the strict enforcement of the penalties of the law in all cases, in which masters of ships are unable to specify the character of their goods or enter an erroneous description in their manifests, will, the Board believe, insure the general security of both public and private property within the port.

6. The original recommendation made by the Chamber of Commerce that lucifer matches and every description of combustible and explosive article should be brought under the operation of Act III of 1865, was supported by the Board, but whether the Government are pleased to legislate further in this direction or not, it is still necessary that the presence of all such inflammable articles, and the cases in which they are contained, should be noted by masters of vessels in their manifests.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India,—No. 14, dated 20th April 1868.

With reference to your Separate Revenue Despatches, dated 24th January, Nos. 2 and 3, relating to remonstrances against the proposed strict enforcement of Sections 33 and 34 of the Consolidated Customs Act, we have the honor to forward a copy of a communication on the subject from the Government of Bengal.

2. The explanation afforded by the Board of Revenue will probably dispel the apprehensions entertained by the memorialists, and satisfy them of the propriety of the restriction. It certainly is of importance that explosive or inflammable goods such as lucifers and acids should not be carried, as they hitherto have been carried, under the general description of sundries or merchandize into the Custom House, to the hazard of life and property.

Read the following:—

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council (Separate Revenue),—No. 16, dated 16th July 1868.

I have considered in Council the Despatch from your Excellency in Council, No. 14, Separate Revenue, dated the 20th of April, with which you forwarded the explanations of the Government of Bengal on the remonstrances made by certain commercial bodies in regard to the 33rd and 34th Sections of the Consolidated Customs Act, and communicated to your Government in my Despatches Nos. 2 and 3 of the 24th of January last.

2. On the receipt of the despatch under reply, I transmitted a copy of it and its enclosures to the Chambers of Commerce at Glasgow, Dundee, and Northampton, and to the General Shipowners' Society, expressing at the same time the expectation that these documents would dispel the apprehensions which had been entertained in regard to the provisions of the Customs Act, with respect to restrictions on explosive and inflammable goods.

No. 2122, dated 28th August 1868.

Order by the Government of India, Financial Department.

Ordered, that a copy of the above be sent to the Government of Bengal, with reference to its letter No. 1057, dated 30th March 1868.

Ordered also, that a copy of the above despatch, together with the previous correspondence on the subject thereof, be forwarded to the Home Department, with the request that it may be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF OUT-TURN OF COTTON CROPS IN 1866-67 AND 1867-68.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the estimated Actual Out-turn of the Cotton Crops in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces during the years 1866-67 *and* 1867-68.

DISTRICTS.	Estimated Actual Out-turn in Cleaned Cotton for 1866-67.	Estimated Actual Out-turn in Cleaned Cotton for 1867-68.	REMARKS.
			MEERUT DIVISION.
	Mds. S. Ch.	*Mds. S. Ch.*	
DEHRA DOON	168 30 0	78 0 0	Scarcely a field of cotton was ever grown in the Doon until orders were issued to District Officers to encourage its cultivation. During the years 1864, 1865, and 1866, some zemindars attempted to grow it under instructions from District Officers, but have discovered that the produce of the crop is not good, and that it requires more trouble and expense than they care to bestow, and have therefore again ceased to interest themselves in its cultivation. The soil and climate of the Doon are not adapted to the cultivation of cotton. During the past year, there has been an extensive sale both of English and Native cotton goods. English cotton goods have been imported in large quantities, and have sold cheaper than heretofore. The price of Native cotton goods has also fallen. The price of raw cotton has fallen from 2¾ seers per rupee to 3¼ seers.
SAHARUNPORE	29,194 0 0	26,133 0 0	The decrease in the out-turn is attributable solely to the violent storms of wind aud rain which prevailed throughout the ripening season. The changes of prices of raw cotton in the London and Liverpool markets have had but little effect on prices in the district. The average rate per maund for cleaned cotton for the past twelve months has been Rs. 12-8-10, the lowest quotation being Rs. 10-15-6 in October, and the highest Rs. 14-8-0 in March. The native cloth manufacture is confined to the production of coarse cloth, such as garah, &c., which is used almost exclusively by the labouring classes and poorer agriculturists, and among them the demand for it is quite as great as, if not greater than, it has ever been, owing to the greater and more diffused prosperity of these classes.
Carried over ...	29,362 30 0	26,211 0 0	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the estimated Actual Out-turn of the Cotton Crops, &c.,—continued.

DISTRICTS	Estimated Actual Out-turn in Cleaned Cotton for 1866-67.			Estimated Actual Out-turn in Cleaned Cotton for 1867-68.			REMARKS.
				MEERUT DIVISION—*continued.*			
	Mds.	*S.*	*Ch.*	*Mds.*	*S.*	*Ch.*	
Brought forward ...	29,362	30	0	26,211	0	0	
MOZUFFERNUGGUR ...	42,409	0	0	41,096	0	0	Although the estimated area under cotton in 1867-68 was larger than in 1866-67, the out-turn was less, which may have been owing to the heavy rain-fall. Although the out-turn has not exceeded that of last year, it has been fair. The price of cotton in Liverpool and London does apparently influence the demand for cotton, as may be seen from the difference of prices prevailing now and during the American war. The demand for the coarse country cloth is about the same as last year, but the price rather less—probably one or two annas per "than." Long cloth (English) is cheaper, but there are great complaints of the injurious pressing used to glaze this description of cloth. The demand for country cloth is not on the increase, and will, as the prices of English cloth decrease, continue to diminish.
MEERUT .	79,479	0	3	74,707	0	0	The decrease in out-turn is probably owing to the very heavy falls of rain which occurred once or twice during the past monsoon. The area under cotton cultivation continues to decrease, and, unless there is another cotton famine in the European market, future cotton cultivation will remain stationary at or about the present area,—viz., 54,171 acres. Prices had been ruling very low during the past year, but towards the beginning of 1868, there was a sudden rise. Cotton which had been selling at Rs. 10 and even Rs. 9 per maund quickly rose to Rs. 15 and Rs. 16. It then fell slightly, afterwards fluctuated, and is now again selling at the latter price. It will require more than a mere famine in the cotton market to induce the Natives to extend its cultivation in any great degree. The increasing price of wheat, the late enormous rise in the price of sugar and goor, and of all produce in proportion, offer temptations as strong as any temporary bazaar cry for cotton. The native cloth manufactures are improving. Weavers now obtain the same rates for their labours as they did before the cotton famine, and the demand for their labour has doubled within the last year. There is no appreciable demand for foreign made cloths. The reasons are that the people do not trust or value them, and that Manchester goods are not sufficiently brought to them.

BOOLUNDSHUHUR ...	31,150 0 0	26,441 0 0	Want of rain at the time of sowing lessened the area, and excess of rain shortly after the crop sprang up is said to have damaged the out-turn. The price of cotton varied during the past twelve months from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18; the lowest prices obtained in September and the highest in March. The demand for English cloths keeps steadily on the increase, and the sales of native cloths are stated to have been nearly 10 per cent. less in the year 1867-68 than in former years.
ALLYGURH	64,673 0 0	54,586 0 0	Less land was sown with cotton this year than last, because, at the time of sowing, cotton was selling at Rs. 13 per maund, and the cultivators apprehended that it would not pay. The demand for country cloth seems to be the same as it was in former years. Owing to the cheapness of cotton, more native cloth was produced and sold during the year under report.
			KUMAON DIVISION.
KUMAON	220 0 0	272 0 0	No remarks.
			ROHILCUND DIVISION.
BIJNOUR	31,110 35 0¾	27,536 7 0	The abundant rain-fall during the autumn months of 1867 was injurious to the cotton crop, which was less productive than had been expected. During the latter part of the year, the price of raw cotton has risen considerably. The import trade in English piece-goods has been materially stimulated, and these have fallen in price to the extent of about two annas in the rupee. The demand for country cloth and its price seems to be stationary.
MORADABAD	41,288 30 0	29,552 0 0	The decrease in out-turn is due mainly to the exceptional character of the rainy season, which was unusually long, and the rain-fall heavy. In 1865 the yield of cotton was large, but, in consequence of decrease in exportation, the rates ranged from Rs. 17 to Rs. 14 per maund. In 1866 the yield was very much the same as in 1865, but increased exports raised it to Rs. 30. This year, with a much smaller yield, the rate is the same as in 1865, and would no doubt have returned to nearly its normal state before the cotton dearth, had the out-turn been of an average character. In consequence of diminished exports, country looms are everywhere springing up again, and weavers are forsaking the other professions to which the closing of their looms had driven them for subsistence.
Carried over ...	3,19,693 15 3¾	2,80,401 7 0	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the estimated Actual Out-turn of the Cotton Crops, &c.—continued.

DISTRICTS.	Estimated Actual Out-turn in Cleaned Cotton for 1866-67.			Estimated Actual Out-turn in Cleaned Cotton for 1867-68.			REMARKS.
							ROHILCUND DIVISION—*continued.*
	Mds.	S.	*Ch.*	*Mds.*	*S.*	*Ch.*	
Brought forward ...	3,19,693	15	3¾	2,80,401	7	0	
BUDAON	20,953	0	0	15,500	0	0	The condition of the crop was good early in the season, but the excessive rain later in the season had an injurious effect on it. Owing to the failure in the out-turn, the price of cotton, which had been only fairly good when the crop was sown, rose considerably, and still seems to be on the ascendant. The increase in the demand for local consumption has as much to say to this rise in price as anything else, and this may be deduced from the fact that the thicker and coarser kinds of English piece-goods, such as what are called "Markeen," &c., are in great demand at enhanced prices, while the better kinds of Manchester goods are selling cheap. The Manchester trade would do well to import in larger quantities the cloths of coarser texture, and if these were coloured, they would sell still better. The native cloth trade is just now very good.
BAREILLY	19,845	0	0	14,890	0	0	The decrease in out-turn is attributable to the severe monsoon. The prices of raw cotton have been much affected by the rise and fall of prices in the English markets. At one time it reached Rs. 27 per maund; now it stands at Rs. 22. The native weavers are returning to their old occupations, and the price of country cloth has accordingly fallen; but there is no fear of the demand for English cloth being affected thereby.
SHAHJEHANPORE ...	13,750	0	0	11,693	0	0	The decrease is owing partly to scarcity of rain, and partly to the fall in the price of cotton, in consequence of which a smaller quantity of land was sown. No cotton has been exported during the past year for Europe. The demand for native cloth manufactured in Europe is at present great, because it is cheaper and finer than that manufactured in this country; but the greater portion of the middle and lower classes prefer cloth of native manufacture, because the cloth manufactured in Europe is adulterated, and consequently less durable.
TERRAI PERGUNNAHS ...	1,092	0	0	674	0	0	Cotton is grown in the Terrai only for home consumption. The excessive rains account for the falling off in the crop.

AGRA DIVISION.

MUTTRA	1,13,848	13	4½	1,01,474 5 1½	The decrease in cultivation of cotton is attributable to the fall in the price of the staple at the commencement of the year. Prices ranged from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per maund in April 1867, and have now risen to Rs. 15 and Rs. 16 per maund. The comparative decrease in out-turn is reported to have been caused by excessive rain. Native cloth has increased in price during the year, but the demand has slackened in consequence of the fall in price of English goods. The demand for English cloth for ordinary wear has increased considerably, and people of the poorer classes are now wearing English cloth for the first time for some years.
AGRA	1,13,546	8	8	80,047 30 8	The cotton crop was damaged by excess of rain.
FURRUCKABAD	9,259	0	0	8,113 0 0	Decrease owing to excess of rain. In April 1867 the price of cotton was Rs. 13-8-0 per maund. In January 1868 it rose to Rs. 23-4-0, and again fell in February to Rs. 16, and in March to Rs. 15-4-0. During the year 1867, the exports were much less than they formerly were, but for the last three months, they have improved with the improving prices obtained, owing, it is believed, to the export of the staple to the China market. Though the price of the raw material has fallen so considerably, yet the price of native manufactured cloth still rules very high. For ordinary wear, English-made cottons are gradually driving the native manufacture out of the market. None but the lowest classes use any but imported cloth.
MYNPOORIE	29,024	5	12	11,180 2 6	Excess of rain injured the crop; hence the decrease in the out-turn. The decrease in the extent of cotton cultivation is due to the comparatively low price of cotton, which, during the last months of 1866 and throughout 1867, kept pretty steadily between Rs. 16 and Rs. 17 per maund. In February 1868, the price was Rs. 17 per maund; in March it rose to Rs. 18, and in April to Rs. 21. The trade in cloth of both English and native manufacture has been active.
ETAWAH	61,983	27	4	35,460 34 4	The cotton crop was much damaged by excess of rain. The price of cotton has varied during the year from Rs. 15 to Rs. 21 per maund. The present demand for native cloth does not show any improvement on former years. Its manufacture is not carried beyond the usual scale, and there is nothing to show that any material change is likely to take place in the future demand for it.
ETAH	46,072	0	0	25,649 0 0	The price of cotton was about Rs. 14 per maund during the last hot weather and rains. It rose to Rs. 15-8-0 in October 1867, and sank to Rs. 13-4-0 in January 1868. It again rose about the middle of February to Rs. 19, and the present price is from Rs. 17 to Rs. 18 per maund. The general opinion of the people is that the native cloth manufacture is giving way to the increased demand for English cloth.
Carried over ...	7,49,066	30	0¼	5,85,082 39 3½	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the estimated Actual Out-turn of the Cotton Crops, &c.—continued.

DISTRICTS.	Estimated Actual Out-turn in Cleaned Cotton for 1866-67.			Estimated Actual Out-turn in Cleaned Cotton for 1867-68.			REMARKS.
				JHANSIE DIVISION.			
	Mds.	*S.*	*Chs.*	*Mds.*	*S.*	*Chs.*	
Brought forward ...	7,49,066	30	0¼	5,85,082	39	3½	
JALOUN	39,529	0	0	10,230	0	0	The decrease in out-turn is owing to unusually heavy autumnal rains. The demand for English cloths appears on the decrease. The natives say that cloths of native manufacture are both cheaper and stronger. The prices have, however, much fallen in both, owing to an apparent glut in the market.
JHANSIE	21,591	0	0	13,141	0	0	The area under cotton cultivation in 1867-68 was less than it was the previous year by 4,310 acres. This is attributable to fall in prices from Rs. 20 and Rs. 22 to Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 per maund. There has never been any very large demand for English cloth. All classes of natives seem to prefer native cloth which they find cheaper and more durable than English material. The native manufactures are daily improving, so that the demand for native cloth may be expected to increase in proportion.
LULLUTPORE	994	0	0	376	0	0	The crop was extensively injured by heavy rain. Native cloths have been much less in demand, in consequence of the increasing supply and cheapness of English cloths. The sale of the latter, as compared with the former, is as twelve to four.
				ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
CAWNPORE ...	50,379	0	0	30,176	0	0	The low price of cotton affected the cultivation to a great extent, and the heavy rains, accompanied by blight, reduced the out-turn by about a third. Between the months of January and December 1867, the price of cotton varied between Rs. 16, Rs. 17, and Rs. 18 per maund of 48 seers. Any variation in the Liverpool market has an immediate effect on the Cawnpore market. During March and April 1868, there was great activity in the market, and the whole crop was sold at from Rs. 19 to Rs. 21. The native cloth manufacture remains steadily in the same position.
FUTTEHPORE ..	27,966	0	0	7,280	0	0	The decrease both in the area cultivated and in the produce obtained is owing to continuous heavy rain. The manufacture of native cloth is gradually increasing year by year, and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to increase as long as the English market remains dull.

BANDA	85,582 21 7	31,426 4 2	The decrease in the area cultivated is accounted for by the fall in the price of the staple, and the decrease in the out-turn by the unusually heavy and late rains. The demand for raw cotton has not been so brisk, neither have the prevailing prices been so high as in 1866-67, mainly owing to the inferior quality of the out-turn. The manufacture of native cloth is generally said to have declined, partly on account of the small yield, and also on account of the low prices at which goods of English manufacture are now sold.
ALLAHABAD	22,261 21 8	7,841 8 8	The heavy rains materially reduced the quantity and quality of the crop. There is hardly any difference in the price of the staple from the past year, but the demand for English cotton goods has increased, and the demand for country cotton stuffs has decreased in proportion. Owing to the unfavourable harvest, it is not anticipated that the demand will increase.
HUMEERPORE	36,847 0 0	9,940 0 0	The incessant and heavy rain in 1867-68 was the cause of the decrease in the cultivation and out-turn of the cotton crop. The price of cotton in the Humeerpore markets is mainly regulated by the prices in the Calcutta and Mirzapore markets. The demand for native cloth is at present comparatively inconsiderable,—the price of English cloth, which is generally preferred, being low, and the demand for the latter appears likely to increase still further, and that for native cloth to decrease.
JOUNPORE	559 0 0	349 26 0	This is not a cotton-growing district. The native manufacture of cloth is small, and during the past year is considered to have been smaller than usual, owing to a greater quantity of cloth having been worked up during the year 1866 than the demand for the article required.
		BENARES DIVISION.	
GORUCKPORE	3,190 16 0	2,654 15 0	No remarks.
BUSTEE	164 4 4	134 39 0	The crop was injured by rain. Cotton has not as yet succeeded in this district. A little is raised for home consumption, but cloth continues to be imported in large quantities as before, and a good deal of new cotton comes in for barter in the great mart of Mendhawul, with commodities from Eastern Bengal. The demand for cloth will be large this year, in consequence of the general excellence of the harvest.
AZIMGURH	309 2 3	128 25 0	The cultivation of cotton in this district is very limited. What was sown was unfavourably affected by excess of rain. The state of the native cloth manufacture has somewhat improved. There has been a greater demand for native cloth, not only for local consumption, but also for export. The demand is probably attributable to the prosperity of the agricultural classes; but, as the rubbee crop this year has not been a good one, the demand will, it is anticipated, be less during the next year.
Carried over ...	10,38,439 15 6¼	6,98,760 36 13½	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the estimated Actual Out-turn of the Cotton Crops, &c.—concluded.

DISTRICTS.	Estimated Actual Out-turn in Cleaned Cotton for 1867-67.	Estimated Actual Out-turn in Cleaned Cotton for 1867-68.	REMARKS.
	Mds. S. Ch.	*Mds. S. Ch.*	
Brought forward ...	10,38,439 15 6¼	6,98,760 36 13½	BENARES,—*continued.*
MIRZAPORE	2,857 33 0	2,353 29 0	Cotton was sown intermixed with bajrah and similar crops along the bank of the river Ganges, which overflowed and caused much damage to the crop. As the direct trade of Mirzapore is with Calcutta, the fluctuations in the London and Liverpool markets affect Mirzapore prices only by affecting Calcutta prices. Native cloth is manufactured in considerable quantities, but in no instance on a large scale. Only those make use of it who cannot afford to purchase cloth of English make, and nothing but a sensible increase in the price of the latter is likely to increase the demand for the native production.
BENARES	439 0 0	523 25 0	This is not a cotton-growing district. English fabrics are generally preferred to the native coarse manufactures, and it is only the poorest classes who use the latter.
GHAZEEPORE	4,303 7 0	962 7 0	No remarks.
			AJMERE DIVISION.
AJMERE AND MHAIRWARRA ..	25,282 15 0	24,868 32 0	Less cotton was sown this year than last, in consequence of the fall in price of the staple, and the abatement of the extraordinary demand of former years. The average price of cotton is less than in the preceding year by about 14 per cent. The same reasons have operated to diminish the manufacture of native cloth, which has been still further discouraged by an increased introduction of English goods.
GRAND TOTAL ..	10,71,321 30 6¼	7,27,479 9 13½	

(Signed) W. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Secy., Board of Revenue,
N. W. Provinces.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th September 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXI OF 1868.

An Act to appoint a Receiver of the property of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic.

Preamble.

WHEREAS certain property belonging to the estate of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic has lately been discovered both in the District of Madras and in the territories of His Highness the Nizám, and it is expedient to appoint a Receiver to collect and administer such property and any other property belonging to the said estate which may hereafter be discovered, or has not hitherto been administered; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Appointment of Receiver of Carnatic property.

1. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall appoint such person as he may think fit to act under the orders of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in the administration of the property left by the late Nawáb of the Carnatic and not hitherto collected or administered.

The person so appointed shall have power to collect and take possession of all such property: he shall deal with the same according to the provisions herein contained: he shall give such security (if any) for the due execution of his office as the said Governor in Council may require; and he shall be called "the Receiver of the Carnatic property."

Remuneration of Receiver.

2. The Receiver of the Carnatic property shall be entitled to such commission not exceeding five per centum upon the amount or value of the property collected and distributed under the provisions of this Act as the said Governor in Council shall prescribe. Such commission shall be charged to the estate of the said Nawáb.

Suspension or removal of Receiver.

3. The said Governor in Council may suspend or remove any person appointed such Receiver as aforesaid, and may also from time to time fill up any vacancy in such office occasioned by death, resignation, suspension or removal.

Receiver to represent Nawáb's estate in all proceedings.

4. The Receiver shall represent the estate of the said Nawáb in all proceedings relating thereto; he shall do all acts in performance of his duties by his name of office; and in all legal proceedings he shall be designated by such name.

No proceedings to which the Receiver may be a party shall abate by reason of the death, resignation, suspension or removal from office of any such Receiver, but the same shall be continued by his successor as if no such death, resignation, suspension or removal had occurred.

Receiver to collect Nawáb's property.

5. The Receiver shall have power to collect and take possession of all property, moveable or immoveable, and whether of the nature of State or public property or not, to which the said Nawáb at the time of his death was entitled, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same property, and to realize its value by sale or otherwise.

Conveyance on sale by Receiver of immoveable property.

6. Whenever the said Receiver by the order or with the sanction of the said High Court sells any of the said immoveable property, he shall execute a conveyance thereof to the purchaser.

Every such conveyance shall be valid as against the heirs of the said Nawáb, and all persons claiming under them, and also against all persons claiming under the said Nawáb by virtue of any conveyance or instrument declared by the said Court or by the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to be void as against the creditors of the said Nawáb, or by virtue of any security the benefit of which was barred under the provisions of Act No. XXX of 1858

(to provide for the administration of the estate and for the payment of the debts of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic).

7. Upon any suit being instituted for the administration of the said estate, the said Receiver shall be deemed subject to the orders of the said High Court, and, so far as such orders shall not extend, to the general practice of such Court in the same manner as any other Receiver specially appointed thereby, except that the Court shall not require him to give security.

In case of suit for administration, Receiver to be subject to orders of High Court.

8. This Act shall be deemed to have come into operation on the second day of April 1868, and any person holding the office of Receiver of the Carnatic property immediately before that day shall be deemed to have been appointed on that day under this Act.

Commencement of Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th September 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXII OF 1868.

An Act to bring the Mauza Kheria, in the District of Agra, under the operation of the general Regulations.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The Mauza Kheria shall be deemed to be annexed to the District of Agra, and the laws and regulations established for the internal administration of the said District, shall have full force and effect in the said Mauza; and the administration of civil and criminal justice, and the superintendence of the settlement and realization of the public revenue, and of all matters relating to rent in the said Mauza, are hereby vested in the officers for the time being appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the said District of Agra.

Extension to Manzah Kheria of Acts and Regulations in force in District of Agra.

2. This Act shall be deemed to have come into operation on the twenty-sixth day of July 1866.

Commencement of Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st September 1868:—

No. 25 OF 1868.

A Bill to legalize Marriages between certain Natives of India not professing the Christian Religion.

WHEREAS marriages between Natives of British India not professing Christianity are held to be illegal unless solemnized in accordance with the rites of some religion recognised by law, and the children of such Natives contracting marriages not solemnized in accordance with the rites aforesaid are held to be illegitimate and incapable of inheriting property; and whereas it is expedient to legalize such marriages when solemnized in accordance with the provisions of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Native Marriage Act, 1868."

Short title.

2. Every marriage between Natives of British India not professing the Christian religion and objecting to be married in accordance with the rites of the Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Pársí, or Jewish religion, shall be valid—

Conditions of validity of Native marriages.

(1). If it is solemnized in the presence of the Registrar hereinafter mentioned and of at least three credible witnesses, in whose hearing each of the parties makes the following declarations:—

"I, A. B., am a Native of British India. I do not profess the Christian religion, and I object to be married in accordance with the rites of the Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Pársí or Jewish religion."

"I, A. B., declare in the presence of Almighty God that I take thee C. D. to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]," or words to that effect:

(2). If the parties are unmarried, and the husband has completed his age of eighteen years, and the wife has completed her age of fourteen years:

(3). If, in case the wife has not completed her age of eighteen years, the consent of her father or guardian has previously been given to the marriage; and

(4). If the parties are not related to each other in any of the degrees prohibited in the first schedule hereto annexed, whether the relationship is legitimate or illegitimate.

3. Every such marriage hereafter solemnized shall, as soon as may be after the solemnization thereof, be certified by such person as the Local Government shall from time to time appoint in this behalf for the District in which the marriage is solemnized. He shall be called the Registrar of Native Marriages, and he may be the Registrar appointed under Act No. XX of 1866 or any other law for the registration of assurances for the time being in force.

Certificate of marriage.

Such certificate shall be in the form contained in the second Schedule to this Act, and shall be signed by (1) the Registrar, (2) the parties to the marriage if both have completed their age of eighteen years, and if the woman has not completed such age, by the husband and by her father or guardian, and (3) by three witnesses present at the marriage.

Fee payable to Registrar.

4. The husband shall pay a fee of two rupees to the Registrar, who shall thereupon enter the certificate in a register to be kept by him for the purpose.

Register to be open to inspection.

Such register shall at all reasonable times be open for inspection, and shall be presumptive evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained. Certified extracts therefrom shall on application be given by the Registrar on the payment to him by the applicant of two rupees for each such extract.

Penalty for failure to subscribe the certificate.

5. Every person required to subscribe or attest such certificate, who wilfully neglects or omits so to do, shall, on conviction of such neglect or omission, be punished by a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred.

Penalty for signing certificates containing false statements.

6. Every person making, signing, or attesting any such certificate containing a statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed guilty of the offence of forgery as defined in the Indian Penal Code.

Legalization of prior marriages.

7. Every Native of British India described in section 2 who before the passing of this Act, has gone through any ceremony with the intent of thereby contracting marriage shall be deemed to have been married under this Act, if the marriage has been solemnized in the presence of at least three witnesses, and if the conditions specified in section two, clauses two, three and four, have been complied with in the case of such marriage.

Punishment of bigamy.

8. Every person married under this Act who during the lifetime of his or her wife or husband, contracts any marriage without having been lawfully divorced from such wife or husband, shall be subject to the penalties provided in Sections 491 and 495 of the Indian Penal Code for the offence of marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

A MAN SHALL NOT MARRY HIS	A WOMAN SHALL NOT MARRY HER
1. Paternal grand-father's mother.	1. Paternal grand-father's father.
2. Paternal grand-mother's mother.	2. Paternal grand-mother's father.
3. Maternal grand-father's mother.	3. Maternal grand-father's father.
4. Maternal grand-mother's mother.	4. Maternal grand-mother's father.
5. Paternal grand-mother.	5. Paternal grand-father.
6. Maternal grand-mother.	6. Maternal grand-father.
7. Mother.	7. Father.
8. Paternal grand-father's father's sister.	8. Paternal grand-father's father's brother.
9. Paternal grand-father's mother's sister.	9. Paternal grand-father's mother's brother.
10. Maternal grand-father's father's sister.	10. Maternal grand-father's father's brother.
11. Maternal grand-father's mother's sister.	11. Maternal grand-father's mother's brother.
12. Paternal grand-mother's father's sister.	12. Paternal grand-mother's father's brother.
13. Paternal grand-mother's mother's sister.	13. Paternal grand-mother's mother's brother.
14. Maternal grand-mother's father's sister.	14. Maternal grand-mother's father's brother.
15. Maternal grand-mother's mother's sister.	15. Maternal grand-mother's mother's brother.
16. Paternal grand-father's sister.	16. Paternal grand-father's brother.
17. Paternal grand-mother's sister.	17. Paternal grand-mother's brother.
18. Maternal grand-father's sister.	18. Maternal grand-father's brother.
19. Maternal grand-mother's sister.	19. Maternal grand-mother's brother.
20. Father's sister.	20. Father's brother.
21. Mother's sister.	21. Mother's brother.
22. Paternal grand-father's father's brother's wife.	22. Paternal grand-father's father's sister's husband.
23. Paternal grand-mother's father's brother's wife.	23. Paternal grand-mother's father's sister's husband.
24. Maternal grand-father's father's brother's wife.	24. Maternal grand-father's father's sister's husband.
25. Maternal grand-mother's father's brother's wife.	25. Maternal grand-mother's father's sister's husband.
26. Paternal grand-father's mother's brother's wife.	26. Paternal grand-father's mother's sister's husband.
27. Paternal grand-mother's mother's brother's wife.	27. Paternal grand-mother's mother's sister's husband.
28. Maternal grand-father's mother's brother's wife.	28. Maternal grand-father's mother's sister's husband.
29. Maternal grand-mother's mother's brother's wife.	29. Maternal grand-mother's mother's sister's husband.
30. Paternal grand-father's brother's wife.	30. Paternal grand-father's sister's husband.
31. Paternal grand-mother's brother's wife.	31. Paternal grand-mother's sister's husband.
32. Maternal grand-father's brother's wife.	32. Maternal grand-father's sister's husband.
33. Maternal grand-mother's brother's wife.	33. Maternal grand-mother's sister's husband.
34. Father's brother's wife.	34. Father's sister's husband.
35. Mother's brother's wife.	35. Mother's sister's husband.
36. Paternal grand-father's father's brother's daughter.	36. Paternal grand-father's father's brother's son.
37. Paternal grand-father's father's sister's daughter.	37. Paternal grand-father's father's sister's son.
38. Paternal grand-father's mother's brother's daughter.	38. Paternal grand-father's mother's brother's son.
39. Paternal grand-father's mother's sister's daughter.	39. Paternal grand-father's mother's sister's son.
40. Paternal grand-father's brother's daughter.	40. Paternal grand-father's brother's son.
41. Paternal grand-father's sister's daughter.	41. Paternal grand-father's brother's son.
42. Paternal grand-mother's brother's daughter.	42. Paternal grand-mother's brother's son.
43. Paternal grand-mother's sister's daughter.	43. Paternal grand-mother's sister's son.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

A MAN SHALL NOT MARRY HIS	A WOMAN SHALL NOT MARRY HER
44. Maternal grand-father's brother's daughter.	44. Maternal grand-father's brother's son.
45. Maternal grand-mother's brother's daughter.	45. Maternal grand-mother's brother's son.
46. Maternal grand-father's sister's daughter.	46. Maternal grand-father's sister's son.
47. Maternal grand-mother's sister's daughter.	47. Maternal grand-mother's sister's son.
48. Father's brother's daughter.	48. Father's brother's son.
49. Father's sister's daughter.	49. Father's sister's son.
50. Mother's brother's daughter.	50. Mother's brother's son.
51. Mother's sister's daughter.	51. Mother's sister's son.
52. Daughter or any direct lineal descendant of a daughter.	52. Son or any direct lineal descendant of a son.
53. Son's daughter.	53. Daughter's son.
54. Paternal grand-father's brother's son's wife.	54. Paternal grand-father's brother's daughter's husband.
55. Paternal grand-father's sister's son's wife.	55. Paternal grand-father's sister's daughter's husband.
56. Paternal grand-mother's brother's son's wife.	56. Paternal grand-mother's brother's daughter's husband.
57. Paternal grand-mother's sister's son's wife.	57. Paternal grand-mother's sister's daughter's husband.
58. Father's brother's son's wife.	58. Husband of daughter or of any direct lineal descendant of a daughter.
59. Father's sister's son's wife.	59. Husband of son's daughter or of any direct lineal descendant of a son.
60. Mother's brother's son's wife.	60. Husband of brother's daughter or of any direct lineal descendant of a brother.
61. Mother's sister's son's wife.	61. Brother's daughter's daughter's husband.
62. Brother's wife.	62. Sister's daughter's husband.
63. Wife of son or of any direct lineal descendant of a son.	63. Brother.
64. Wife of daughter's son or of any direct lineal descendant of a daughter.	64. Sister's son or any direct lineal descendant of a sister.
65. Wife of brother's son or of any direct lineal descendant of a brother.	65. Sister's son's daughter's husband.
66. Brother's daughter's son's wife.	66. Sister's daughter's daughter's husband.
67. Sister's son's wife.	67. Brother's son or any direct lineal descendant of a brother.
68. Sister.	68. Brother's daughter's son.
69. Sister's daughter or any direct lineal descendant of a sister.	69. Son's wife's father.
70. Sister's son's son's wife.	70. Daughter's husband's father.
71. Sister's daughter's son's wife.	71. Husband's father's father.
72. Brother's daughter or any direct lineal descendant of a brother.	72. Husband's mother's father.
73. Brother's son's daughter.	73. Husband's father.
74. Son's wife's mother.	74. Husband's father's brother.
75. Daughter's husband's mother.	75. Husband's mother's brother.
76. Wife's father's mother.	76. Husband's father's sister's husband.
77. Wife's mother's mother.	77. Husband's mother's sister's husband.
78. Wife's mother.	78. Husband's brother's son.
79. Wife's father's sister.	79. Husband's sister's son.
80. Wife's mother's sister.	
81. Wife's father's brother's wife.	
82. Wife's mother's brother's wife.	
83. Wife's brother's daughter.	
84. Wife's sister's daughter.	

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Registrar's Certificate.

I, E. F., certify that on the of 18 appeared before me the undersigned A. B. and C. D., each of whom in my presence and in the presence of three credible witnesses, whose names are hereunder written, made the declarations required by the second section of the Native Marriage Act, 1868, and I further certify that the said A. B. and C. D. are lawfully wedded husband and wife.

(Signed) E. F.,
Registrar of Native Marriages for the District of .

A. B., (*the husband*).
C. D., (*the wife*).
G. H.,
I. J.,
K. L., } (*three witnesses*).

Dated the of 18 .

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th September 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIII OF 1868.

An Act to give validity to certain Abkárí Rules in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rules for the sale in British Burma of wine, beer, spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, have, from time to time, been made and published under the authority of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and it is expedient to give such Rules, as last published under the authority aforesaid, the force of law, and to indemnify all officers, farmers and other persons who have acted under them, or under any such Rules previously published or enforced under the same authority; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Validation of Abkárí Rules published in *British Burma Gazette* of 29th February 1868.

1. The Rules for the sale of wine, beer, spirituous and fermented liquors, and intoxicating drugs in British Burma, published in the number of the *British Burma Gazette* dated the twenty-ninth day of February 1868, shall, from the thirty-first day of March 1868 down to the passing of this Act, be deemed to have had the force of law, and shall continue in force until the Governor General of India in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* shall otherwise order.

Validation of previous Rules.

2. All other such rules from time to time published or enforced by or by order of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on or before the said thirty-first day of March 1868, shall be deemed to have had the force of law.

Indemnification of officers and farmers.

3. All officers, farmers and other persons are hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act, which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been in force; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such officer, farmer or other person in respect of anything so done.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Judicial.

Simla, the 23rd September 1868.

No. 1656.

Ramkrishna Kesheo, Naib Tehseeldar, Ramtek, Nagpore District, Central Provinces, is invested with the powers described in Section 6, Act XIV of 1865, to be exercised within the limits of the Ramtek Tehseelee.

The 25th September 1868.

No. 1661.

Captain T. H. B. Brooke, Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore, in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate until further orders as Cantonment Magistrate at Kamptee, vice Captain S. S. Sutherland, who reverts, at his own request, to his appointment as District Superintendent of Police, Nagpore.

Police.

The 25th September 1868.

No. 601.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. George Collins, Inspector of Police, Berar, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bassim District (West Berar), until relieved by Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, or until further orders, with effect from the 25th of May last.

Revenue.

The 24th September 1868.

No. 909.

Lieutenant H. S. Hutchinson, R.A., Probationary Assistant Revenue Surveyor, is appointed permanently to the Department as an Assistant Surveyor of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 13th instant.

Public.

The 21st September 1868.

No. 3836.

Mr. C. D. Field, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years from the date of embarkation.

No. 3837.

Subsidiary leave for two weeks is also granted to Mr. Field from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 3839.

The privilege leave for two months granted to the Hon'ble J. E. L. Brandreth, of the Bengal Civil Service, in Notification No. 1726, dated the 9th of April last, is cancelled, and he is now granted leave of absence preparatory to furlough, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of privilege leave up to the date on which he sailed from India.

No. 3840.

The Hon'ble J. E. L. Brandreth, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years from the 1st of July last.

The 22nd September 1868.

No. 3855.

Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shoshee Bhoosun Sircar, in Civil Medical charge of Palamow, is permitted to resign the service.

The 23rd September 1868.

No. 3869.

Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Greesh Chunder Mitter is appointed to the charge of the Dispensary at Baraitch in the Province of Oude.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 25th September 1868.

No. 3901.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. E. C. Bayley, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, with effect from the 5th October, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. Arthur Howell, Under Secretary to the Government of India, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, during Mr. Bayley's absence, or until further orders.

J. GEOGHEGAN,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Judicial.

Simla, the 24th September 1868.

No. 273.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to invest Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Jones, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, with the powers described in Section 1, Act XV of 1862 (being an Act to amend the Criminal Procedure Code).

Political.

The 25th September 1868.

No. 1091.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer the title of "Nawab Bahadoor" upon Mahomed Akram Khan, Chief of Umb and Western Turnoulee on the Hazara Frontier, in recognition of the valuable services rendered to the State by him, and by his late father Jehandad Khan.

No. 1094.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 20th August 1868, No. 134, and the copy of a Treaty of Navigation concluded between Her Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria to which it gives cover :—

POLITICAL. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 134. *London, 20th August* 1868.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I transmit herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, copy of a Treaty* of Navigation between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Austria.

* Dated 30th April 1868.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

TREATY of Navigation between Her Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, signed at Vienna, April 30th, 1868.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Vienna, June 26th,* 1868.]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the one part, and His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, on the other part, being equally animated by the desire of extending and promoting the facilities of Navigation between their respective States and Dominions, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have named for their plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon'ble John Arthur Douglas, Baron Bloomfield of Oakhampton and Redwood, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty; and Louis Mallet, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations;

Ihre Majestät die Königin des vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, auf der eine Seite, und Seine Kaiserlich-Königlich Apostolische Majestät auf der anderen Seite, von dem Wunsch beseelt die zwischen Ihren beiderseitigen Staaten und Besitzungen bestehendenden Schifffahrts-Beziehungen wechselseitig zu erleichtern und auszudehnen, haben beschlossen einen Vertrag zu diesem Zwecke einzugehen, und haben zu Ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt, nämlich:

Ihre Majestät die Königin des vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, den sehr ehrenwerthen Johann Arthur Douglas Baron Bloomfield von Oakhampton und Redwood, Pair von Irland, Mitglied Ihrer Brittischen Majestät höchst ehrenwerthen Geheimraths, Grosskreuz des höchst ehrenwerthen Bath-Ordens, Allerhöchst Ihren ausserordentlichen und bevollmächtigten Botschafter bei Seiner Kaiserlich-Königlich Apostolischen Majestät; und den Herrn Louis Mallet, Esquire, Ritter des höchst ehrenwerthen Bath-Ordens, beigeordneten Sekretär des Comité's Ihrer Majestät höchst ehrenwerthen Geheimraths für den Handel und auswärtigen Pflanzstätten;

And His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, Frederic Ferdinand Baron Beust, His Imperial Majesty's Privy Councillor, Chancellor of the Empire, and Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs, Grand Cross of the Orders of St. Stephen and Leopold:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

British ships and their cargoes in all the dominions of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and ships belonging to the citizens of the Imperial and Royal States and their cargoes in all the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from whatever place arriving and whatever may be their place of destination, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, shall be treated in every respect as national ships and their cargoes.

Every favour or exemption in these respects, or any other privilege in matters of Navigation, which either of the Contracting Parties shall grant to a third Power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other Party.

It is, however, agreed that this stipulation shall not be applicable to the national fisheries of either of the two countries.

ARTICLE II.

The stipulations contained in the preceding Article are also to be applied to the Colonies and Foreign Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the ships and cargoes of the same; but as regards the coasting trade, only in those Colonies and Foreign Possessions the coasting trade of which shall have been, or shall be hereafter, opened to foreign ships in conformity with the Acts of Parliament which govern this matter.

The Foreign Possessions and Colonies of Her Britannic Majesty, the coasting trade of which has been already so opened to foreign ships, and in which therefore ships belonging to the citizens of the Imperial and Royal States are placed on the national footing, are:—

British India.	Victoria.
Ceylon.	St. Lucia.
Cape of Good Hope.	

ARTICLE III.

If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked, or meet with any casualty upon the coasts of the other, the same aid and assistance shall be rendered to it, and to the cargo, apparel, and furniture thereof, as to a national vessel; and in such case no other expenses shall be paid by the owners or their agents and representatives for the preservation of the property or of the lives of the persons on board the ship, than would be payable in the like case of a wreck or of casualty to a national vessel.

Seine Kaiserlich-Königliche Apostolische Majestät, den Herrn Friedrich Ferdinand Freiherrn von Beust, Allerhöchst Ihren Geheimen Rath, Reichskanzler und Minister des Hauses und der Auswärtigen Angelegenheiten, Grosskreuz des St. Stefan und des Leopold-Ordens:

Welche, nach gegenseitiger Mittheilung ihrer in guter und gehöriger form befundenen Vollmachten, die nachstehenden Artikel vereinbart und abgeschlossen haben:—

ARTIKEL I.

Britische Schiffe und deren Ladungen sollen in allen Besitzungen Seiner Kaiserlich-Königlich Apostolischen Majestät, und Schiffe von Angehörigen der Staaten Seiner Kaiserlich-Königlich Apostolischen Majestät und deren Ladungen in allen Besitzungen Ihrer Majestät der Königin des vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, gleichwiel woher die Schiffe kommen, oder wohin sie gehen, und woher die Ladungen kommen, oder wohin sie bestimmt sind, in jeder Beziehung wie die einheimischen Schiffe und deren Ladungen behandelt werden.

Jede Begunstigung oder Befreiung in dieser Beziehung, so wie jedes andere die Schifffahrt betreffende Privilegium, welches einer der vertragenden Theile einer dritten Macht gewähren würde, soll augenblichlich und bedingungslos auf den anderen Theil ausgedehnt werden.

Man ist jedoch darüber einverstanden, dass diese Bestimmung auf die nationale Fischerei beidertheile keine Anwendung finden soll.

ARTIKEL II.

Die in dem vorstehenden Artikel enthaltenen Bestimmungen finden auch auf die Kolonien und auswärtigen Besitzungen Ihrer Brittischen Majestät, sowie auf deren Schiffe und Ladungen anwendung, jedoch was die Kustenschifffahrt betrifft, nur in jenen Kolonien und auswärtigen Besitzungen deren Kustenchifffahrt in Gemässheit der über den gegenstand ergangenen Parlamentsakten fremden Schiffen geöffnet ist, oder in zukunft eröffnet werden sollte.

Die auswärtigen Besitzungen und Kolonien Ihrer Brittischen Majestät deren Kustenschifffahrt fremden Schiffen bereits geöffnet wurde, und in welchen desshalb Schiffe von angehörigen der Kaiserlich-Königlichen Staaten, wie die eigenen behandelt werden, sind:

Britisch Indien.	Victoria.
Ceylon.	St. Lucia.
Cap der Guten Hoffnung.	

ARTIKEL III.

Wenn ein Kriegs-oder Handelsschiff eines der beiden vertragenden Theile an den Kusten des anderen Schiffbruch oder Havarie oder irgend einen Unfall erleiden solte, so soll ihm, so wie seiner Ladung, seinen Geräthen, und seiner Ausrüstung derselbe Schutz und Beistand geleistet werden, wie einem einheimischen Schiffe; auch sollen in einem solchen Falle von den Eigenthümern, deren bevollmächtigten oder Vertretern für die Sicherung ihres Eigenthums oder des Lebens der an Bord befindlichen Personen keine anderen Kosten zu bezahlen sein, als in dem entsprechenden Falle des Schiffbruches oder des Unfalles eines einheimischen Schiffes zu zahlen sein würden.

In case the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize in order to defray any salvage expenses, no impediment shall be opposed by the authorities, the master being bound, however, to conform to the existing regulations and tariffs.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of Customs, unless cleared for consumption.

The respective Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Consular Agents shall, if the owner or master, or other agent of the owner, is not present, or is present and requires it, or is bound by the laws of his country to accept Consular assistance, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to those concerned.

Article IV.

The Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Consular Agents of each of the Contracting Parties residing in the Dominions and Possessions of the other, shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries.

Article V.

All vessels which according to British law are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to the laws prevailing in the States of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, are to be deemed vessels belonging to the subjects of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be respectively deemed British vessels, and vessels belonging to the citizens of the Imperial and Royal States.

Article VI.

The present Treaty shall remain in force from the exchange of the ratifications thereof until the 31st December 1877; and in case neither of the High Contracting Powers shall have notified to the other, twelve months before the expiration of the said period, the intention to put an end to its operation, the Treaty shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year counting from the day on which one or other of the High Contracting Parties shall have announced its intention to put an end to it.

Article VII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna, within eight weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Vienna, this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

(L. S.) BLOOMFIELD.

(L. S.) LOUIS MALLET.

Sollte der Führer eines Handelsschiffes genöthigt sein, einen Theil seiner Ladung zur Deckung von Rettungskosten zu verkaufen, so soll ihm von Seite der Behörden kein Hinderniss in den Weg gelegt werden; der Führer ist jedoch zur Beachtung der bestehenden Vorschriften und tarife verpflichtet.

Die von dem Wrak geborgenen Güter und Waaren sollen, soferne sie nicht in den Verbrauch übergehen, von jeder Zollabgabe frei sein.

Wenn der Eigenthümer oder der Schiffsführer, oder ein anderer Bevollmächtigter des Eigenthümers nicht gegenwärtig ist, oder gegenwärtig ist, und es wünscht, oder zur Annahme des Consular-Beistandes durch seine Heimaths-Gesetzgebung verpflichtet ist, sollen die beiderseitigen General-Consuln, Vice-Consuln, oder Consular-Agenten befugt sein, die Gewährung des erforderlichen Beistandes an die Betheiligten zu vermitteln.

Artikel IV.

Den General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln, und Consular-Agenten jedes der vertragenden Theile, welche in dem Gebiete und den Besitzungen des anderen ihren Sitz haben, soll von den Ortsbehörden jeder gesetzlich zulässige Beistand zur Einbringung der von den Schiffen ihres Landes desertirten Personen geleistet werden.

Artikel V.

Alle Schiffe welche nach Brittischen Gesetzen als Brittische Schiffe, und alle Schiffe welche nach den Gesetzen der Staaten Seiner Kaiserlich-Königlichen Apostolischen Majestät als Schiffe von angehörigen dieser Staaten anzusehen sind, sollen in allen Beziehungen dieses Vertrages als Brittische, beziehungsweise als Schiffe von angehörigen der Kaiserlich-Königlichen Staaten gelten.

Artikel VI.

Gegenwärtiger Vertrag soll vom Tage der Auswechslung der Ratificationen desselben bis zum 31 Dezember 1877, in Kraft bleiben, und falls kein der hohen kontra hirenden Mächte der anderen zwölf Monate vor Ablauf des besagten Zeitraums die absicht Kundgegeben haben wird, die Wirksamkeit des Vertrages aufhören zu lassen, soll der Vertrag für ein weiteres Jahr in Wirksamkeit bleiben, und sofort von Jahr zu Jahr bis zum Ablaufe eines Jahres, von dem Tage an gerechnet, an welchem der eine oder der andere der hohen kontrahirenden Theile seine absicht kundgemacht haben wird, der Wirksamkeit desselben ein Ende zu setzen.

Artikel VII.

Gegenwärtiger Vertrag soll ratifizirt, und es sollen die Ratifications-Urkunden in Wien, binnen acht Wochen, oder wenn möglich früher, ausgewechselt werden.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die beiderseitigen Bevollmächtigten denselben unterzeichnet und ihre Siegel beigedrückt.

So geschehen zu Wien, am 30 Tage des Monats April, im Jahre des Heiles Achtzehnhundert sechzig und acht.

(L. S.) BEUST.

General.

The 24th September 1868.

No. 1629.

APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant E. Gibson, of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to be Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelcund.

No. 1631.

LEAVE.—Captain E. C. Impey, Political Agent, Marwar, has been granted one month's preparatory leave from the 20th instant, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, with a view of applying for furlough to Europe.

No. 1633.

Major J. Allardyce, Deputy Commissioner, Mekhur, and Officiating Commissioner, West Berar, left Bombay on furlough on the 1st instant by the steamer *Rangoon.*

No. 1634.

The privilege leave of absence for sixty days granted to Assistant Surgeon R. Harvey, M.B., of the Bhurtpore Political Agency, in Notification No. 1194 of 15th July 1868, is hereby cancelled at that Officer's request.

The 25th September 1868.

No. 1636.

Major E. B. Ramsay, Military Assistant to the Commissioner of Mysore, is granted preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of it to enable him to proceed to Madras, with the view of obtaining furlough.

W. S. SETON-KARR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd September 1868.

No. 2629.

The following extract from a letter addressed by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, to the Comptroller General of Accounts, is published for general information :—

PARA. 2.—I am directed to add that, as a rule, a Military Officer holding a substantive appointment, Civil or Military, either on a staff or on a consolidated salary, and officiating in a civil appointment on a consolidated salary without being relieved of his substantive duties, is entitled to the whole of his substantive allowances in addition to deputation allowance at the usual rates (30 and 20 per cent.) on the salary of the appointment in which he is officiating, provided that his total allowances do not exceed that salary. If, however, a Military Officer holding a substantive appointment carrying staff allowances be acting in a civil appointment, and is relieved of his substantive duties, he will, in accordance with the rules prescribed in Resolution No. 1490, dated the 30th July, lose half the staff allowances of his substantive appointment.

The 24th September 1868.

No. 2641.

Mr. W. E. Gordon received charge of the Office of Accountant General, British Burmah, from Mr. C. R. Kiernander on the forenoon of the 4th instant.

No. 2653.

Mr. C. Davies, in charge of the Treasury at Akolah, is appointed Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The 25th September 1868.

No. 2655.

The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in August 1868, is published for general information :—

	Calcutta.			Madras.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
In Augt. 1868 ...	80,983	49,061	13,27,581	2,277	34,540	.. .	.....	2,885	6,99,776

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st September 1868.

No. 900 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant H. F. Smyth, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as a Third Class Commissary of Ordnance.

No. 901 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General, in Council is pleassd to make the following appointment:—

Surgeon T. Duka, M.D., F R.C.S., of the Medical Department, in joint medical charge of Simla, to the medical charge of the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sunawur, on the expiration of his present tour of duty at Simla, vice Assistant Surgeon Colles, M.D., placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 902 *of* 1868.—The following military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 280. *London, 20th August* 1868.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have considered in Council your letter No. 180 of 30th May last, inquiring how a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, who may be compelled by ill health to take leave to England beyond six months during his five years' tenure of office, is to become entitled to the special pension of £250.

2. In reply I have to observe that, although an active service in India of five years, including six months' leave on medical certificate, is required in that rank for the pension in question, and although on the expiration of five years' service on full pay, inclusive of all leave, as an acting or permanent Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, an Officer vacates the appointment, such Officer is, under the regulations of the service, eligible for re-appointment for a second tour of duty, at the discretion of Government, if not disqualified by age.

3. If disqualified from this or any other cause, and if he has not served the full five years required for the extra pension, his claim to that pension will be forfeited.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

The 23rd September 1868.

No. 903 *of* 1868.—With reference to Government General Order, No. 1011, dated 24th October 1867, laying down a scale of rations, &c., for troops and followers proceeding on transports or hired ships to England, or from port to port in India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, whenever Indian allowances shall be drawn by troops embarked on board such vessels, the malt liquor sanctioned in the above General Order, must be paid for at the rate of 1*d.* or 8 pie per pint. It will, however, be optional with the men to take the malt liquor on that condition.

No. 904 *of* 1868.—The following Extract from the *London Gazette* of the 25th August 1868, page 4687, is published for general information:—

WAR OFFICE,
The 25th August 1868.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of * * * * Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Saville Marriott Pelly, of the Bombay Army, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the bath.

INDIA OFFICE,
The 24th August 1868.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint—

Major General Edward Lechmere Russell, Bombay Army, Political Resident at Aden, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and

Colonel William Lockyer Merewether, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, Commissioner in Sindh, and lately Political Resident at Aden, to be an Extra Knight Commander of the said Order.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint—

Major James Augustus Grant, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be a Companion of the said Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The 25th September 1868.

No. 905 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel William Carmichael Russell, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class ...	For 16 months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 906 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAMES.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED.	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN WHOSE ROOM.
Bengal Sappers and Miners.	Jemadar Shekh Roshun ...	Subadar..	1st May 1868.	Sewram, invalided.
	Havildar Adjooden Patuk	Jemadar..	Ditto	Shekh Roshun, promoted.

No. 907 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) Henry Willam Matthews	Colonel ...	16th August 1868.	Colonel (Major General) C. Haldane, Infantry, deceased.
Ditto	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) T. Rattray	Lieut. Colonel.		
Cadre of the late 64th Native Infantry	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. S. Dunbar	Major.		
	Lieut. T. D. Madden (Staff Corps)	Captain.		
Infantry	Major C. Reay (Staff Corps)	Lieut. Colonel .	Ditto.	Lieutenant Colonel T. Rattray (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
~~Cadre of the late 32nd Native Infantry~~	~~Capt. (Major in Staff Corps)~~ J. C. Bonnny	Major.		
	Lieut. A. B. Hepburn (Staff Corps)	Captain.		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) W. Fullerton	Lieut. Colonel ...	Ditto.	Lieutenant Colonel C. Reay (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Cadre of the late 14th Native Infantry	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) A. O. Wood	Major.		
	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) J. Graham	Captain.		
Infantry .	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) P. H. P. Gill	Lieut. Colonel ..	Ditto.	Lieutenant Colonel W. Fullerton (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Cadre of the late 37th Native Infantry	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) J. Reid	Major.		
	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) W. C. S. Clarke	Captain.		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. Wedderburn	Lieut. Colonel ...	Ditto.	Lieutenant Colonel P. H. P. Gill, (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Cadre of the late 69th Native Infantry	Capt. (Lieut.-Col. in Staff Corps) G. A. Black	Major.		
	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) A. H. Eckford	Captain.		
Infantry ...	Major (Bt. Col.) C. T. E. Hinde (Staff Corps)	Lieut. Colonel ..	Ditto.	Lieutenant Colonel J. Wedderburn (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Cadre of the late 65th Native Infantry	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) F. J. Nelson	Major.		
	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) R. F. Firth	Captain.		
Infantry .	Major (Bt. Col.) A. Fytche (Staff Corps)	Lieut. Colonel .	Ditto.	Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. T. E. Hinde (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Cadre of the late 70th Native Infantry	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) H. W. H. Coxe.	Major.		
	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) C. M. Bushby.	Captain.		
Infantry ...	Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) John Chadwick Dickson.	Lieut. Colonel ...	Ditto.	Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. Fytche (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Cadre of the late 33rd Native Infantry	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) W. H. Stubbs.	Major.		
	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) E. P. Gurdon	Captain.		

No. 908 *of* 1868.—Major J. B. Cox, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence from the 15th October 1868, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit the Presidency preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on private affairs.

No. 909 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Major H. E. Quin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General. ...	14th Sept. 1868.
Sub-Conductor P. Keay, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Department Public Works ...	

No. 910 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major Richard Barter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry ...	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

ARTHUR BROOME, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Simla, the 19*th September* 1868.

No. 242.

Sergeant C. McGregor, Unattached List, Overseer, 1st Grade, Oudh, is remanded to Military duty.

The 23*rd September* 1868.

No. 243.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from 1st August 1868:—

Mr. T. W. Armstrong, Central Provinces, from Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Allen, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Superintendent of Works, Jubbulpoor Circle, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, and to continue attached to the Jubbulpoor Circle of Superintendence in the Central Provinces.

The 24*th September* 1868.

No. 244.

Mr. J. H. Henry, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Central India, has been allowed three months' special leave, from the 15th instant, for the purpose of studying the Hindustani language.

No. 245.

Corporal John Hamilton, Bengal Sappers and Miners, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 246.

Mr. F. Kirby is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Punjab.

The 25*th September* 1868.

No. 247.

Mr. J. G. Midford, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Upper Godavery Works, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 248.

Shoshe Bhushun Chatterjee, a passed student of the Presidency College, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

Revenue—Forests.

The 25*th September* 1868.

No. 17 F.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Forest Department of the Central Provinces:—

Lieutenant J. C. Doveton, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Class, is promoted to be Conservator of Forests, vice Major G. F. Pearson, transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

Lieutenant Doveton will, until further orders, have charge of the Berar Forests, in addition to those of the Central Provinces.

Lieutenant W. Douglas, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd Class, is promoted to be Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Class, vice Lieutenant Doveton.

Captain H. C. T. Jarrett, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st Class, is promoted to be Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd Class, vice Lieutenant Douglas.

These promotions will take effect from the date on which Major Pearson made over charge of his office to Lieutenant Doveton.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1*st May* 1868.

The Viceroy and Members of the Government of India having left the Presidency for Simla, it is hereby notified that on and after the 16th May and until further notice, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

All communications other than remittances intended for the Gazette should be addressed to the Superintendent, *Gazette of India,* Simla.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 4, Hastings Street.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15*th September* 1868.

The dates on which the Mail Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company start from Calcutta for Chittagong, Akyab, Rangoon, Moulmein, and the Straits, have been altered to one day earlier than those hitherto adopted, i.e., to Friday, instead of Saturday. The arrangement will commence with the Steamer leaving Calcutta on Friday, the 25th instant, as shown in the annexed amended Time Table.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 19th September 1868.

The following corrected Table of Postage rates chargeable in India on correspondence forwarded to the places mentioned, *viâ the United Kingdom*, is published for general information :—

The postage set down in this Table includes Indian inland postage, and is for the route "viâ Southampton."

Letters, Newspapers, and Book Packets may be forwarded "viâ Marseilles and England," and when so forwarded are chargeable with an additional sum of 2 annas 8 pie per ½oz. for letters, of 8 pie each for Newspapers, and 1 anna 4 pie per 4 oz. packet of Books.

COUNTRIES, &c.		EACH LETTER. *a.* means that additional postage is chargeable on delivery. *c.* means that pre-payment is compulsory.						EACH NEWSPAPER. Pre-payment compulsory. *a.* means that additional postage is leviable on delivery.	EACH PACKET OF NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, &c., OR PATTERNS OF MERCHANDIZE. Pre-payment compulsory. *a.* means that additional postage is leviable on delivery. *P.* means that Patterns may be sent.					
			Not exceeding ½ oz.	Not exceeding 1 oz.	Not exceeding 1½ ozs.	Not exceeding 2 ozs.	Registration fee, which, together with the postage, must always be pre-paid in full by stamps.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Not exceeding 8 ozs.	Not exceeding 12 ozs.	Not exceeding 1 lb.	Every additional 4 ozs.	Patterns.
			A	B	C	D			E	F	G	H	I	
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Accra (Africa, West Coast)	British	...	0 9 4	1 2 8	1 12 0	2 5 4	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
	Foreign	*c a*	0 9 4	1 2 8	1 12 0	2 5 4	None	*a* 0 2 4	*a* 0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Africa, Foreign Ports on West Coast		*c a*	0 9 4	1 2 8	1 12 0	2 5 4	None	*a* 0 2 4	*a* 0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Antigua (West Indies)		..	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Argentine Confederation		*c a*	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	None	*a* 0 2 4	*a* 0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Ascension (South Atlantic)		*c*	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	None	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	
Azores (North Atlantic)		.	0 5 4	0 10 8	1 0 0	1 5 4	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	. ...	P.
		Together with 4 annas per ¼ oz., in addition to above												
Badagry (Africa, West Coast)		*c a*	0 9 4	1 2 8	1 12 0	2 5 4	None	*a* 0 2 4	*a* 0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Bahamas (West Indies)			0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Barbadoes (West Indies)		..	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.

COUNTRIES, &c.		EACH LETTER. *a.* means that additional postage is chargeable on delivery. *c.* means that pre-payment is compulsory.					EACH NEWSPAPER. Pre-payment compulsory. *a.* means that additional postage is leviable on delivery.	EACH PACKET OF NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, &c., OR PATTERNS OF MERCHANDIZE. Pre-payment compulsory. *a.* means that additional postage is leviable on delivery. *P.* means that patterns may be sent.					
		Not exceeding ½ oz.	Not exceeding 1 oz.	Not exceeding 1½ ozs.	Not exceeding 2 ozs.	Registration fee, which, together with the postage, must always be pre-paid in full by stamps.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Not exceeding 8 ozs.	Not exceeding 12 ozs.	Not exceeding 1 lb.	Every additional 4 ozs.	Patterns.
		A	B	C	D			E	F	G	H	I	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Belgium	...	Letters should be sent "viâ France" or viâ Trieste.					.....	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
								No packet of patterns for Belgium must exceed 8 ounces.					
Bermuda	...	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 14 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	
Bolivia (South America)	c a	1 5 4	2 10 8	4 0 0	5 5 4	None	a 0 3 0	a 0 5 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	P.
Bonny (Africa, West Coast)	c a	0 9 4	1 2 8	1 12 0	2 5 4	None	a 0 2 4	a 0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Brazil (South America)	c a	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	None	0 2 4	a 0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
British Columbia (North America)	c a	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 14 0	2 8 0	None	a 0 3 0	a 0 5 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	P.
British Guiana (South America)	...	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Buenos Ayres (South America)	c a	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	None	a 0 2 4	a 0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
California (North America)	...	0 9 4	1 2 8	1 12 0	2 5 4	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Cameroons (Africa, West Coast)	c a	0 9 4	1 2 8	1 12 0	2 5 4	None	a 0 2 4	a 0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Canada	...	0 9 4	1 2 8	1 12 0	2 5 4	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Canary Islands (North Atlantic)	...	0 5 4	0 10 8	1 0 0	1 5 4	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	
		Together with 4 annas per ¼ oz. in addition to above.											
Cape De Verd Islands (North Atlantic)	...	0 9 4	1 2 8	1 12 0	2 5 4	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	.....	P.
Cape of Good Hope	...	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Cariacou (West Indies)	...	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Cayenne (Guiana)	c a	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	None	a 0 2 4	a 0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Chili (South America, West Coast)	c a	1 5 4	2 10 8	4 0 0	5 5 4	None	a 0 3 0	a 0 5 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	P.
Costa Rica (Central America)	c a	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	None	a 0 2 4	a 0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Cuba (West Indies)	c a	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	None	a 0 2 4	a 0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Curracoa (West Indies)	...	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	0 8 0	a 0 2 4	a 0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Demerara (British Guiana)	...	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Denmark	...	Letters should be sent viâ France or viâ Trieste.					.....	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	P.
								No packet of patterns for Denmark must exceed 8 ounces.					
Dominica (West Indies)	...	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Ecuador (South America)	c a	1 5 4	2 10 8	4 0 0	5 5 4	None	a 0 3 0	a 0 5 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	P.
Falkland Islands	...	0 9 4	1 2 8	1 12 0	2 5 4	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	
Fernando Po (Africa, West Coast) ...	c a	0 9 4	1 2 8	1 12 0	2 5 4	None	a 0 2 4	a 0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.

| | | |

COUNTRIES, &c.		EACH LETTER. *a.* means that additional postage is chargeable on delivery. *c.* means that pre-payment is compulsory.					EACH NEWSPAPER. Pre-payment compulsory. *a.* means that additional postage is leviable on delivery.	EACH PACKET OF NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, &c., OR PATTERNS OF MERCHANDIZE. Pre-payment compulsory. *a.* means that additional postage is leviable on delivery. *P.* means that Patterns may be sent.					
		Not exceeding ½ oz.	Not exceeding 1 oz.	Not exceeding 1½ ozs.	Not exceeding 2 ozs.	Registration fee, which, together with the postage, must always be pre-paid in full by stamps.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Not exceeding 8 ozs.	Not exceeding 12 ozs.	Not exceeding 1 lb.	Every additional 4 ozs.	Patterns.
		A	B	C	D			E	F	G	H	I	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
St. Vincent (West Indies)	...	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
St. Vincent (Cape de Verd)	...	0 9 4	1 2 8	1 12 0	2 5 4	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	.....	P.
Salvador (Central America)	c a	1 5 4	2 10 8	4 0 0	5 5 4	None	a 0 3 0	a 0 5 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	P.
Sandwich Islands (North Pacific)	c a	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	None	a 0 3 0	a 0 5 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	P.
Sierra Leone (Africa, West Coast)	...	0 9 4	1 2 8	1 12 0	2 5 4	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Surinam, Guiana (South America)	...	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	0 8 0	a 0 2 4	a 0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Teneriffee (North Atlantic)	...	(see Canary Islands).											
Tobago (West Indies)	...	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Tortola (West Indies)	...												
Trinidad (West Indies)	...												
Turks' Island (West Indies)	...												
United States of America	...	0 9 4	1 2 8	1 12 0	2 5 4	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
United States of Colombia	c a	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	None	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Uruguay (South America)	c a	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	None	0 2 4	a 0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Valparaiso (Chili, South America)	c a	1 5 4	2 10 8	4 0 0	5 5 4	None	a 0 3 0	a 0 5 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	P.
Vancouver's Island	c a	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 14 0	2 8 0	None	a 0 3 0	a 0 5 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	P.
Venezuela (South America)	c ...	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	None	a 0 2 4	a 0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
West Indies (British)	...	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Whydah (Africa, West Coast)	c a	0 9 4	1 2 8	1 12 0	2 5 4	None	a 0 2 4	a 0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.

Treatment of unpaid and insufficiently paid covers posted in India, addressed to any of the above-mentioned places.

1. When pre-payment of postage is compulsory, as in the case of *Newspapers* and *Packets* to whatever place directed, and of *Letters* directed to places marked "C" covers which may be posted unpaid or insufficiently paid cannot be forwarded.
2. Where pre-payment of postage is optional, as in the case of *Letters* addressed to places not marked "C" covers which may be posted insufficiently paid will be treated as wholly unpaid, and forwarded accordingly.

Charges on delivery in India.

3. Covers which may be re-directed in India, whether at the place of address or at the port where the mails are landed, are charged with ordinary inland postage, in addition to any other postage, which may be due.
4. *Paid Letters* received, the payment on which includes Indian postage, are delivered in India without charge.
5. *Unpaid Letters* received are charged at the rates shown in the Table, together with a fine of 4 a. 3 5 4 Insufficiently paid letters received are treated as if wholly unpaid.
6. *Paid Newspapers and Packets* received are subject, on delivery in India, to the ordinary inland rate 5 5 charge according to weight in tolas, as the pre-payment does not in any case include Indian inland postage.
7. *Unpaid Newspapers and Packets* received are subject, on delivery in India, to the rates of postage given in the Table. Insufficiently paid covers received are treated as wholly unpaid.

A. M. MONTEATH,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th September 1868.

The following amended Regulations in Law will take effect at the Examinations of January 1870 :—

For a Licence in Law and for the Degree of B. L.

A paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects :—

1. The Principles of Jurisprudence. The Law of Personal Rights and Status, and the Law relating to the infringement of such rights as administered in British India.
2. The rights of Property and the infringement of them; the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.
3. Land Tenures in Bengal, and the Revenue Laws.
4. The Law of Contracts.
5. Civil Procedure Code, and Evidence.
6. Penal Code, and Criminal Procedure Code.

For Honors in Law.

Candidates for Honors in Law shall be examined in four branches, viz. :—

(*a*). Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

(*b*). Law of England as administered by H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its original Civil Jurisdiction.

(*c*). General Law as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its Appellate Jurisdiction, and in the Courts subordinate to it.

(*d*). And in one of the following to be selected by the candidate :—

(1). Roman Civil Law.
(2). Conflict of Law.
(3). International Law.

It is also notified that a knowledge of Roman Law will not be required at the Examinations of January 1869.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M.A.,
Registrar.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th September 1868.

No. 32.

The leave of absence for fifteen days on medical certificate granted to Mr. C. W. F. Seyers, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Grade, attached to the 3rd Division, Central Provinces, in Gazette Notification No. 18, dated 26th June last, is commuted to privilege leave, under Financial Department Order No. 198, dated 18th January 1866.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Major,*
For Depy. Surveyor Genl., Upper Circle.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Masuri, the 17th September 1868.

The following promotions will take effect from the 1st October next, with the exception of Mr. A. J. Wilson's, which will have effect from the 1st April last :—

Mr. A. J. Wilson, Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade.

Mr. J. A. May, Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade.

Mr. R. D. Farrell, Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade.

Mr. F. Adams, Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade.

Mr. C. F. Hamer, Sub-Assistant, 3rd Grade, to 2nd Grade.

Mr. C. A. R. Scanlan, Sub-Assistant, 3rd Grade, to 2nd Grade.

Mr. B. Todd, Sub-Assistant, 3rd Grade, to 2nd Grade.

Mr. F. Murphy, Sub-Assistant, 4th Grade, to 3rd Grade.

Mr. A. J. Barker, Sub-Assistant, 4th Grade, to 3rd Grade.

Mr. E. F. Wainright, Sub-Assistant, 4th Grade, to 3rd Grade.

The 21st September 1868.

The following promotions will have effect from the 1st October next :—

Mr. H. J. Bolst, Civil Assistant, 3rd Grade, to 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. Vanderputt, Sub-Assistant, 1st Grade, to Civil Assistant, 4th Grade.

Mr. R. W. Chew, Sub-Assistant, 1st Grade, to Civil Assistant, 4th Grade.

Mr. J. Harper, Sub-Assistant, 1st Grade, to Civil Assistant, 4th Grade.

T. G. MONTGOMERIE, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Depy. Survr. Genl.
and Supdt. of Topl. Surveys.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September 1868.

Experimental Tariff and Rules.

The following experimental Tariff, and Rules adopted, as far as practicable, from those of the Paris Convention, have received the Approval of the Government of India, and will come into force on the 1st of October 1868.

Acceptance of messages.

1. Messages must be in the Roman character, and legibly written.

2. The body of the message must be preceded by the address, and followed by the signature.

3. The address must contain all the information necessary to insure the delivery of the message at its destination.

4. Messages may be written in the ordinary English language, in cypher, in words of concealed meaning commonly called "Code," or in any foreign language written in the Roman character.

5. Messages in ordinary language can contain no unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions, nor words of more than seven syllables.

Charges. Messages in ordinary language.

6. The charge for a message in ordinary English language between any two stations in India or Burmah, will be ONE RUPEE FOR EVERY TEN WORDS.

Messages in cypher, in words of concealed meaning, or in a foreign language.

7. The charge for a message in cypher, in words of concealed meaning, or in a foreign language, will be TWO RUPEES FOR EVERY TEN WORDS. These messages are always repeated back by the receiving Office, to ensure the greatest possible accuracy.

Night messages and messages on Sundays and holidays.

8. A double charge will be levied upon all messages tendered for transmission between the hours of 18 (6 P.M.) and 6 A.M., also on Sundays, and the following holidays:—

Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.

Messages to or from Ceylon.

9. *In addition to the above*, two Rupees and eight annas will be charged for each group of 20 words sent to or from any station in Ceylon, and a half rate, one Rupee four annas, for every additional 10 words or fraction of 10 words in excess of 20.

Foregoing rates not applicable to Indo-European messages.

10. These rates do not apply to Indo-European messages which, for the present, will remain unaltered.

Name of sending station telegraphed free of charge.

11. All that the sender writes in his message to be transmitted, is included in the cost. The name of the Telegraph Station from whence it is despatched is added free by the Department, and need not be written by the sender.

Day, hour and minute of receipt of a message into a station for despatch, telegraphed free of charge.

12. The day, hour and minute of receipt of a message into a Telegraph Office for transmission is, in every instance, added by the Department, form the concluding words of the text of the message, and are telegraphed free of charge. Senders may, however, date their messages if they think fit; but the sender's date, if inserted, will be charged for, and, to avoid confusion, will, if given at the end, be transferred to the beginning of the text of the message.

Words joined by a hyphen.

13. Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Words separated by an apostrophe.

14. Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words.

Proper names counting as one word. Proper names, &c., otherwise counted.

15. Proper names of towns and persons, names of places and streets, count as one word. Titles, Christian names, particles and qualifications are counted for the number of words employed to express them.

Every separate character including an underline, charged as a word.

16. Every separate character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

Signs which the instruments express by a single signal are not charged. Signs which count as a figure.

17. Signs which the instruments express by a single signal (signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parenthesis, fresh paragraph) are not counted. But decimal points, commas and bars of division used with figures are each counted as a figure.

Numbers expressed in figures reckoned at five figures to a word.

18. Numbers *expressed in Figures* are counted at the rate of five figures to a word, plus one word for any excess.

Charge for re-addressing a message.

19. Should the addressee of a message leave the station to which it is addressed, and it be sent on by telegraph to some other station, an additional charge of one Rupee for every 10 words of message in ordinary English language, and of two Rupees for every 10 words of message not in ordinary English language, must be paid by the addressee for every extra address before the telegram is delivered to him.

Messages delivered *free* within five miles of the Telegraph Station. Messages to be forwarded on by post must be registered.

20. *Peons will deliver messages free of charge at any place within 5 miles of the Telegraph Station.* Beyond this distance, messages will be sent either by post *registered* (the fee being prepaid), or by such other means as the sender may arrange, and pay for at the Booking Station.

21. Any additional words that may be necessary to explain the delivery of a message when its destination is more than 5 miles beyond the nearest Telegraph Station, will be considered as part of the message and charged for accordingly.

General instructions. Messages to be legibly written.

22. Senders of messages are advised to write their messages in an unmistakeable and distinct hand, and to use the shortest and most familiar words they can select. The more intelligible the message, the greater is the probability of its being correctly transmitted.

Authentication of corrections necessary.

23. Every interlineation, reference, erasure or alteration of words should be authenticated by the sender of the message, or by his representative.

Verification of private messages may be insisted upon.

The sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

Registered messages.

24. The sender of any message has the power of registering it.

Charge for registering.

25. The charge for registering is equal to the charge for the message.

Copy of the message as delivered to the addressee is telegraphed to the sender of a registered message.

26. When a message is registered, the delivering station transmits by telegraph to the sender, an integral reproduction of the copy sent to the receiver, followed by a double notice of the exact time of delivery, and of the person to whom it was delivered.

If delivery not effected, a notice to that effect is sent to the sender.

27. If it be impossible to effect delivery, this double notice is replaced by an advice of the circumstances which prevented the delivery, and if possible, by the information necessary to enable the sender to cause the message to reach its destination.

The return message has priority over others.

28. The return message has priority in transmission over other messages of the same rank.

The return message can be sent to any station.

29. The sender of a registered message can have the return message addressed to him at any station, by giving the necessary instructions, as also when prepaying a reply.

Words necessary to convey instructions, must be paid for.

The words necessary to convey these instructions will be considered as part of the message, and charged for accordingly.

Refunds.

No refund will be made unless the message be registered.

30. No refund will be made for a message delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, unless it be registered; but the public are invited to submit complaints to the *Check Office, Calcutta.*

31. If a *registered* message be delayed or mutilated to such an extent as to be manifestly unable to fulfil its object, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

Limit, to 200 words.

32. No message or messages of more than 200 words in all can be sent at one time by any private individual or firm, and no second message by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the line be free and not required by any one else.

Multiple messages charged as separate messages.

33. A message addressed to several persons or to the same person in localities where delivery is to be effected by different Offices, is charged for as so many separate messages.

Multiple messages charged as one message.

34. A message addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence, with or without re-transmission by post, is charged for as a single message; but a copying fee of four annas, independently of postage if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

Copying fee of four annas.

Certified copies of messages will be furnished, and a charge of four annas made for each copy.

35. The sender and receiver of a message have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of the messages sent or received by them: a fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished.

Messages must be prepaid.

36. With the following exception, all charges for messages must be prepaid in cash or in stamps.

Messages sent "bearing" from seaports.

37. Messages are sent "bearing" from seaports when received by mail steamers or other vessels for despatch, but no message, prepaid or "bearing," will be received for transmission until the name of the vessel has been made known. "Bearing" messages will not be delivered to the addressees until payment has been obtained.

Objectionable messages, to be refused acceptance.

38. Telegraph Masters are required to refuse to transmit a message which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of the message be disputed, the matter may be referred to a Secretary to Government if the dispute occur at the seat of Government, or to the Chief Civil Officer if at a provincial station.

Provisions to secure secrecy.

39. To secure secrecy as much as possible, all persons, including officers of the Department not actually on duty, are strictly prohibited from entering the signal-room. Breach of the regulation renders an offender liable to a fine of Rs. one hundred under Act VIII. of 1860.

Penalty for violation of secrecy.

40. Violation of secrecy on the part of any person in the Department will be punished by dismissal from office, forfeiture of arrears of pay, and a declaration in the official *Gazette* of the incapacity of the delinquent to serve the Government in any capacity. Breach of this rule renders the offender liable to the further punishment of fine, or to imprisonment with or without labor not exceeding two years, or to both. It is a violation of secrecy to mention the fact that a message has been received or despatched by any particular person or firm.

Payment for service message.

41. Service messages from all public functionaries must be paid* for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch: the rates are the same for service messages as those charged to private individuals.

Service messages take their turn of despatch with private messages.

42. Service messages have no right of precedence, and take their turn of despatch with private messages, except in cases of pressing public emergency and importance, when priority may be claimed on special grounds.

"Clear the line" messages.

43. On certain emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power of "clearing the line," that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all

* The only exceptions to this rule are enumerated in special printed instructions issued to each Office.

other messages until the one for which the line is "cleared" is passed on :—

Authorities having power to "clear the line."

The Governor General of India;

The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon;

Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay;

Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab;

Secretaries to the Government of India;

Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab;

Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah;

Commissioner of Sind;

Director General of Telegraphs in India;

The Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan).

"Clear the line" messages to be paid for.

The messages so sent are, however, to be paid for in cash or in stamps as other service messages.

No unpaid message to be despatched under penalty.

44. No unpaid message, except those specified in the Departmental Regulations, shall on any account be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller or Telegraph Master in charge of the station from which a message is improperly sent, to dismissal from the public service.

Office hours.

45. Telegraph Stations are divided into three classes—

1st.—Those performing permanent day and night duty;

2nd.—Those performing full day duty;

3rd.—Those of limited day duty.

Stations in the 1st Class are always open day and night for the reception and transmission of messages.

Stations of the 2nd Class are open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

Stations of the 3rd Class from 8 A. M. till 10 A. M., from noon till 3 P. M., and from 4 P. M. till 6 P. M.

Hours of business limited on Sundays and holidays.

46. All Offices will be closed to the public between the hours of 8 and 16 on Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's birthday.

Exemptions in favour of emergent business signed by competent authority.

47. In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary political emergency, a message countersigned by the Chief Civil Authority at a station, or by any of the authorities empowered to "clear the line," can be sent from any Office at any time.

(Sd.) D. G. ROBINSON, *Col., R.E.*,

Director Genl. of Tels. in India.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004A, dated Simla, 30th July 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India.*"

Lost.

In transit between Barrabankee and Boolundshuhur halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A31—59008 for Rs. 10.
„ A31—59015 „ 10.
„ A31—59005 „ 10.

JANKEEPERSHAD BHATNUGGUR.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A35—65643 for Rs. 50.

M. H. COURT.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A33—92997 for Rs. 20.
„ A33—98849 „ 20.
„ A35—62480 „ 50.
„ A35—63783 „ 50.
„ A40—33449 „ 50.

MOTEE RAM.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A38—92361 for Rs. 100.

SUMNER HOGARTH.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A31—60157 for Rs. 10.
„ A44—65363 „ 20.

BISHUMBURNATH MOONSERIM.

In transit between Oonao and Agra right halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A44—65363 for Rs. 20.
„ A31—60157 „ 10.

BISHUMBURNATH MOONSERIM.

In transit by Post between Boolundshuhur and Barrabunkee halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A31—59008 for Rs. 10.
„ A31—59005 „ 10.
„ A31—59015 „ 10.

JANKEEPERSHAD.

Second halves of the following Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle :—

No. A23—19477 for Rs. 50.
„ A18—53309 „ 10.

LALLA SHFODASS.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A34—71056 for Rs. 20.

M. SAVIELLE.

The following Currency Notes :—

No. A27—23870 for Rs. 20.
„ A25—60329 „ 20.
„ A34—11518 „ 20.

N. BELLETTY.

In transit by Post halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A34—33319 for Rs. 20.
„ A27—41845 „ 20.
„ A41—76258 „ 10.
„ A31—84896 „ 10.
„ A21—42318 „ 10.
„ A32—07500 „ 10.
„ A21—19263 „ 10.
„ A41—37525 „ 10.
„ A20—92383 „ 10.

MONOHUR DOSS MUNOOLOLL.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A41—93304 for Rs. 10.

BOODHA RAM.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A48—91029 for Rs. 10.

SAUTCORRY DUTT.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A59—12331 for Rs. 100.
„ A59—12332 „ 100.
„ A59—12333 „ 100.
„ A59—12334 „ 100.
„ A59—12335 „ 100.
„ A59—12336 „ 100.
„ A59—12337 „ 100.
„ A59—12338 „ 100.
„ A59—12339 „ 100.

J. G. CASSEDY.

First half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Offices, Allahabad and Calcutta :—

No. A18—37377 for Rs. 10.

LALLA RAM PERSHAD.

Right half of the following Currency Note :—

No. A58—78281 for Rs. 100.

G. C. M. SMITH.

Lost or Stolen.

The following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A38—92213 for Rs. 100.

HAFIZ, GHOUSE & CO.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A49—24005 for Rs. 10.
„ A52—99059 „ 20.

J. A. M'CLANY.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A45—22944 for Rs. 20.

KEDARNATH GHOSE.

Halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A44—84358 for Rs. 20.
„ A45—05019 „ 20.

KEESHORY MOHUN BANERJEE.

The following Currency Note :—

No. A59—01580.

E BUNSEEDHUR.

Stolash in

The following Currency ...tes of the Allahabad Circle :— an

No. A40—36001 r Rs. 50.
„ A40—36000 „ 50.

W. E. DURANT.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A61—31712 for Rs. 1,000.
„ A61—42596 „ 1,000.
„ A46—60580 „ 500.

SUNDUMLOLL RAMFULRAM.

Wrongly Joined.

Application has been made for payment of a Currency Note wrongly joined as follows :—

1st half No. A26—17609 } one Note for Rs. 20.
2nd „ A26—17610 }

Any person possessing the corresponding halves should communicate with the Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad.

J. MACGREGOR.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

On the 5th July 1866 by the capsizing of a boat near Howrah the undermentioned Government Promissory Note :—

One 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note numbered 26507 of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000, standing in the name of Baboo Shib Chunder Chatterjee.

DINONATH BOSE.

REPORT of a Deserter from the 105*th Light Infantry, dated at Dinapore, this* 17*th day of September* 1868.

No., Rank, and Name ...	455, Private, John Bannon
Age	28 years 9 months
Size ... Feet ...	5
Size ... Inches ...	7
Colour of... Complexion ...	Fresh
Colour of... Hair ...	Brown
Colour of... Eyes ...	Hazel
Date of Desertion ...	14th September 1868
Place of Desertion	Dinapore
Date of Enlistment ...	27th January 1860
At what place enlisted ...	Thurlo
Parish and County in which born	Ballycahill, Tipperary
Marks	None
Trade	Labourer
Coat or Jacket... ...	White Tunic (Regimental)
Cap	Helmet (Regimental)
Breeches or Trowsers ...	White (Regimental)
REMARKS	None

J. R. MACKENZIE, *Lieut. Colonel, Comdg.* 105*th Light Infantry.*

REPORT of a Deserter from the 105*th Light Infantry, dated at Dinapore, this* 17*th day of September* 1868.

No., Rank, and Name ...	1141, Private, Philip Crouther
Age	25 years 1 month
Size ... Feet ...	5
Size ... Inches ...	9
Colour of... Complexion ...	Fresh
Colour of... Hair ...	Auburn
Colour of... Eyes ...	Hazel
Date of Desertion ...	14th September 1868
Place of Desertion ...	Dinapore
Date of Enlistment ...	6th September 1864
At what place enlisted ...	Fareham
Parish and County in which born	Todmorden, Lancaster
Marks	None
Trade	Iron Dresser
Coat or Jacket	White Tunic (Regimental)
Cap	Forage Cap (Regimental)
Breeches or Trowsers ...	White (Regimental)
REMARKS	None

J. R. MACKENZIE, *Lieut. Colonel, Comdg.* 105*th Light Infantry.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Architects, &c.

Competition is invited for designs for a Palace intended to be built for His Highness the Newab of Bhawulpore.

For the design selected as the most suitable, a premium of Rs. 500 will be awarded, and one of Rs 250 for the second best. These two designs will become the property of the State, and all others will be returned to the owners.

A printed form of specification and other needful information will be furnished by the Superintending Engineer of the State on application.

R. T. HARE, *Captain,*
Offg. Pol. Agent and Supdt. of Bhawulpore.

POL. AGENT'S OFFICE,
BHAWULPORE;
The 12th September 1868.

Administrator General's Office.

Notice.

List of Estates which have come under charge of the Officiating Administrator General during the month of August 1868.

Bartleet, Arthur Nelson, late a British subject, trading at Delhi and other places in the N. W. Provinces and Punjab.

Burgess, Henry, late a Sergeant and Master Tailor of H. M.'s 55th Regiment.

Chadwick, John Richard, late a Platelayer in the service of the East Indian Railway Company.

Conlan John, late Record-keeper in the English Department of the High Court, Agra.

Crossman, Francis Geach, late a Lieutenant Colonel in the Bengal Infantry.

Falcon, R., late Extra Assistant Commissioner of Durrung.

Finch, Arthur, late a Contractor residing at Furruckabad.

Gosling, Charles, late a Lieutenant in H. M.'s 60th Rifles.

Hirons, John Guthridge, late Superintendent of the Press of the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India.

Jolley, W. J., late Mate of the Government Schooner *Charlotte.*

Niven, George, late a Sergeant in the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Parlby, Brook Samuel Bridges, late a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps.

Trevanion, John Frederick, late a Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps.

Volkers, G. H., late an Inspector of Police at Shajehanpore.

Wyse, E., late a Probationary Pilot in the River Mutlah.

N. B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovementioned Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned.

(Sd.) C. J. WILKINSON,
Offg. Administrator General.

4, STRAND, CALCUTTA;
The 18th September 1868.

Will be published about the 15th October

PART I.

THE GENERAL RULES

AND

CIRCULAR ORDERS

OF THE

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT (CIVIL SIDE).

PART II.

THE GENERAL RULES

AND

CIRCULAR ORDERS

OF THE

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT (CRIMINAL SIDE).

Re-printed by permission of the Court,

With carefully prepared (separate) Indices,

EDITED BY

C. D. FIELD, ESQ.,

Bengal Civil Service, Registrar of the Court,—Author of "The Law of Evidence in India,"—"Rent Law Procedure," &c., &c.

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(FIFTH EDITION).

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WITH AN INDEX TO THE STATUTES RELATING TO INDIA NOT EXPRESSLY REPEALED.

BY WHITLEY STOKES, ESQ.,

OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—(Educational), No. 17, dated 12th August 1868.

SIR,—The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 30th May, No. 6 of 1868, on the subject of the establishment of Female Normal Schools in the three Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, has been considered by me in Council.

2. Your Excellency in Council has determined to give the experiment of female education in India a fair trial, by assigning to each of the Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, an annual sum of Rs. 12,000 for five years, for the establishment of Female Normal Schools in the three Presidency towns. Your Excellency in Council considers that, in a cause in which success so greatly depends on the exertions of the Native community, the sum above-mentioned constitutes an adequate contribution on the part of the State.

3. I entirely concur in the views of your Excellency in Council, and approve of the proceedings reported in your despatch. I desire that the most careful attention may be paid to this experiment while in progress, and that I may, from time to time, be kept informed as to the results which may be achieved.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS.

ANTICIPATED SCARCITY IN UPPER INDIA, AND THE MANNER OF DEALING WITH THE EMERGENCY WHICH MAY ARISE.

Resolution by the Government of India, Home Department,—(Nos. 3845—3854, dated 22nd September 1868.)

OBSERVATIONS.—The Governor General in Council has received with much concern the reports of the Lieutenant Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and of the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces, regarding the scanty fall of rain during the last three months. The latest accounts show that heavy rain has fallen in the western districts of the North-West Provinces and Oudh during the last few days, but the deficiency of rain seems to threaten a serious or even complete failure of the khureef or autumn crops in many parts of northern India. His Excellency in Council has already intimated to the Local Governments and Administrations that he will cordially support them in carrying out all measures of relief which they may deem requisite, should the present fears for the safety of the khureef harvest unfortunately prove well founded; and His Excellency in Council has stated that a further expression of his views would be communicated to them upon the general course which it may become proper to pursue.

2. The first consideration which arises is that the Government must be prepared not only for the misfortune which now seems impending in some districts, the more or less complete loss of the khureef crop, but for the far more serious calamity of a failure of the rain in September and October, and the consequent loss of the ensuing rubbee or spring crop also. It seems probable from past experience that if the season is favourable for sowing the rubbee, and good winter rains follow, prices will not very greatly rise after the end of the year; that the distress caused by the failure of the khureef will have become severe in November or thereabouts, and that from the present time till then the pressure will gradually increase. But if there should further be a failure of the September and October rains, and the rubbee sowings be lost, preparation must be made for a great calamity, the intensity of which cannot be expected to cease till the first falls of the summer rain of the coming year towards the end of June 1869, and may even be prolonged for a further period.

3. It must be remembered that the harvests of last year are believed to have been unusually good in most districts, and that under no circumstances could the crops of the present khureef have come into the market till November, nor could the rubbee crop of next year come forward for consumption till May of next year. There is, therefore, reason to hope that the pressure from a failure of the food crops is not in any case likely to be very suddenly developed, and that time may be allowed for the supply of a supplementary stock from other parts of India, if the scarcity becomes intense in the North-West. The existence of the railway, which will very shortly be opened through between Calcutta and Lahore and Mooltan, will assuredly add in a most important degree to the facilities for importing the wanting grain for Upper India, and this gives an additional ground for hoping that, should the worst happen, so far as a failure of the rain is concerned, yet the actual rigour of the resulting scarcity may not be so aggravated as on former like occasions.

Comparing the condition of affairs in 1860 with that of the present time, it is worthy of remark that in 1860 prices began to rise after June, and that in August, in the upper part of the Doab, wheat was selling for about 11 and 12 seers for the Rupee, and that the price never rose so high as 8 seers per Rupee. The last accounts show that in the upper part of the North-West Provinces, the price of wheat is still about 20 seers per Rupee, which is not greatly above the average of the last eight months. This seems to prove that the stock of wheat is now far larger than it was in 1860. The rise in the price of jowar and bajra, the chief food of the agricultural population, has, however, been much greater, being in July about double what it was in January. The exten-

sion of irrigation from the canals of the Doab and the Delhi territory, which has been steadily going on for many years past, must have greatly increased the available stock of food both for men and cattle; and everything has been and will be done, during the present and coming seasons, to obtain the greatest general advantage from the available supply of water. The increase of irrigation due to the Ganges Canal alone since the famine of 1860-61 is about 300,000 acres, so that the area irrigated by this canal has nearly doubled.

4. The conclusion that the Governor General in Council draws from these reflections is, that there is still a period of about two months available for making preparations to meet what may be a very terrible calamity. That in or before November next, it will in all probability be possible to form a fair judgment from the amount of rain which may have fallen in September and October as to the prospects of the rubbee, and that then the Government will know whether the danger has passed, or whether it has to make provision for the worst. If the khureef only fails, the loss will in a great degree fall on the crops which give food for cattle, and the pressure on the people may probably be efficiently relieved by the employment which may be given them by the public works commonly in prosecution in the several districts. Great distress is not perhaps likely to arise unless the rubbee sowings fail, and then not long before the end of the year; but if the rubbee fails, the scarcity will probably continue in a very severe form at least till the end of June 1869.

5. In proceeding to consider the manner in which the Government should act if severe scarcity arises, His Excellency in Council would first most earnestly impress upon all persons in authority the necessity for not permitting the smallest interference with the ordinary operations of trade during the continuance of the scarcity. On this subject the following extract from a paper drawn up in 1861 by Mr. J. Strachey, then Collector of Moradabad, may be regarded as expressing the views of the Government of India at the present time:—

There is one other point connected with this part of the question to which it is desirable to refer. The Government has already publicly expressed its disapproval of all interference by its officers with the object of reducing the price of food. I believe that orders still more strong and explicit would be useful. Unfortunately, public education in these matters is at a miserably low ebb. In times of difficulty, like the present, almost every Magistrate is constantly urged, both by Englishmen and by Natives, to interfere, in some way or other, for the purpose of cheapening food, or of rendering it easier of access to the consumers. Reports frequently become prevalent that in some part of the country such interference has been actually practised. Whether these reports be true or false, they are extremely mischievous. The determination of Government to allow no such interference ought to be so notorious, that reports of this kind shall obtain no credence. These rumours are the more readily believed, because they fall in with the general idea of what is proper and probable. The mere suspicion of any interference of the kind is sufficient to check the speculations of the corn-merchants, and it cannot be doubted that this is a cause which often, in this country, has the effect of stopping the exportation of grain from distant markets.

It cannot be too clearly borne in mind that in time of extreme famine, when it is impossible to supply the deficiency of food by importation, the main safeguard against general starvation is the reduction of consumption, and that this can only be effectually brought about by a rise of prices. The grain-dealer, therefore, while he works for his own personal advantage by raising the price of food as it becomes scarce, is in fact providing the means for securing the community against the extremity of famine, and his action, so far from being, as it is too often ignorantly described to be, that of a public enemy, is much more that of a public benefactor.

6. Another point of great importance is that there should be no appearance or suggestion of Government interference in the introduction of grain, unless under most exceptional circumstances, which, so far as the Governor General in Council at present sees, can hardly arise in the districts of the plains. The experience of the famine in Orissa may possibly be brought forward as an argument for direct Government interposition on the present occasion. But the analogy of that case should not be permitted to lead to any disregard of the true principles which it is important to observe. To quote again from the paper before noticed—

There is no want of private speculation engaged in bringing grain from other districts. The actual quantity of food imported, although insufficient, is still very large, and any attempt by the Government to import grain upon its own account, or any interference with the

operations of private traders, could hardly fail to be mischievous. "Direct measures," says Mr. J. S. Mill, "at the cost of the State, to procure food from a distance are expedient when, from peculiar reasons, the thing is not likely to be done by private speculation. In any other case they are a great error. Private speculators will not, in such cases, venture to compete with the Government, and though a Government can do more than any one merchant, it cannot do nearly so much as all merchants."

The true limitation of the action of Government in this respect is here given. So soon as the Government is satisfied that private trade is manifestly inadequate for the introduction of grain into the suffering districts in sufficient quantity, then the analogy to the position of Orissa will be established, but not till then. The case of severe scarcity in the hill districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal, in which the means of communication are extremely bad, and where there is virtually no internal commerce except on the very smallest scale, is one in which the direct action of Government in importing grain has on former occasions been exercised, and would, under the rule above laid down, be fully justified. But judging from past experience, it may safely be assumed that the enterprise of individuals will, in the open districts of the plains, no more fail on this occasion than it has failed before under similar circumstances. The probabilities are altogether in an opposite direction. The greatly increased facilities for cheap transport given by the railways now open will do much to stimulate the activity of trade, and to draw into the impoverished districts supplies from a distance in a manner not before possible.

The Governor General in Council desires to point out in a marked manner that during the calamity of 1860-61, Sir G. Edmonstone, the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, allowed no Government interference of any description with the grain trade, and left the supply of food to the ordinary operations of the commercial community with most satisfactory results. It is apparent from the known facts that in that year, so far as the means of communication and transport available admitted, the import of food on a very large scale commenced as soon as the scarcity declared itself in a distinct form, and that the imports continued until the pressure ceased.

While therefore the only safe general rule will be to exercise no direct interference with the supply of grain, it will yet be most important to watch the condition of the markets, and to ascertain as exactly as possible the amount of the importations and the quarters from which the supplies are received. If an extreme condition of want arise, it may be right to enquire whether aid could be obtained from any of the more distant markets to which the action of private trade had not reached, and in the last resort the co-operation of the Government as an importer might be desirable. But these are contingencies on which a correct judgment can only be formed as the occasion actually arises.

7. It may be useful, in illustration of the powers of traders to deal with great operations such as the feeding of a population of millions, to observe that it is a fact beyond question that the present normal condition of England in respect to the supply of grain for the food of the people cannot be less unfavourable, if the imports from foreign countries are disregarded, than that in which a province of India is placed in a time of famine. The true difference in the two cases is, that in England a very active and enterprising commerce has been established, involving the use of a large capital by means of which the wants of the country are most closely watched and met as they arise. The foundation of such a commerce is without doubt to be traced to the advanced intelligence of the people as much as to their greater wealth, and to the far superior means of external and internal communication. An accurate knowledge of the real stock of food in the country, and of the quantity required to meet the wants of the people, must always be of essential value in leading to the establishment of a commerce of this sort on a satisfactory footing. In India unfortunately, the means of obtaining such knowledge are singularly small, and there is hardly any other test for ascertaining the stock of grain remaining than the current price in the markets.

8. The publication of the prices of grain and other articles of food at short intervals has on former occasions been suggested, and this measure will again be worthy of adoption. In attending to this, all practicable precautions should be taken to ensure that the returns represent fairly the actual market rates of

the commodities named. It is known that in many cases the official price currents have been very unreliable. Further, the movements of grain by the railway, or on the chief lines of road, or by water, so far as the information can be got without exciting suspicion of the motives of the Government, might also with great advantage be recorded and published at short intervals.

9. Passing next to the more detailed consideration of the system to be followed in giving relief, it may first be remarked that so far as it is possible, a labour test should be insisted on. But it will be right to make a distinction between the able-bodied and the persons who are from any cause unfit for ordinary labour. It will by no means invariably follow that one labour test will be properly applicable to all persons alike. To require that those who cannot usefully be employed on public works should submit to such labour as a preliminary condition to receiving relief, is neither humane, nor expedient. As far as possible, those who are able to labour on public works should be separated from the remainder, and for the latter, relief might more suitably be provided in poor-houses organized on the sort of system adopted at Moradabad and other places in 1860-61. Persons relieved at poor-houses would be set to do whatever work was best suited to their habits or physical powers. Only in extreme cases would relief be given without some labour. The system of aiding the poorest class of females, of such social position that they cannot be induced to resort to a poor-house, which was adopted at Moradabad, may also be made to serve a very useful purpose.

10. On these subjects the following extract from the report by Mr. J. Strachey may be usefully added :—

It is not possible to look upon human suffering from an economical point of view alone. If we can save people from present starvation, we must do so, although the measures that we adopt may add to the difficulties of the rest of the community, and may bring with them evils which cannot be avoided. But the dispensers of public and private charity ought distinctly to acknowledge those evils, and strive to reduce them to a minimum. "The problem," as Mr. J. S. Mill says regarding Poor Laws, "is how to give the greatest amount of needful help with the smallest encouragement to undue reliance on it." Whether relief be given in the shape of simple charity, or in return for labour performed upon public works for the Government, the relief must be no greater than can be helped. It must be remembered that I am now assuming the existence of absolute famine and an actual deficiency of food. These conditions being granted, it is better, although it seems hard to say so, that we should give somewhat too little than too much.

The relief must never, even in times of less extreme pressure, be so lavish that the objects of our charity are placed in a better position than that held by those who are managing to support themselves by their independent exertions. Otherwise, the honest endeavours of the poor will be checked, and they will be encouraged to place their dependence on something far less really able to help them than their own determination. As the expenditure of money and of food increases, so will the prices of food continue to rise; the circle of distress will go on constantly widening; the poor who had not desisted from their labors, and who had not been tempted by the hope of obtaining better wages on the Government works than they could obtain for themselves, will be compelled by the high price of food to abandon their own exertions for their own support. "The first and most essential of all conditions of relief," say the English Poor Law Commissioners, "is that the situation of the pauper, upon the whole, should not be made really or apparently so eligible as the situation of the independent laborer of the lowest class. As the condition of the pauper class is elevated, the condition of the independent class will be depressed, their industry impaired, their employment rendered unsteady, and its remuneration diminished. Such persons, therefore, are under the strongest inducements to quit the less eligible class of laborers, and enter the more eligible class of paupers."

The general principles upon which public charity ought to be afforded are equally applicable to the able-bodied and to the infirm. It is a great mistake to suppose, as people have often done during the present scarcity, that every person apparently unable to work is a fit object for charity. The evils of indiscriminate private charity are universally admitted, but indiscriminate public charity is far worse; and it is the more injurious because it is the public recognition of a false and mischievous principle.

The rule laid down by the Government that the able-bodied poor shall receive relief only in return for labor, was evidently the first essential of a reasonable system. But it is often difficult in practice to draw the line between those who are and those who are not able-bodied. Public works, undertaken by the Government, cannot, whatever be the scale of operations, give relief to all who require it. This is specially the case when, as at the present time, the chief sufferers belong to the non-agricultural classes. Many are incapable of working on roads and canals, who would be able to perform a fair amount of labor, if employed in the ordinary occupations to which they have been accustomed. Many are physically unfit for out-door work, who are well able to perform work of a sedentary kind. This is the case with great

numbers of women, and especially with those who have young children from whom they cannot be separated. It is useless to attempt to make people perform work for which they are altogether unfit. Not only is the result failure with respect to them, but they render it difficult to obtain a fair amount of work from the others associated with them, who are really able, and who might be willing to work. If, for example, there be a hundred applicants for relief, all of whom are capable of performing some kind of work, and out of this number only fifty are really fit for employment in road-making, only those fifty should be so employed. The remaining fifty ought to be employed in some other way; even if the employment be unprofitable, the loss will usually not be so great as under the other system. In times, therefore, of great distress, it becomes necessary, in addition to undertaking public works, to establish properly organized poor-houses, which shall be at the same time, strictly speaking, work-houses. Owing to the extreme cheapness and simplicity of the mechanical appliances required for carrying on the commoner Indian manufactures, this is not so difficult as it might be supposed to be.

11. The able-bodied who are fairly fit for out-door labour should alone be employed on public works. When it becomes necessary to undertake such works for the relief of the people on a great scale, they should, as far as possible, be set on foot, not in the districts where the distress is greatest, but in some other localities better provided with food. On this subject Mr. J. Strachey further remarks:—

It must be admitted that the importation of food in quantity sufficient to supply completely a deficiency of production, is, in times of actual famine, impracticable in most of the districts of these Provinces. The only thing that remains which can afford relief is a reduction of consumption. We have in possession a certain limited quantity of food, and the object to be aimed at is that this food shall be economised to the utmost, and be made available for the greatest possible number of persons.

Up to a certain point, this object is gained by mere increase in the price of food, but this increase, although in itself necessary and beneficial, involves, when it becomes extreme, the starvation or misery of thousands. The difficulties of the position are great. On the one hand there are multitudes of people who must be saved, if it be possible to save them. On the other hand, we have to bear in mind that while we are giving food to the starving, we are diminishing the general stock, and are adding to the difficulties of the rest of the community. The diminution of the number of consumers is the only efficient remedy which, under such circumstances, remains. And this, in countries dependent upon their own supplies, is one of the natural and universal remedies against famine. Where there are no proper means of communication, and the existing stock of food cannot be sufficiently increased by importations from without, the people who cannot get food at home remove themselves to places where food is obtainable. It is easier for them to go to the food than for the food to come to them. Famines are hardly ever universal through a great extent of country, and in India, as in other countries similarly situated, temporary emigration has always been, in times of difficulty, one of the chief modes of relief. When rain falls, and prospects improve, the people will not be long in returning to their homes. There is no danger that the number who remain will not be sufficient for the cultivation of the land meanwhile. The apprehensions that we sometimes hear expressed on this point are, I believe, quite unfounded. Particular estates may be injured by such emigration, but there is no danger that the country at large will suffer. There are perhaps no people in the world more attached to their homes than the people of this country, and if they do not return after their emigration to other quarters, it may safely be assumed that their position has been improved by the change. The question practically is whether people shall remain and die, or emigrate and live. Tens of thousands have, at the present time, answered this question rightly. There is hardly a village in some parts of these Provinces from which many of the people have not emigrated to more fortunate districts.

All measures must be mischievous which tend to check this natural process of relief. Plans which are excellent in times of partial scarcity, when food can be obtained by paying for it, become inapplicable in times of actual famine. Thus, if the Government undertake great public works in a Province where the supply of food is insufficient, and into which the importation of food on a sufficient scale is impossible, the final results may probably be mischievous rather than useful. If they be undertaken on too large a scale, or if the wages offered be much more than sufficient to save people from starvation, the effect will be that the consumption of food instead of being checked will be stimulated; people who would otherwise have emigrated will be kept at home to increase the number of consumers; the supply of food being limited, the expenditure of money will cause prices to rise, and privation will be brought upon a higher class who might otherwise have escaped.

The relief afforded by the Government in the distressed districts ought, therefore, to be no greater than will preserve the people from actual starvation, and every encouragement to emigration should be given. Great public works should be undertaken in those parts of the country where no scarcity exists, and where the supply of food is not likely to run short. These works should be set on foot at the nearest points to the distressed districts at which these conditions can be fulfilled. It is almost unnecessary to add that other conditions have to be fulfilled also. The works, for instance, should of course be useful and remunerative works.

The certainty of obtaining work and food will act as a stimulus to emigration, and will draw away from the distressed districts those who are able to move. In cases of great emergency, the Government should do still more. It ought to take measures for assisting this

voluntary emigration, by giving to the emigrants the means of subsistence on the road. It may even become necessary to organize a system for the promotion and regulation of emigration, and for enabling people to return to their homes when the crisis has passed over. The necessity for such measures as this has not actually arrived. But it is possible that it may arrive, and even now it is important that the fact be borne in mind that every reduction in the number of consumers leaves more food available for those who remain.

12. The people employed on the special relief works should be brought together in such numbers as will admit of the most satisfactory direction of their labour to a really useful purpose. To undertake numerous operations widely diffused over the country will almost certainly result in the work done being worthless or nearly so. It is not intended to imply that minor works may not be properly and usefully carried out locally within the means of the district officers, or that such means may not properly be supplemented by the Government. To give local employment to the population on a scale beyond what has been customary in ordinary years may be very desirable and unavoidable, but to stimulate unnecessarily the collection of numbers of starving men by undertaking works of unusual magnitude, where no proper provision can be made for the supply of food, will only tend to exaggerate the evil.

13. The Local Governments should, therefore, at once proceed to consider what works can be carried out within their territories which shall give the best approach possible to a compliance with the above conditions. It may not be very easy to find occupation in suitable localities in districts free from the pressure of famine. But where this is not practicable, places should be selected to which the supply of food is comparatively easy, either by reason of the vicinity of the railway, a navigable river, or a good road. The Local Governments can best determine how this may be done, but the works that suggest themselves to the Governor General in Council as most likely to be suitable will be mentioned.

14. It is understood that the districts north of the Ganges are more favourably circumstanced than the rest of the North-Western Provinces. The earth-works of the projected line of railway which traverses these districts may, therefore probably be selected as suitable for the purpose in view. Ten or fifteen miles of the line might be at once marked out in readiness for actual work, where its position can be fixed at once with certainty.

15. In Oudh there are also portions of the same line of railway, the earth-work of which could certainly be at once put in hand.

The projected canal from the Sardah, though still by no means matured in design, might also in case of pressure be made to afford the means of occupation. The general direction of the principal branches of the canal is fixed by the natural features of the country; and there would be no insurmountable difficulty in arranging for the work to be done so as to make sure that the depth and breadth of excavation now to be carried out should not exceed the dimensions which would eventually be fixed. The levels could be ascertained with sufficient accuracy for such operations in a comparatively short period of time.

16. In the districts between the Ganges and Jumna, the only project for a large work likely to be suitable, which is at all advanced, is that for the Futtehgurh Branch of the Ganges Canal. On the plan suggested for the Oudh Canals, this too could be partly executed.

There are certain projects for still-water navigable lines in connexion with the Ganges Canal, which might also be pushed forward so as to be taken up at once.

The new canal on the right bank of the Jumna below Delhi, though it is probable that the districts through which it passes will suffer greatly if a serious famine occurs, may also be made to give useful occupation. On this canal it would seem to be expedient on the general grounds before stated to commence work at the two extremities near Delhi and Agra, to which places there is railway communication, and to arrange the dimensions of the excavations on the most exact data that can be obtained.

If sufficient progress has been made with the design for the canal from Betwa river in Bundelkhund to admit of work being put in hand upon it, a commencement of the excavation on the main channel might be taken up in the manner before indicated.

17. The projected branch railway from Allygurh to join the Oudh and Rohilkhund line might also probably be taken up, and the earth-work begun, without much difficulty. There seems to be no doubt that Allygurh will be the proper terminus on the East Indian Railway, and that the line should be directed to Moradabad. It could be laid out as far as the Ganges and prepared for the reception of work-people. A prolongation of such a line to the south towards Muttra would also be likely to be eventually useful.

If the Company's Engineers and the Local Government are satisfied as to the proper way of laying out the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, and if the levels have been ascertained, or can be indicated, some commencement of work might also be made on the Rohilkhund side of the Ganges. The same remarks will apply to the line which is to connect the main Rohilkhund line with the foot of the Kumaon hills.

Another possible line of railway, the earth-work of which could perhaps be set in operation, is a branch from Futtehgurh to the East Indian Railway, either direct to Etawah or viâ Mynpoorie to some station higher up the line. Such a line would serve for the traffic from Agra or Allahabad, and would be preferable therefore to one from Cawnpoor. Should the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces desire to commence work on such a line as a relief work, he is at liberty to do so when the necessary preliminary operations are completed to his satisfaction.

18. For the Punjab territories, some of the projects connected with the Western Jumna Canal may no doubt be made to serve for supplying occupation to a distressed population from the west of the Jumna. The Sirhind Canal will also be in a state which will admit of active operations being commenced upon it, and the line on which work was carried out could possibly be extended towards Ferozepoor or Puttiallah as occasion might seem to require.

19. The Governor General in Council is well aware that to undertake, at such short notice, any considerable part of such a series of works will call for very great energy on the part of the Public Works Department, and will be quite out of the question unless every available means of direction and supervision is applied to the task. It would be easier to allow minor works of secondary public utility to be put in hand locally than to organize the labour of the population on more important undertakings such as those which have been named. But it is very important that the utmost real good should be secured from the employment of the population. This employment and the relief of the people incapable of work will cause a heavy drain on the public finances, and it is incumbent on the Government to do all in its power to utilize, in the best way practicable, the labour which will be placed at its command and to obtain the best possible equivalent for the outlay which it will have to incur.

20. The Local Governments and Administrations are, therefore, authorized to take what measures seem to them most suitable for disposing, to the best advantage, the Engineering Establishments under their orders for carrying out such preliminary operations as may, on mature consideration, appear to be best calculated to prepare for giving occupation to a distressed population on a large scale.

The number of officers and subordinates now employed on works of minor importance should be reduced to the utmost, and their places supplied, so far as is essential, by such means as can for the moment be best obtained. In Military stations, officers of the Army may be no doubt found who can carry on less important work for a few months; and where the occasion may arise, the services of Civil officers may without hesitation be also made use of in like manner, or temporary establishments may be engaged.

All works which are not of emergent importance should be postponed to admit of provision being made for the employment of the population in the most useful way possible. This should not, however, be interpreted to signify that any large work now going on, such as the construction of the new barracks, should anywhere be suspended. Such works will continue to be of much service in giving employment, but it will be important to economize the means of supervision as much as possible.

21. For the suggested railway works, the Local Governments and Administrations should not hesitate to solicit the co-operation of the Railway Companies' Officers, which, so far as the circumstances of their more regular occupation will admit, the Governor General in Council feels assured, the Agents of the Companies will readily sanction.

All railway works to be undertaken for the relief of the population should, unless the Railway Company concerned should otherwise desire, be carried out in the first place at the cost of the Government. Work, under the circumstances contemplated, is likely to cost more than in ordinary times, and it will therefore be but just that a Railway Company should be called upon to pay no more than the ordinary price for the work done. It may, however, be hoped that the Railway Engineers will be made available for the supervision of such work to the extent that is practicable.

22. Wherever works are thus taken up under the Public Works Department or Railway Engineers, it will not be difficult to ascertain beforehand the probable quantity of work to be done, and the number of persons who can conveniently be employed in each locality. With this information, the necessary arrangements for distributing the population to be relieved to the different works can be determined, and the system of providing them with food matured.

23. It should be the aim of the Local Governments and Administrations in these operations to comply, as far as circumstances will admit, with all the ordinary rules regarding the disbursement of funds and accounting for them. In the larger works which, under ordinary conditions, call for the sanction of the Government of India, where a general approval has not already been given to the scheme, an outline or approximate statement of the contemplated operation and its cost may be furnished before work is actually begun. As regards the irrigation works, it will be desirable to obtain a preliminary approval of the general plan of operations from the Inspector General of Irrigation Works, who is likely to remain in the North-West Provinces or the vicinity till the end of the year.

24. But the Governor General in Council while thus expressing his desire that these precautions should, as far as possible, be attended to, will not withhold from the Local Governments and Administrations the power of acting at once on their own judgment, in every case in which it shall seem to them essential to order the commencement of any work for the purpose of giving occupation to the people. It is the wish of the Government of India that work shall be everywhere offered to the population as soon as the grant of relief in such a manner is thought by the local authorities to be necessary. It is most expedient that such help should be offered before the population becomes seriously affected by want, and no formalities or risk of eventual loss on the operations put in hand, should be allowed to stand in the way of thus giving relief to any section of the community which seems to be seriously suffering from the high price of food.

25. It is not thought necessary to dwell at length on other matters relating to the manner of dealing with the emergency which may arise. In the North-Western Provinces, the orders given by the late Sir G. Edmonstone, the Lieutenant Governor in 1860-61, will serve as excellent models to be followed. These and other papers of interest will be found in an Appendix to this Resolution. For convenience of reference, a memorandum approved by the Governor General in Council is also annexed, embodying the chief points to which attention has, on other similar occasions, been directed, or which the Government of India now thinks of importance.

26. It only remains for His Excellency in Council to add that the Government will be prepared to contribute in aid of local relief a sum equal to the amount of private subscriptions for that object, in every case in which the Local Government or Administration shall recognize the propriety of such a course.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be recorded both in the Home and Public Works Departments, and forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance.

Bengal. N. W. Provinces. Punjab.	Oudh. Central Provinces.

Memorandum of measures approved by the Government of India for adoption in time of Famine.

ON the failure of the ordinary rain-fall either in the rubbee or khurreef seasons to such an extent as to render probable the loss of the crop, or such injury as will be followed by a serious scarcity, it will become the duty of the Local Government to cause frequent periodical reports to be made by all District Officers, of the rain-fall, the state of the crops, and the prices of the descriptions of grain in common use.

2. These reports should extend to districts not affected by the drought as well as to those which have suffered.

3. Measures should at the same time be taken for obtaining as accurate returns as possible of the imports of grain by railway, road, or river into the part of the province affected. Such returns should be required only for the grain brought into the province from external markets, not for the internal movement of trade within the districts. Hence the enquiry would commonly be restricted to one or two lines near the frontier of the province.

4. Particular attention should be paid to the accuracy of the price currents, as they have not unfrequently been shown to be untrustworthy.

5. These reports of prices and importations should be published at short intervals while the scarcity lasts, and measures may be taken in the larger towns for making their contents known to the grain merchants.

6. Attention should be given to the manner in which this information is obtained and made public, with the particular object of preventing panics or misapprehension.

7. Strict injunctions should be given to all local officers to abstain from any interference with the ordinary course of trade in the buying and selling of grain. Under no pretext whatever can any one be held to be justified in bringing pressure to bear on the dealers, however serious may be the want of food, or however high may be the prices demanded. These remarks should be held to apply to military cantonments and stations equally with civil stations, towns, and districts.

8. The Local Government alone can be regarded as having authority to direct measures to be taken for the importation of food into any district from a distance, and without special authority, the purchase of grain by public officers otherwise than for distribution to persons receiving relief, is prohibited.

9. So far as is practicable, the purchase of grain for the purpose above referred to should be made from local dealers, and imports by public officers from distant markets, even for the needful supply of works or relief houses in operation, should never take place unless they be specially sanctioned by the Local Government. On this subject reference should further be made to Rules 22, 29, and 30.

10. The importation of grain by the Government should be regarded as a measure only to be adopted in the last resort, and should invariably be reported by telegraph to the Government of India when thought necessary.

11. When food has to be supplied for works undertaken by the Government, or by local Committees, or at relief houses, in places when the ordinary dealers are not able to furnish what is needed, it will commonly be the best plan for the res-

ponsible officer to enter into an agreement with some one or more respectable dealers to supply the quantity required. Advances may be made on proper security without interest, on the understanding that the grain will be supplied at a price not higher than that current in the neighbouring markets. But this must be a matter for special arrangement in each case, according to the nature of the accommodation given to the dealer, and the local difficulties he may have to meet in providing for the retail sale. The dealers should, so far as is possible, be allowed to manage the retail sale of the grain by their own agents and in their own way, and only in the case of absolute necessity should the officers of the Government undertake the duty of distributing grain themselves. This will not apply, however, to the case of distributions of cooked food, which it may be more convenient to arrange differently.

12. The grant of relief will, in all cases in which it is possible, whether the claimant is a man, woman, or child, be made contingent on some labor being given in exchange. This will not apply to casual cases of distress which demand immediate help.

13. The persons asking for relief should be classified according to their capacity for work, and those only, fit for such labour as is commonly performed on public works, should be given employment of that description.

14. The class of persons not capable of employment on public works should receive relief in special relief or poor houses organized for the purpose. A description of the arrangements adopted at Moradabad in 1860-61 is given in the appendix.

15. Persons not fit for labour on public works, but capable of working at trades or handicrafts of a simple nature, should be received into the relief houses, and, as far as possible, be given work of the sort which they can best perform. The necessary raw materials should be purchased to admit of this.

16. It will commonly be found most convenient to require the persons in receipt of permanent relief to reside at the relief house, and this rule should be applied with greater strictness to persons physically unable to work at all. For all persons required to remain at a relief house, temporary shelter must be provided.

17. It will also almost always be proper to distribute cooked food at the relief houses and not money. In these cases the grain, &c., may usually be provided without direct interference of the Government, through local dealers, as before explained, the distribution only being undertaken directly.

18. The food offered should, as far as circumstances will admit, be that to which the people are accustomed. The cooking should be conducted with proper regard to caste prejudices.

19. The quantity of food which has been given on former occasions and found sufficient is as follows:—

	Adult man.	Child above 10.	Child below 10.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Flour	16	12	8
Vegetables...	4	2	2

The above weights are for the food before cooked. Women generally require something less than men.

20. Clothing may be given as well as food, also medical treatment when practicable.

21. Special arrangements should be made for providing employment and food or money, in exchange for work performed, for poor women of a social position which leads them to refuse to go to the relief houses. The account of the Moradabad system is given in the appendix.

22. Persons employed on relief works should usually be paid in cash and not supplied with food directly. It will, however, be essential for the superintending

officer to satisfy himself in all cases in which money wages are given, that the arrangements for the supply of food are such as to enable all the labourers to purchase what they require with reasonable convenience, and within a moderate distance of the works. If these conditions cannot be complied with by the agency of private dealers, measures should be taken for opening relief stores or shops, at which food, &c., may be sold, or supplied in fixed quantities, as thought best.

23. Money wages should be only just sufficient to purchase the quantity of food which it is thought proper to allow to the several classes of persons employed, or which would be supplied if food was distributed instead of money.

24. The rates commonly given on former occasions have been—

Adult man	...	... 1½ annas daily.
Woman ...	...	.. 1 " "
Child ...	...	... ½ " "

25. It is specially important to take care that, if higher rates are allowed than the above, a day's work is given in return of the full value of the wages paid. Nothing should be done to attract persons to relief works by wages high in proportion to the work performed, the object being to give a mere subsistence and nothing more.

26. Payments of cash or distributions of food on relief works should be made daily, and not at longer intervals.

27. When labourers are employed on relief works with a prospect of continued occupation being necessary for them, suitable temporary huts should be provided for their shelter. Such shelter can commonly be put up by the people themselves, if allowed to reckon the time occupied as though they had been employed on regular work, and paid accordingly.

28. Due attention should be paid to the ordinary precautions for securing cleanliness in the neighbourhood of the localities where the people are hutted. The special sanitary rules lately circulated are annexed for information, and should receive careful attention.

29. When arrangements cannot be made for the supply of food by the aid of ordinary dealers, the superintending officer of the works must take the supply into his own hands, under such orders as may be issued by the Local Government with respect to the manner of purchasing what is needed. The district civil officers will usually be the most suitable agency for directing such purchases.

30. When food is distributed to workpeople instead of money wages, it will usually be convenient to issue tickets or tokens to those entitled to receive them, to be exchanged at the store-room for the regular allowance of grain, &c. Otherwise great delay and inconvenience is likely to be occasioned by the distribution.

31. It may be proper when food is supplied to give fuel also, if there is difficulty in procuring it; or to give cooked food if prejudices do not stand in the way. Disease is very likely to be caused by eating uncooked grain.

32. To facilitate payments and the check of the number of persons employed, the labourers should be organized in gangs of convenient strength, placed under a head man, who might receive wages without personal labour.

33. Payments of money wages should, as far as possible, be personally supervised by an European officer, or other person of undoubted integrity.

34. It will rarely be possible to adopt the task work system on relief works, or to make the payment directly depend on the quantity of work done. It is an essential condition that enough to support life shall be given, whatever be the physical powers of the labourer, and all that can be expected is to take reasonable precautions to prevent deliberate idleness or refusal to work.

35. Frequent inspections of the work and workpeople should be made by the superintending officers, and reports submitted on their condition. The conduct of the subordinate officials employed should be carefully watched, and all irregularities promptly checked. When food is distributed, its quality should be periodically examined, and the supplies in the dealers' shops should also be inspected to ensure its being of a wholesome quality.

36. The work done should be measured at short intervals so as to guard against abuses. Daily returns of the number of labourers should be kept, and some system of classification followed, to show the classes to which they belong, and the places whence they come.

37. Careful cash accounts of all expenditure must be kept and rendered with complete punctuality, so as to admit of monthly statements being prepared for submission to the Government and the Offices of Account.

38. The complete responsibility of giving effect to all relief measures will rest upon the civil executive officers, under such orders as may be given by the local Government. A Central Relief Committee may conveniently be organized in the sudder station of each district suffering from scarcity, to assist the local civil officers, and the general direction of the relief operations of the whole district may, subject to any rules made by the Local Government, be placed in their hands.

39. Relief houses may be required at some of the principal towns of the distressed districts, and at the sudder station such establishments would be directly superintended by the Central Committee.

40. Minor local relief houses, if established in the interior of the districts, should be placed under the control of the Tehseeldar, or any other public officer, or private person in whom the responsible civil authority, or the Central Committee has confidence. If local Sub-Committees can be formed, it will facilitate the operation. Unless, however, a thoroughly trustworthy person or Committee can be found to superintend such local relief, it will be very doubtful whether it should be attempted, and whether, instead, arrangements should not be made to send the suffering population into the central station.

41. It will be a part of the duty of the persons managing relief houses to see that no able-bodied persons seeking relief are allowed to remain at the relief house for a longer time than is unavoidable, and that they are transferred at once to work upon the most conveniently situated public work in progress in the vicinity. The necessary assistance in money or food may be given to enable such persons to go to the work.

42. It may at times be proper to cause infirm and weakly persons to be carried from their villages to the nearest relief house, and again to assist them to return when the occasion arises.

43. In most cases, the Local District Road Committee will be in a condition to afford employment to able-bodied paupers on works in localities conveniently placed in regard to the relief houses, so as to give the best possible supervision to the whole of the relief operations.

44. The operations of all Relief Committees, whether the destitute poor be employed on public works under the direction of the Committee, or in relief houses, or be incapable of work, should be so conducted as to admit of regular weekly returns being furnished of the number of persons relieved or employed, and the money or grain, &c., expended in an exact manner.

45. Public works under the Committees should be visited and reported on, at least weekly, by one member of the Committee; and the quantity of work done measured and reported to the Committee.

46. The needful arrangements should be made for employing under the Committees, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division, a suitable establishment for keeping the accounts and returns which are necessary.

47. The returns and accounts of the Local Committees or Relief Houses should be sent to the Central District Committee, and forwarded by them with a general report to the Commissioner of the division monthly.

The Commissioner will forward the returns to the Local Government in original with any observations he thinks fit to make.

48. Relief works under the direction of the Public Works Department will be carried out in general accordance with the rules of the Department so far as circumstances will admit. Regular monthly accounts of all disbursements must

be rendered with the usual punctuality, and the quantity of work done must be measured periodically.

49. Any loss or increased expense which arises in the execution of a work being carried out under estimates, from the want of skill or strength of the labouring classes employed on it, must be treated as a special charge due to the relief operations. The amount of this loss must be estimated as closely as possible in each case.

50. All needful special establishments should be entertained to secure the vigilant supervision of the works, and the prompt and regular submission of the accounts of Public Works Officers in charge of relief works. Such establishments may be provisionally authorized by Superintending Engineers, subject to the final orders of the Local Government.

51. All that is possible should be done to distribute the supervising agency of Engineers available under each Local Government in the manner most likely to give efficiency to extraordinary operations undertaken to employ the population. Works of minor importance may be suspended, or the establishments employed on them reduced, and transferred to the relief works. Also temporary establishments may be engaged. In these respects the Local Governments should use a full discretion.

52. All relief works on which public money is expended should, if possible, be of permanent public utility. The application of subscriptions or Government grants to works which will improve the property of individual landholders, without giving any return to the State, is to be avoided.

53. In selecting works for execution, care should be taken that their character is suitable to the available means of supervision. Minor district works of a simple description may properly be carried on under District Committees. Larger operations should not be attempted if it can be avoided, except with the aid of the Public Works Department.

54. The larger works taken up by the Public Works Department should, as far as possible, be in the least distressed districts, or in localities where there are special facilities for obtaining the necessary supplies of food by reason of the proximity of the railway, a navigable river, a good road, or the neighbourhood of markets known to be well supplied.

55. In arranging for the prosecution of such works, it will be expedient to make an approximate estimate of the quantity of work to be done, and thence to reckon the number of persons who can usefully be employed in each locality, or on a given length of the work at one time. On such a calculation, arrangements can be made for directing the population seeking relief to the work where they can be most beneficially employed. These estimates will also admit of the quantity of food likely to be required being approximately determined.

56. One of the great resources of a population suffering from scarcity is temporary emigration to better supplied districts. Nothing should be done to interfere with the natural operation of this means of relieving a suffering district by unduly stimulating the employment of the population within the district, after the available resources have become seriously reduced, and evidence is given that the deficiency is not being made good. On the contrary, it may even be proper to assist such emigration, though in so doing caution will be necessary. Where large public works are in progress on a scale to admit of the employment of large numbers of persons, the suffering population may, with much advantage, receive public help to enable them to reach such works. The facilities of transport given by the railways may, without objection, be taken advantage of in giving practical effect to such a measure.

57. It is important that the means of obtaining work and food should be brought within the reach of the people of a distressed district as early as possible, and that the offer of relief should not be delayed so long as to lead to their strength being destroyed by continued want before they are provided with employment. All danger of creating any objectionable interference with the natural demand for labour on these occasions, is at once rendered impossible by properly limiting the wages offered on relief works. If the rate is fixed so low as merely to give a

bare subsistence, it is certain that no one will seek employment on the relief works who can do better for himself in any other occupation. When a real pressure begins, the real sufferers will be led to the works, and as soon as that pressure is taken off, they will leave them.

58. The distinction between employment in time of famine on ordinary works where a full rate of wages is given, and a full quantity of work is exacted in return, and on relief works, where a bare subsistence is given for whatever work the labourer can perform, must be distinctly remembered. The two classes of works may, with perfect propriety, be going on at the same time, not only without interference, but with mutual advantage. The relief house at which support is given without labour; the relief works at which a subsistence is given for a minimum of labour; and the ordinary works where ordinary wages can be earned for the full day's work, provide for the labouring population a gradation between the most complete pauperism and misery, and the healthy state of self-supporting labour.

59. The Local Government in time of severe famine should take special precautions for watching the operations of railways, and the condition of main lines of road, or navigation, &c., by which the import of food on a large scale takes place. Active measures should at once be taken to remove any obstructions which may arise, and the immediate co-operation of the Government of India should be solicited if the evil seems one beyond the immediate powers of the local authorities. The state of the railway stations at which the imports and exports chiefly take place, and of the approaches to them should receive constant attention, and any disposition towards the choking of the traffic should be instantly attended to.

60. The occurrence of a famine is an emergency for which no rules can ever properly provide. The supreme authority cannot do more than indicate the course which past experience points out as likely to be the best, and leave the application of the general principles to the local executive officers. On such occasions, no rules can relieve public officers of their responsibilities, still less can the absence of instructions be held to justify inaction; and any conflict of authority which shall cause obstruction to the execution of needful measures will be most blame-worthy. With the greatly improved means of communication of the present time, there can now hardly ever be sufficient reason for subordinates not instantly seeking instructions when in doubt, or instantly reporting measures adopted on their own responsibility, for which there may not be apparent authority, or regarding the propriety of which there may be doubt.

61. If it be thought necessary from the severity of scarcity, the Local Government may appoint a Special Commissioner to superintend and control the relief operations. The Commissioner would advise Local Committees, and see that the experience of one place was utilized generally. A general Committee may conveniently be associated with the Special Commissioner, or in some cases may perform the duty of general supervision instead of a Special Commissioner.

62. A small Special Office of Account may also be organized, if thought desirable, under the Special Commissioner or general Committee, or otherwise, to control and audit the expenditure of the District Relief Committees.

63. The grants-in-aid given by the Government to Local Committees would be treated as final disbursements in the public accounts; but it would be an implied condition of such grants that proper accounts of the detailed receipts and expenditure of the Committees should be furnished to the Government for audit in such forms as were thought suitable.

64. Disbursements by public officers made directly for relief purposes would be treated in the public accounts like any other disbursements, and charged against the special grant which would be made by the Government of India for the purpose. The Special Relief Account Office, if organized, should receive copies or abstracts of this expenditure to incorporate in a general account of the whole outlay.

65. The general remission of the land revenue on a large scale will seldom be necessary, although it may be proper to grant a temporary suspension of the demand. The complete failure of crops is most commonly confined to limited

areas, and even in the worst seasons, there will be some estates in which the loss is small, and more in which the deficiency of produce is compensated by the rise in prices. In 1860-61 the loss in the North-Western Provinces hardly exceeded 6 or 7 lakhs out of about 148 lakhs of rupees. At the same time the Government should be prepared to allow remission of revenue in every case in which it may be shown to be really proper.

66. When remissions of revenue are made, they should be contingent on a suitable remission of rent being proved to have been made by the landlord. In some cases, it may be expedient when the destruction of crops has become an ascertained fact, and under such limitations as may be named by the Local Government, to invite the landlords to remit or suspend the collection of rents, on the assurance that a corresponding remission or suspension of the land revenue will then be allowed to them.

67. It must be borne in mind that the greatest and earliest pressure of a famine falls on the poor of the non-agricultural classes. No doubt, the agricultural population may, in very extreme cases, eventually suffer almost as much, but in the majority of cases, they will have some stock of grain remaining when the scarcity begins, and they will be the first to derive the advantage of whatever supply may be obtained from such crops as come to maturity.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SURVEY OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT IN THE PUNJAB AND OUDH DURING 1867-68 IN CONNECTION WITH NEW IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

From Major H. W. GULLIVER, R.E., Officiating Under Secretary to Government Punjab, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, to the Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 9591, dated 31st August 1868.

With reference to your No. 761, dated 19th May 1868, I am directed to forward the following reports on the survey operations that have been carried out during the past season in the Irrigation Department:—

Report by the Superintending Engineer, Eastern Circle, on the operations connected with the Western Jumna Canal.

By the Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, on the operations connected with the Inundation Canals from the right bank of the Sutlej, in the Lahore and Montgomery Districts, and from the right bank of the Indus, in the Dera Ghazee Khan District.

By the Superintendent, Sirhind Canal (Sutlej Canal), of the operations connected with the design for the canal from the left bank of the Sutlej at Roopur for the irrigation of the country between that river and the Guggur and Sursootti rivers.

2. The work done on the Western Jumna Canal comprised several projects for making drainage channels to relieve the country from the floods to which it is at present subject, and the collection of information with regard to a proposed alteration of the line of the upper portion of the canal where it at present runs through low ground. Information was also collected with a view of deciding the quantity of water available in the monsoon for increasing the supply for the irrigation of the districts affected by this canal. One of the drainage channels, the Kandrah, was nearly completed. The Jooah drainage and Rer escape were only just commenced during the last season. The two years in which actual measurements have been made of the quantity of water available from the Jumna in the monsoon have been so exceptional, one having shown a very small, and the other an unprecedentedly high, discharge, that it is difficult to form any conclusion on the subject; a separate report is under preparation.

3. The establishment available for work here was very small. No Executive Engineer was available until April to take charge of the special works; the one appointed left for England in the end of that month. There were no Assistants for the ordinary work of the canal. Hence the quantity of work done was but small; still enough data have, I hope, been collected to allow of the general scheme for the irrigation of this portion of the country being sketched out, and the preparations of the designs being pushed on vigorously during the ensuing working season.

4. For the surveys on the Inundation Canals, the Officers were appointed so late in the year that little beyond a commencement of the work was made.

5. The operations on the right bank of the Sutlej were commenced for the purpose of deciding on improvements to be made to the Inundation Canals, by which this portion of the country is intersected, and the information collected will now be useful in fixing the position of the head for the new canal lately proposed by Colonel Strachey for the irrigation of the lower part of the Baree Doab. Some little more remains to be done to fix the exact position of this head; but this information, combined with that already existing in a report by Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, of the Madras Engineers, and in the offices of the Inundation and Baree Doab Canals, will be sufficient to allow of the design for this canal being rapidly pushed on when Officers are available. This project has already been reported on separately.

6. But very little was done with respect to the canals from the right bank of the Indus. Owing to the lateness of the season at which the Officers joined, only one was sent there. The object of the operations carried on was to ascertain the general levels of the country for the purpose of deciding on improvements to present, and designs for new, Inundation Canals. Another season's work will be required before anything can be decided.

7. With respect to the Sirhind Canal, for the irrigation of the country between the Sutlej, the Guggur, and Sursootti rivers, the position of the head of the canal at Roopur has been decided on. The channel has been lined out as far as the point where the Puttiala Branch will leave the main line. The survey of the trial line for the Puttiala feeder has been carried on for a length of 80 miles, and designs and estimates are being prepared. Many cross sections were also taken for the purpose of desiding the lines to be taken by the other branches.

From the Superintending Engineer, Eastern Circle, Irrigation Works, to the Under Secretary to Government Punjab, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,—No. 1163, dated 24th June 1868.

With reference to your No. 3471, dated the 26th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the Assistant Engineeers in this circle have been employed in the following manner during the past cold weather :—

1*st*.—Mr. Milne, Assistant Engineer in the old Rohtuck Division, was employed from the 6th October to the 9th November 1867 in levelling and surveying for a new line of canal from Indree to the heads of the Delhi and Hansie Canals, and in levelling from swamps in the neighbourhood of Kurnaul, to see if they could be drained without crossing the canal. The first portion of this work is for the present useless, as it is as yet undecided what is to be done between Indree and Rer; and of the second portion, it was found that the swamps about Kurnaul could be drained into the Nya Nuddee, which runs on the right of the main and Rohtuck Canals. From the 1st December 1867 to the 8th April 1868, this Officer was employed in tracing out and levelling down three drainages,—the first from the Dhurngurh bridge, on the Hansie Canal, to the Nya Nuddee, a little above the village of Uhur, on the Rohtuck Canal; the second from the Jatoul bridge, on the Delhi Canal, to the Nya Nuddee, a little above the village of Gohana, on the Rohtuck Canal; and the third from the Didwaree bridge, on the Delhi Canal, to the Nya Nuddee, a little

below the village of Gohana, on the Rohtuck Canal. These three drainages are levelled, and Mr. Hammer is now employed in plotting them, and the estimates will be put in hand as soon as the plots are completed. Mr. Milne was also employed in levelling down a proposed line of new supply channel for the Hansie Canal, as suggested by Colonel Strachey. The estimate for this could be prepared as soon as it is finally decided on the best way of arranging for the irrigation below Indree. He also levelled to see the feasibility of irrigating from the present main canal with the reduced supply there would be in it if the supply for the Hansie Branch were taken from Indree, as suggested by Colonel Strachey, and the result was successful as far as the left bank of the canal; but it was found that for the irrigation on the right bank of the present canal, it would be better to take a rajbuha from the new Hansie Canal.

2nd.—Mr. Cotton, Assistant Engineer in the Delhi Division, was employed from the 25th October 1867 to the 18th May on levelling, lining out, and superintending the work on the Kandra, Bhutgong, and Hussungurh drainage lines, and for a short time he was employed in levelling a portion of the Jooah right drainage. The first three of these drainages are nearly completed, and Mr. Cotton has now charge of a sub-division of the canal.

3rd.—Mr. Ivens joined the Delhi Division on the 12th November, and as he was quite new to the country, Mr. Garbett, the then Executive, employed him in preparing the estimates for the Jooah right drainage; the estimate has been sanctioned, and the Assistant is now employed in superintending the excavation of this channel. He was employed also in collecting data for the improvement of the Nujufgurh jheel escape channel; this work has been stopped, as Mr. Garbett went home in April, and to Captain Swinton, the new Executive Engineer, the whole of the Delhi Division was new. In addition to these works, Mr. Ivens was sent into the Delhi and Goorgaon sub-division to measure up work and to level sundry channels: he was also employed by Mr. Garbett to assist him in taking the discharges of the Jumna, Hindun, and canal escapes in December 1867 and January 1868. He has also been employed in preparing the estimate for the Jooah left drainage.

4th.—Mr. Chapman joined on the 24th December 1867, and has been employed until the 6th of April in levelling down the proposed new lines of rajbuha in the Delhi Division. His work will be of no use until some decision is come to as to the best way of irrigating this circle; and as soon as the depth of water which will be in the canal is known, his work will be of use. At present he is employed in plotting his levels.

5th.—The work of the two first Assistant Engineers is good, and is, I believe, correct. Mr. Garbett used to complain of the incorrectness of Mr. Chapman's work, though Captain Swinton reports that his levels are now tolerably correct, though he is a slow worker. Mr. Milne's work is correct as far as can be judged from the bench-marks from which he commenced and on which he closed.

Report on the Survey Operations in connection with the Inundation Canals, Punjab.

Three Officers, Lieutenants Beames, Stillwell, and Nicols, were attached to the Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals, and commenced taking cross sections of the low land lying between the Sutlej and the old channel of the Beas. In all, 14 cross sections, at intervals averaging 5 miles, were taken from a village called Nuggur, about 10 miles below Hurreekee, on the Sutlej, to near the town of Hoojra, on the old Beas. The cross sections averaged 15¾ miles each, and with the lines run to connect them to one another, upwards of 300 miles of levelling was done.

A fourth Officer, Mr. Penn, was detached to run a line of levels, and make a survey of the river Sutlej, from the high bank on one side to the high bank on the other. The survey was made from the village of Nuggur to a couple of miles below Mamookee, a total length of 38 miles, the average width being 4 miles, or a total area of 152 miles was averaged, and 37 miles levelled.

A fifth Officer, Lieutenant Downes, R.A., was sent down to Dera Ghazee Khan, and was instructed to run sections from the Indus to the foot of the hills. Four cross sections were completed, which, with the connecting lines, made a total length of levelling of 94 miles.

It was originally intended to employ three Officers on the Sutlej, and three in the Derajat; but the lateness of the season, when some of the Officers joined, prevented this being carried out, and they were set to work at the nearest point at which they could be usefully employed.

The levelling was good, the greatest error having been 0·57 feet in a circle of 46 miles.

The work was not started anywhere till the middle of February, and the season was a very unfavorable one on account of the constant dust-storms that prevailed. Another very great hindrance to the work was the want of trained khullassies. A coolie, picked up in a Punjab village, takes a long time in being trained into an ordinarily intelligent khullassie. The khullassies, lately dismissed from the Baree Doab Canal, were made use of as far as they could be; but few of them would take the temporary employment, and either got service elsewhere, or returned to their homes. The Officers complained bitterly that their work was at least doubled, either from errors in chaining, in holding the staff, in flagging out lines, or some of the other trifles that render a line of levels useless; the whole of these errors being due to the want of training in the khullassies. At the close of the season all the khullassies were dismissed, and a new set will have to be entertained at the commencement of next season, and trained again.

The Officers are at present employed plotting their work; when this has been done and connected on one sheet, some idea can be formed of the country through which they have been working.

Report by Major H. W. GULLIVER, R.E., Officiating Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, on Sutlej Canal Division, for the year 1867-68.

This division was formed on 1st November 1867, and the Officer in charge, Captain Home, was employed during the month of November in preparing the papers, consisting of a revised estimate, and distribution of water, which accompanied Colonel Crofton's report, which was submitted in February 1868, and has since been printed.

Early in December 1867, Captain Home proceeded to Loodiana, when the following Officers, who were placed under his orders, were distributed as follows:—

Mr. Elwes, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, was sent to Roopur, with instructions to make detailed surveys of the country near the head of the canal, both to fix the line of the canal itself, and also those of the diversion cuts for the nullahs which cross the canal in the first five miles of its length. He was also to make surveys and sections of the river Sutlej itself near Roopur, and to complete the levels of the river from Surace Ghât to Roopur, and to obtain information on the subject of materials available near the canal, and to secure to Government the rights of working the quarries, &c., when found. Mr. Elwes performed the work entrusted to him most satisfactorily, and in addition to it, with some assistance from Lieutenant Taylor and Mr. Stewart, when their services became available, he lined out and levelled the centre line of the canal from the heads to the Grand Trunk Road at Bouraha-ke-serai, a distance of 37$\frac{3}{5}$ miles, returning from camp on the 13th May. Lieutenants Taylor and Hanna, and Mr. Stewart, Assistant Engineers, were sent out to commence the cross sections of the country between the Sutlej river and the Kotlah drainage westward from the Grand Trunk Road,

and as far as the boundary of the Bhawulpoor territory. Most of this country is in British territory, and had not been touched by Colonel Crofton in his surveys of 1862-63. The cross sections taken were 10 miles apart, and were connected with Colonel Crofton's bench-marks on the Kotlah drainage whenever they should be found. Advantage was taken of the G. T. S. bench-marks on the Loodiana and Ferozepoor Road. And about a month's work was given to each Officer to start with.

The first levels taken were from the Ferozepoor Road to the river, the ends of the sections being connected by levels along the water's edge. The cross sections were then continued in the same bearings to meet Colonel Crofton's bench-marks on the Kotlah drainage, each circle being completed so as to return to a G. T. S. bench-mark, except towards the lower part of the Doab, where the cross sections became very long, and it was thought advisable to divide them into two circles, the connections of the intermediate circle being made on the edge of the high land above Dunda Nulla, which runs past Moodkee. Lieutenant Holloway, who arrived in January, was despatched on the same work as soon as instruments were procured, which was not till the end of the month. These Officers completed the cross sections of this tract with the exception of the two last sections on the borders of Bhawulpoor. One cross section which was required to complete the preliminary survey of the country between the Kotlah Nullah and Guggur river was also completed by this party.

Native Surveyors were attached to them, who traversed up and filled in the courses of the nullahs between the cross sections. Lieutenant Taylor and Mr. Stewart, when they returned from this work, were sent to help Mr. Elwes; the former levelled 25 miles of the centre line from the Grand Trunk Road upwards; and the latter levelled and surveyed some lines for diversion cuts, and above six miles of the canal through very difficult country. Captain Jones, R.E., who joined on 1st January, was also detained for want of instruments. When they arrived, he was entrusted with the survey of a trial line for the Puttiala feeder. Starting from the Grand Trunk Road at Douraha-ke-sarai, his instructions were to fix a line for the feeder which would cross the Kotlah drainage on the level, and give sufficient headway to pass the Sirhind and Puttiala Nullahs, under the canal, taking care at the same time to run as little as possible into embankment, and to avoid heavy digging. Colonel Crofton's surveys gave an approximate line, but very little was known of the course and magnitude of the minor drainages, which appear to have altered very much since the construction of the Grand Trunk Road. This work therefore entailed the collection of much information from the villagers, and careful surveys of the country near the line. Captain Jones was supplied with a moonshee who could speak English, and collected much useful information which is embodied in his surveys. After crossing the Guggur river and closing on one of Colonel Crofton's bench-marks, Captain Jones finally levelled up to Umballa, closing on the G. T. S. bench-mark there with a scarcely appreciable error. He then left with Mr. Cheyne, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, who joined the division towards the end of April, to make experiments on velocities and discharges in the Baree Doab. The work done during the season may thus be briefly summed up:—

988·5 miles of cross sections levelled.
80 miles of Puttiala feeder and adjoining country levelled and surveyed.
38 miles of maine line laid out and levelled.
14½ miles of drainage and diversion cuts laid out and levelled.
73 miles of levels in connection with the above.
51 square miles of country surveyed and levelled.

Several valuale quarries discovered near the head of the canal, and the rights of quarrying kunkur and stone secured in 10 villages.

The expenditure, with the exception of about Rs. 1,000 spent on securing quarrying rights, and a similar sum for the purchase of tools and instruments, consists entirely of pay of establishment, survey, and office contingencies.

The total length levelled over was 1,193 miles.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Oudh, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No. 1247, dated 31st August 1868.

In compliance with orders conveyed in Government India letter No. 781., dated 19th May last, I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to forward copy of a report by Captain Forbes, R.E., describing the survey operations carried out by him during 1867-68 in connection with irrigation projects in this province.

Preliminary Report by Captain J. G. Forbes, R.E., Superintendent of Irrigation Works in Oudh.

With the view of preparing a project for a canal for the irrigation of Oudh (and a portion of the Bareilly and Shahjehanpoor Districts), the following establishment was appointed to the province:—

Captain Forbes, Superintendent.
Mr. Henslowe, Assistant Engineer.
Mr. Froude, Assistant Engineer.
Drummer Groves, Overseer.

2. Commencing so late as the survey did this year, field-work not being begun until February, I was obliged to confine my attention solely to gathering sufficient data to enable Government to judge of the feasibility of the project, and to collecting such information as would enable me to send in an approximate estimate of the probable cost of canals, leaving the collection of details and minutiæ for subsequent works in the ensuing cold season.

3. The surveys, &c., were accordingly apportioned out as follows:—

For myself I reserved the survey and levelling of the upper portion of the river Sardah and the tract of country in the Terai, where the main engineering difficulties would be; the choice of site for canal head, &c., the measurement of the rivers, and the examination of the hills for stone, lime, and other materials, besides a general reconnoissance of the whole province, and part of the North-Western Provinces from Burm Deo to Fyzabad.

To Mr. Henslowe was entrusted the levelling of two cross sections, and the longitudinal lines for two possible branches of a canal—

1*st*.—Down the Doab, between the rivers Ganges and Sye joining the former stream at Cawnpoor.

2*nd*.—Down the Doab between the rivers Sye and Goomtee falling into the latter at Lucknow.

Mr. Froude levelled down the main line from a point about 30 miles below Burm Deo to Fyzabad, where the proposed canal would join the Gogra.

Overseer Groves was employed in levelling cross sections in the Kheree, Seetapoor, and Shahjehanpoor Districts.

4. The dates on which field-work was commenced by each Officer was as follows:—

Captain Forbes, 13th February 1868.
Mr. Henslowe, 8th " "
Mr. Froude, 27th " "

By the latter end of April, the whole of the work specified in the preceding paragraph was completed.

Six hundred and thirty-nine miles of levelling, besides a rough prismatic survey of upwards of 1,200 square miles of country, was finished, the chief portion being levelled by Messrs. Henslowe and Froude, who respectively did 207 and 231 miles.

The reduced levels of 210 bench-marks were fixed, connections were made with the levels of the Rohilkund contour survey, the Ganges Canal, the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and with a series taken by Lieutenant (now Lieutenant Colonel) Anderson, of the Madras Engineers, in 1856-57.

The spring surface level of water in all the wells met with en route was measured, and careful notes were made regarding the irrigational requirement of the districts passed, the proximity of materials and labor, besides a large amount of miscellaneous information, which will come of use when drawing up the project.

5. The main facts elicited by the surveys are:—

1st.—The entire practicability of constructing a first class canal for irrigation and navigation from the river Sardah through the tract referred to in paragraph 1.

2nd.—That at a short distance below the debouchure of the river from the hills, there are two sites, either of which is well adapted for the construction of the head works of a canal.

3rd.—That the supply in the Sardah is sufficient for the irrigation, &c., of the country as far as Fyzabad.

4th.—That if required, the canal can most probably be extended to the Azimghur and Jounpoor Districts by having a supplementary head near the junction of the Sardah and Koreallee.

6. The detailed report and estimate is now in course of preparation, and will be submitted shortly.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 24th September 1868.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Colonel H. W. Norman, C.B.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

BURMESE ÁBKÁRÍ RULES.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to give validity to certain Abkárí rules in British Burma, said that the present Bill was only a temporary and provisional measure, but that its necessity illustrated the difficulties in which the Government was sometimes placed by the operation of the Indian Councils Act. Before that Act was passed, legislation on such matters as Abkárí was, in the case of the Non-Regulation Provinces, practically in the hands of the local executive. Section 25 of that Statute had the effect of giving the force of law to such rules made before the 1st August 1861. The Commissioner of Pegu, Sir Arthur (then Colonel) Phayre, framed Abkárí rules for that province. He sent them up the Government of India, and they received the requisite sanction. The Indian Councils Act would have made these rules law, but unfortunately, instead of being prescribed as permanent regulations, they were re-published annually. Subsequently, the three Provinces of British Burma were combined in a Chief Commissionership, and the

Abkárí rules for the Tenasserim and Arakan Provinces were fused with the made for Pegu, and of course partook of the illegality of the latter. The Recorder of Rangoon had lately convicted an offender against the Abkárí rules in British Burma, but the High Court at Calcutta had quashed the conviction, on the ground that no Act of the Indian Legislature could be referred to as giving validity to the rules in question. Legislation of some sort was, therefore, urgently required, and the Financial Department was in correspondence with the Chief Commissioner of British Burma as to the introduction into that province of the Bengal Abkárí Act. If that Act were introduced, it would of course supersede the present rules to which he proposed to give a temporary validity. If it were not introduced, it would ultimately be necessary to frame a special Abkárí Act for British Burma.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE then asked the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business, observing that the measure was urgent, as one of its objects was to indemnify officers who had honestly acted in enforcing the present invalid rules.

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE then introduced the Bill, and read it to the Council. He said that the only explanation which it appeared to require was the date, "thirty-first day of March 1868," from which the present rules were to be deemed to have had the force of law. That was the day immediately before the day on which the present rules purported to come into force, and, under Clause 2 of Section 3 of the General Clauses Act No. I of 1868, the former day would be excluded from the period of time mentioned in the Bill. The proposed Act would expire on the publication of a notification of the Governor General of India in Council, and the necessity of passing a repealing Act would thus be avoided when it became desirable to dispense with the present measure. He might mention in conclusion that he had not thought it desirable to adopt the usual practice of placing the rules in a schedule; the language in which they were framed, though very proper in rules for the guidance of Excise Officers, was too vague and popular to permit of their appearing on the Indian Statute Book.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to the 1st October 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

SIMLA,
The 24th September 1868.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

No. 40 of 1868.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th September 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIII OF 1868.

An Act to give validity to certain Abkári Rules in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rules for the sale in British Burma of wine, beer, spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, have, from time to time, been made and published under the authority of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and it is expedient to give such Rules, as last published under the authority aforesaid, the force of law, and to indemnify all officers, farmers and other persons who have acted under them, or under any such Rules previously published or enforced under the same authority ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Validation of Abkári Rules published in *British Burma Gazette* of 29th February 1868.

1. The Rules for the sale of wine, beer, spirituous and fermented liquors, and intoxicating drugs in British Burma, published in the number of the *British Burma Gazette* dated the twenty-ninth day of February 1868, shall, from the thirty-first day of March 1868 down to the passing of this Act, be deemed to have had the force of law, and shall continue in force until the Governor General of India in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* shall otherwise order.

Validation of previous Rules.

2. All other such rules from time to time published or enforced by or by order of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on or before the said thirty-first day of March 1868, shall be deemed to have had the force of law.

Indemnification of officers and farmers.

3. All officers, farmers and other persons are hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act, which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been in force; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such officer, farmer or other person in respect of anything so done.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 1st October 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIV OF 1868.

An Act to prohibit the practice of inoculation in Kumaon and Garhwál.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prohibit the practice of inoculation with the small-pox in the Districts of Kumaon and Garhwál, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Penalty for inoculating.

1. Whoever produces or attempts to produce in any person by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any thing impregnated therewith, or who wilfully by any other means produces the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

Penalty on inoculated person entering place to which Act extends.

2. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which this Act does not extend, shall afterwards enter any place to which this Act extends, before the date of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified Medical Officer that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

Reward to informer.

3. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to

the person on whose information the offender has been convicted.

Extent of Act.

4. This Act extends only to the Districts of Kumaon and Garhwál.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Statutes apply to India and are published for general information:—

31 VICTORIÆ, CAP. XXIX.

The Medical Act Amendment Act, 1868.

ABSTRACT OF THE ENACTMENTS.

1. Short Title.
2. Interpretation of Act.
3. Power to Colonial Legislatures to enforce Registration of Persons registered under "The Medical Act."

An Act to amend the Law relating to Medical Practitioners in the Colonies.

(29*th May* 1868.)

WHEREAS by the Thirty-first Section of "The Medical Act," passed in the Session holden in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Years of Her Majesty, Chapter Ninety, it is enacted as follows: "Every Person registered under this Act shall be "entitled, according [illegible] Qualification or Qua-"lifications, to practise Medicine or Surgery, or "Medicine and Surgery, as the Case may be, in "any Part of Her Majesty's Dominions, and to "demand and recover in any Court of Law, with "full Costs of Suit, reasonable Charges for profes-"sional Aid, Advice, and Visits, and the Cost of "any Medicines or other medical or surgical Ap-"pliances rendered or supplied by him to his "Patients:" And whereas it is expedient to amend the said Enactment: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as "The Medical Act Amendment Act, 1868."

2. The Term "Colony" shall in this Act include all of Her Majesty's Possessions abroad in which there shall exist a Legislature as hereinafter defined, except the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

The Term "Colonial Legislature" shall signify the Authority other than the Imperial Parliament or Her Majesty in Council competent to make Laws for any Colony.

3. Every Colonial Legislature shall have full Power from Time to Time to make Laws for the Purpose of enforcing the Registration within its Jurisdiction of Persons who have been registered under "The Medical Act," anything in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, however, that any Person who has been duly registered under "The Medical Act" shall be entitled to be registered in any Colony, upon Payment of the Fees (if any) required for such Registration, and upon Proof, in such Manner as the said Colonial Legislature shall direct, of his Registration under the said Act.

31 VICTORIÆ, CAP. XXXVII.

The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868.

ABSTRACT OF THE ENACTMENTS.

1. Short Title.
2. Mode of proving certain Documents.
3. Act to be in force in Colonies.
4. Punishment of Forgery.
5. Definition of Terms.
6. Act to be cumulative.
Schedule.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Documentary Evidence in certain Cases.

(25*th June* 1868.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Evidence: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited for all Purposes as "The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868."

2. Primâ facie Evidence of any Proclamation, Order, or Regulation issued before or after the passing of this Act by Her Majesty, or by the Privy Council, also of any Proclamation, Order, or Regulation issued before or after the passing of this Act by or under the Authority of any such Department of the Government or Officer as is mentioned in the First Column of the Schedule hereto, may be given in all Courts of Justice, and in all legal Proceedings whatsoever, in all or any of the Modes hereinafter mentioned; that is to say:

(1.) By the Production of a Copy of the Gazette purporting to contain such Proclamation, Order, or Regulation.

(2.) By the Production of a Copy of such Proclamation, Order, or Regulation purporting to be printed by the Government Printer, or, where the Question arises in a Court in any British Colony or Possession, of a Copy purporting to be printed under the Authority of the Legislature of such British Colony or Possession.

(3.) By the Production, in the Case of any Proclamation, Order, or Regulation issued by Her Majesty or by the Privy Council, of a Copy or Extract purporting to be certified to be true by the Clerk of the Privy Council or by any One of the Lords or Others of the Privy Council, and, in the Case of any Proclamation, Order, or Regulation issued by or under the Authority of any of the said Departments or Officers, by the Production of a Copy or Extract purporting to be certified to be true by the Person or Persons specified in the Second Column of the said Schedule in connexion with such Department or Officer.

Any Copy or Extract made in pursuance of this Act may be in Print or in Writing, or partly in Print and partly in Writing.

No Proof shall be required of the Handwriting or official Position of any Person certifying, in pursuance of this Act, to the Truth of any Copy

of or Extract from any Proclamation, Order, or Regulation.

3. Subject to any Law that may be from Time to Time made by the Legislature of any British Colony or Possession, this Act shall be in force in every such Colony and Possession.

4. If any Person commits any of the Offences following, that is to say,—

(1). Prints any Copy of any Proclamation, Order, or Regulation which falsely purports to have been printed by the Government Printer, or to be printed under the Authority of the Legislature of any British Colony or Possession, or tenders in Evidence any Copy of any Proclamation, Order, or Regulation which falsely purports to have been printed as aforesaid, knowing that the same was not so printed; or,

(2). Forges or tenders in Evidence, knowing the same to have been forged, any Certificate by this Act authorized to be annexed to a Copy of or Extract from any Proclamation, Order, or Regulation;

he shall be guilty of Felony, and shall on Conviction be liable to be sentenced to Penal Servitude for such Term as is prescribed by the Penal Servitude Act, 1864, as the least Term to which an Offender can be sentenced to Penal Servitude, or to be imprisoned for any Term not exceeding Two Years, with or without Hard Labour.

5. The following Words shall in this Act have the Meaning hereinafter assigned to them, unless there is something in the Context repugnant to such Construction; (that is to say,)

"British Colony and Possession" shall for the Purposes of this Act include the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and such Territories as may for the Time being be vested in Her Majesty by virtue of any Act of Parliament for the Government of India and all other Her Majesty's Dominions.

"Legislature" shall signify any Authority other than the Imperial Parliament or Her Majesty in Council competent to make Laws for any Colony or Possession.

"Privy Council" shall include Her Majesty in Council and the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any of them, and any Committee of the Privy Council that is not specially named in the Schedule hereto.

"Government Printer" shall mean and include the Printer to Her Majesty and any Printer purporting to be the Printer authorized to print the Statutes, Ordinances, Acts of State, or other Public Acts of the Legislature of any British Colony or Possession, or otherwise to be the Government Printer of such Colony or Possession.

Gazette" shall include the *London Gazette*, the *Edinburgh Gazette*, and the *Dublin Gazette*, or any of such Gazettes.

6. The Provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any Powers of proving Documents given by any existing Statute or existing at Common Law.

SCHEDULE.

COLUMN 1. Name of Department or Officer.	COLUMN 2. Names of Certifying Officers.
The Commissioners of the Treasury.	Any Commissioner, Secretary, or Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
The Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral.	Any of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral or either of the Secretaries to the said Commissioners.
Secretaries of State.	Any Secretary or Under Secretary of State.
Committee of Privy Council for Trade.	Any Member of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade or any Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the said Committee.
The Poor Law Board.	Any Commissioner of the Poor Law Board or any Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the said Board.

31 VICTORIÆ, CAP. XXXVIII.

Unclaimed Prize Money (India).

ABSTRACT OF THE ENACTMENTS.

1. Prize Money to be paid and placed to the Credit of the Revenues of India, subject to be refunded without Interest.
2. Times within which Payments are to be made.
3. Power to the Secretary of State in Council to recover Monies as herein directed. Persons required to pay over Prize Money to be liable to account.
4. Nothing in the Act contained to prevent trying Rights to Prize Money.
5. Nothing to prejudice any Rights or Powers the Secretary of State in Council already has to the Prize Money.

An Act for the Appropriation of certain unclaimed Shares of Prize Money acquired by Soldiers and Seamen in India.

(*25th June* 1868.)

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows; (that is to say,)

1. All and every Shares and Share of Booty, Prize Money, Head Money, Bounty Money, and Salvage Money, and of Money arisen or which shall hereafter arise from, or which is now or shall hereafter be distributable in respect of, any Capture or other warlike Service whatsoever which has heretofore been or shall hereafter be made or performed, and to which Shares or Share any Officer, Soldier, Sailor, or other Person at any time in or belonging or having belonged to the Forces of the East India Company, to Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps, or to Her Majesty's Local Indian Forces, European or Native, is now or shall hereafter be entitled, in whatsoever Service the same may have been acquired, and which Shares or Share have

come into and are now remaining in the Hands, or shall hereafter come into the Hands, of any Prize Agent or Agents, or any other Person whomsoever shall be paid, according to the Residence of the Party or Parties paying the same, either in London into the Bank of England to the Account of the Secretary of State in Council of India, or in India into such Places and in such Manner as the Government in India shall direct; and all sums of Money when so paid shall be placed to the Credit of the Revenues of India, and shall for all Purposes form Part of such Revenues, and be applicable in all respects as such Revenues are or shall be applicable, subject, nevertheless, to be refunded, without Interest, to any Person or Persons entitled to the same, and establishing his, her, or their Claim or Claims thereto to the Satisfaction of the Secretary of State in Council of India.

2. All Money now remaining in the Hands of any Prize Agent or Agents or any other Person or Persons whomsoever, and which is hereby directed to be paid and be placed to the Credit of the Revenues of India, and which shall be to be paid in England, shall be paid within Two Calendar Months next after the passing of this Act, and all such Money which shall be to be paid in India shall be paid within Six Calendar Months next after the passing of this Act; and all Money which shall hereafter come into the Hands of any Prize Agent or Prize Agents, or any other Person or Persons whomsoever, and which is hereby directed to be paid and be placed to the Credit of the Revenues of India, whether the same shall be to be paid in England or India, shall be paid within Two Calendar Months next after the Receipt thereof by such Prize Agent or Agents or other Person or Persons.

3. The Secretary of State in Council of India shall have and may exercise the same or the like Powers, Rights, and Remedies, so far as the same shall be applicable for Discovery and Recovery of and otherwise in relation to or in respect of the Monies hereby directed to be paid and to be placed to the Credit of the Revenues of India, as the Commissioners or the Treasurer for the Time being of Chelsea Hospital, or the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom or the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, or any other Persons or Person, or any Corporation entitled to or interested in any Prize Money acquired by or due to any Officers, Soldiers, or Seamen in or belonging to Her Majesty's European Military or Naval Forces, have or can exercise by virtue of any Act or Acts now in force for the Discovery or Recovery of or otherwise in relation to or in respect of such last-mentioned Prize Money, and all Courts of Law and Equity and of Admiralty Jurisdiction in the United Kingdom and in India shall have and may exercise the same or the like Jurisdiction, Powers, and Authorities for compelling every Person to account for and pay over the Monies hereby directed to be paid and be placed to the Credit of the Revenues of India as any Court of Law or Equity or of Admiralty Jurisdiction may now exercise with respect to any Prize Money acquired by or belonging to any such Officers, Soldiers, or Seamen as last aforesaid; and every Person who is required by this Act to pay over any Share or Shares shall be subject to the like Liability to account for the same, and to the like Fines and Penalties for Neglect or Default in not accounting for the same, and otherwise, as Agents or other Persons are by any Act or Acts now in force subject to in respect of any Shares or Balances of Prize Money acquired by or belonging to any such Officers, Soldiers, or Seamen as last aforesaid.

4. Nothing in this Act contained shall prevent any Person or Persons from resorting to any Remedy at Law or in Equity against the Secretary of State in Council of India for the Recovery of Principal without Interest of any Money to which he or they may be entitled, and which shall be paid in Manner hereinbefore directed, and placed to the Credit of the Revenues of India, provided such Person or Persons shall prefer his or their Claim thereto to the Secretary of State in Council of India within Six Years from the respective Times at which the same Money shall be so paid as aforesaid.

5. Nothing herein contained shall take away or affect any Right which the Secretary of State in Council of India now has, or if this Act had not been passed would at any Time have had, to or in respect of any Monies hereby directed to be paid, nor shall diminish, abridge, or prejudice any Rights, Powers, or Remedies which the Secretary of State in Council of India has, or if this Act had not been passed would have had, or could at any Time have enforced, for the Discovery or Recovery of the same Monies, or any of them.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Simla, the 30th September 1868.

No. 3972.

The undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 310.—Mr. William Graham McIvor, Superintendent of the Madras Botanical Gardens and Ootacamund Cinchona plantations, for removing or destroying the momentum or overcoming the inertia of heavy bodies, so as to prevent injury and damage from concussion, applicable to ship-cables, ship and fort armour, railway trains, fenders to pier heads and floating piers, gangways, break-waters, and other similar structures, and for storing and applying motive and locomotive powers.

No. 315.—Mr. William Graham McIvor, Superintendent of the Madras Botanical Gardens and Ootacamund Cinchona plantations, for forming bunds, embankments, levellings, &c., also clearing canals, channels, reservoirs, &c., of silt.

No. 368.—Captain Francis Weldon, Madras Staff Corps, Local Fund Engineer of the Oomraotee District, for pressing cotton.

No. 374.—Mr. James Davidson, of Woolwich, in the County of Kent, England, for improved machinery for manufacturing bullets.

No. 375.—Mr. James Davidson, of Woolwich, in the County of Kent, England, for improved machinery for manufacturing central fire cartridges.

No. 386.—Mr. F. A. Calvert, of the County of Manchester, for improvement in machinery and apparatus for clearing and preparing fibrous substances, and for opening twisted yarns and woven fabrics.

No. 387.—Mr. Robinson Newton, [illegible]al For[illegible]gineer and Agent, of 7, Humm Lo[illegible] Street, Bombay, for improvements in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, architectural blocks, terra-cotta, &c.

No. 3986.

Lieutenant G. Randall, Madras Staff Corps, Commanding the Company of Native Infantry in Viper Island (in the Andamans), and in charge of that station, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class to be exercised within the Settlement of Port Blair.

The 1st October 1868.

No. 3997.

The services of Mr. Assistant Apothecary W. J. Gray, in civil medical charge of Belaspore, in the Central Provinces, are re-placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George from the date on which he may be relieved.

No. 4005.

Mr. George Robert Elsmie, of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, during the deputation of Mr. Arthur Howell, or until further orders.

No. 4012.

Leave of absence for one year has been granted to Mr. C. O. Oldham, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey, under paragraph 12, Clause II of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 2nd October 1868.

No. 4021.

Mr. T. F. W. Smith, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of one year, ten months, and twenty-eight days from the date of embarkation.

Arthur Howell,
Under Secretary,
For Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Revenue.

The 1st October 1868.

No. 929.

Captain A. B. Melville, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, in the Topographical Survey of India, has obtained privilege leave for the period of one month with effect from the 1st instant.

Legislative.

The 30th September 1868.

No. 381.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate Sir George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, *Bart.*, C.B., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Ecclesiastical.

The 2nd October 1868.

No. 587.

The services of the Reverend Baker Morrell M. A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Arthur Howell,
Under Secretary,
For Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Political.

Simla, the 30th September 1868.

No. 1121.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. Johann Smidt as Consul for the North German Confederation at Calcutta.

No. 1123.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. Johannes Schroder as Acting Consul for the North German Confederation at Calcutta during the absence in Europe of Mr. Johann Smidt.

General.

The 30th September 1868.

No. 1664.

APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Mysore Commission, consequent on the resignation of Messrs. McGoun and Wellesley :—

Mr. N. Tiroomulacharee ... } To be Assistant Superintendents of the 5th Grade.
Mr. M. Venkut Narnappa ... }

No. 1667.

Read the following correspondence regarding the sale of property to Natives by British Officers :—

From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 237, dated 16th January 1868.

Circular to all Governments, Administrations, and Political Agencies, No. 382, dated 27th February 1868.

Read also the undermentioned replies :—

From the Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh, dated 29th February 1868, No. 14.

From the Director General of Telegraphs in India, dated 6th March 1868, No. 8048.

From the Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier, dated 7th March 1868, No. 58.

From the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana, dated 7th March 1868, No. 170 G.

From the Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, dated 11th March 1868, No. 951.

From the Political Agent at Munnipore, dated 18th March 1868, No. 25.

From the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, dated 27th March 1868, No. 18—34.

From the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, dated 28th March 1868, No. 272.

From the Resident at Nepal, dated 6th April 1868, No. 6.

From the Commissioner of Coorg, dated 6th April 1868, No. 11—1.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, dated 8th April 1868, No. 1083—104.

From the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, dated 8th April 1868, No. 9.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 18th April 1868, No. 488.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, dated 18th April 1868, No. 76.

From the Commissioner of Mysore, dated 8th May 1868, No. 783—34.

From the Officiating Resident at Hyderabad, dated 16th May 1868, No. 15.

From the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated 19th June 1868, No. 242—1720.

From the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 28th July 1868, No. 23 P.

From the Officiating Additional Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 5th August 1868, No. 3845, with enclosures as follows :—

From Commissioner of Cooch Behar, No. 456, dated 16th March 1868.

From Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, No. 84, dated 28th March 1868.

From Commissioner of Assam, No. 72, dated 23rd March 1868.

From Commissioner of Dacca, No. 56, dated 6th April 1868.

From Commissioner of Chittagong, No. 341, dated 6th April 1868.

From Commissioner of Cuttack, No. 35, dated 14th April 1868.

From Commissioner of Burdwan, No. 57, dated 20th April 1868.

From Commissioner of Burdwan, No. 69, dated 30th April 1868.

From Commissioner of Rajshahye, No. 491 Ct., dated 22nd April 1868.

From Commissioner of the Presidency Division, No. 93, dated 1st May 1868.

From Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, No. 1389, dated 29th May 1868.

From Commissioner of Patna, No. 179, dated 1st July 1868.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council observes that these references originated with a case which occurred at Allahabad, where an Officer wished to part with his house to a Native under circumstances not open to any suspicion, and with a remark from the Home Department, to the effect that some change or relaxation of the rule which prohibits the sale of property to Natives by public servants under any circumstances seemed desirable. At present, under the Notification of the 3rd of December 1858, drawn up in consequence of the orders of the late Court of Directors, sales of property to Natives are strictly prohibited, and Officers are thereby directed to refer all transactions, in regard to which they have any doubts, for the orders of superior authority.

2. His Excellency in Council observes that the weight of authority on the part of the various Administrations and Departments which have lately been consulted on this subject, is decidedly in favor of some modification of the existing rule, or, at least, of more clearly and accurately defining the course to be pursued in such cases. There can be no doubt that the restrictions imposed hitherto on such transactions have been, to a certain extent, beneficial, and that the Government of India, though it can place a full reliance on the fair dealing, honour, and integrity of its civil and military services, has a right to expect not only that all such transactions shall be correct and unimpeachable in themselves, but that they shall not run any risk of misconstruction at the hands of designing, ignorant, or credulous persons.

3. The Government of India is also well aware, as pointed out by some of the high authorities consulted, that many officials who on joining their stations have become the owners of houses either under an absolute necessity, or from laudable motives of convenience and comfort, may, on quitting the district or province to which they have been for some time attached, literally find no purchasers for their property except Natives of wealth or substance. When such transactions openly and avowedly take place, no evil consequences, His Excellency in Council thinks, need ever ensue under proper precautions.

4. The following rules have therefore been drawn up in supersession of the existing rule, and are hereby published for general information. They must be considered applicable to European public

servants of all descriptions, Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted.

5. I.—Whenever a public servant wishes to dispose of a house. bungalow, elephant, horse or carriage, or other valuable property to any Native within his jurisdiction, or within the limits of the district in which he is employed on the public service, and from which he is not about to remove, he must report his intention to the Local Government to which he is subordinate, stating the facts and circumstances, and the price offered for the article to be sold. The Local Government will then pass such orders on the reference as may seem fit and proper.

II.—Whenever a public servant is about to quit his station or district permanently, or for a considerable period, and wishes to dispose of his house, bungalow, elephant, carriages, and horses, and the like property of value to Native purchasers, he shall report his intention to the Commissioner or the head local authority to which he may be immediately subordinate, and that authority will use its discretion in allowing the transaction, or in reporting the circumstance to the Local Government for further orders.

III.—Whenever a public servant, on quitting his station or district, wishes to dispose of his furniture, household goods, livestock, &c., he is at full liberty to do so either by circulating lists of such property amongst the community generally, or by having the same put up to public auction, without reference to any authority whatever. All that is necessary is that the transaction should be open and patent to every body on the spot.

IV.—Rule No. 1 is to be considered applicable to purchases equally with sales.

6. The observance of the above rules will, His Excellency in Council thinks, fully meet the inconveniences and exigencies to which gentlemen of acknowledged honour and probity would be put on many occasions, if debarred from such transactions, while at the same time they will be a sufficient safeguard against any abuse, any imputation of unfair or interested dealings, or any possibility of misconception on the part of the non-official community.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be sent to all Governments, Administrations, and Agencies, for information and guidance.

Ordered further, that a copy of the above be sent to the Departments noted in the margin for information.

Home Department.
Financial "
Military "
Public Works "

No. 1668.

Mr. C. Hordern, Assistant Commissioner of Hyderabad, held charge and performed the duties of the Bassim and Mehkur Districts from the forenoon of the 28th March to the forenoon of the 25th April last.

No. 1670.

Captain T. G. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent of Bangalore, has been granted leave of absence on medical certificate for two months under Section XXVII of the Furlough Rules of 1868.

No. 1671.

Captain A. W. C. Lindsay, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore District during Captain Clarke's absence, or until further orders.

No. 1673.

LEAVE.—Major H. M. Elliott, 1st Class Deputy Superintendent of the Shimoga District, Nuggur Division, Mysore, is granted one month's preparatory leave from the 22nd October 1868, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, with the view of applying for two years' furlough.

No. 1675.

On the 18th April last, Captain H. S. V. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, entered upon the six months' leave on medical certificate granted him in Notification No. 890, dated 21st May, and reported his return therefrom on the 20th July last. The unexpired portion of his leave is now cancelled at his request.

No. 1677.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Oudh Commission, as a temporary measure, or until further orders, consequent on the appointment of Mr. St. George Tucker to officiate as Judicial Commissioner:—

Captain E. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore, to officiate as Commissioner of the Seetapore Division.

Lieutenant W. Hamilton, Assistant Commissioner of Seetapore, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of that district.

The 1st October 1868.

No. 1680.

Assistant Surgeon T. Richmond assumed charge of the civil medical duties at Nagode from Assistant Surgeon F. Parsons before noon on the 2nd September last.

No. 1682.

Colonel R. T. Snow, Deputy Commissioner of Baitool, in the Central Provinces, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days from the 1st instant, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

No. 1684.

Lieutenant W. Vertue, Assistant Commissioner of Boorhanpore, in Nimar, Central Provinces, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days from the 7th instant, preparatory to his obtaining further leave to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 1686.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to re-appoint Lieutenant G. H. Trevor to officiate as 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

The 2nd October 1868.

No. 1689.

Messrs. H. W. Steel and F. Venning to be Assistant Commissioners in the Central Provinces.

W. S. SETON-KARR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th September 1868.

No. 2703.

Read—

A letter from the Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, No. 3299, dated 12th August 1868, enquiring whether Mr. Handford, Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces, should, during absence on privilege leave, pay the acting allowance of his substitute.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of all existing rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to allow Uncovenanted Officers absent on privilege leave to draw their *full* pay during such absence, the acting allowances due to their substitutes being paid out of the general revenues.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be sent to the several Departments, Governments, and Provincial Accountants General, and to the Comptroller General of Accounts, with an intimation to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, that this Resolution will govern the case of Mr. Handford submitted by him.

Ordered also, that the above be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 30th September 1868.

No. 2773.

Read—

A communication from the Public Works Department on the subject of applications for leave on medical certificate by Uncovenanted Officers, No. 291, dated 2nd September 1868, in reference to the case of Mr. Adamson, Deputy Conservator of Forests in British Burmah.

Read—

Again Rule 6 of the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules, dated 13th April 1864.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Governor General in Council observes that the above quoted rule does not require that applicants for leave on medical certificate beyond sea, should appear personally before the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department. The final words of that rule only require that the certificate be submitted, with a statement of the case, for the countersignature of that officer.

It has been assumed in the communication of the Public Works Department from the Calcutta practice, that, although no mention is made in the rules of appearance before a Medical Board at the Presidency, yet that the Principal Inspector General may impose this condition, if he thinks proper, before countersigning the certificate.

The Governor General in Council is of opinion that this assumption is not warranted, and that the objection to the present rule so far as it is founded on that assumption is groundless.

But even the necessity of sending by post the certificate from Rangoon to Madras for countersignature, would be productive of delay, which in cases of severe illness might be fatal.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to rule that, in modification of the provision in the 6th rule above quoted, which requires the countersignature of the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department to authorise medical certificates in cases of leave beyond sea, leave may be granted on the medical certificate being countersigned by the local Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, when, from the nature of the illness of the applicant, delay would be hurtful.

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Public Works Department, and that it be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Comptroller General of Accounts, and to the several Accountants and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge: also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The 1st October 1868.

No. 2807.

Read—

Office Memorandum from the Military Department, No. 320, dated the 17th ultimo, regarding the Resolution No. 1728 passed in this Department on the 11th August 1868, ruling "that untaken leave shall be cancelled by the authority which sanctioned it."

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Resolution quoted above does not apply to leave granted to Military Officers in Military employ.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Military Department and the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th September 1868.

No. 911 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
1st Punjab Cavalry.	Ressaldar Bhuggut Sing.	Ressaldar Major.	28th July 1868.	Mahomed Ayaz Khan Bahadoor, deceased.
	Ressaldar Luteef Khan.	Ressaldar	Ditto ...	Bhuggut Sing, promoted.
	Jemadar Abdoola Khan.	Ressaldar	Ditto ...	Luteef Khan, promoted.
	Duffadar Saleem Khan.	Jemadar	Ditto ...	Abdoola Khan, promoted.

No. 912 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Major Elliott Hyndman, of the Bengal Staff Corps ... } For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 913 *of* 1868.—Conductor John Stuart, of the Ordnance Department, Hyderabad Contingent, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

No. 914 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieutenant C. W. G. Perreau, of the General List, Infantry } 14th Sept. 1868.

No. 915 *of* 1868.—With reference to Government General Order No. 255, dated 13th March 1866, it is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer Good Service Pensions on the undermentioned Officers, with effect from the dates specified:—

Major General R. Farquhar, C.B., *Bombay Retired List.*

Ensign, 13th January 1822.
Lieutenant, 20th November 1825.
Captain, 13th January 1837.
Major, 11th November 1851.
Lieutenant Colonel, 28th November 1854.
Colonel (Brevet), 28th November 1857.
Retired on the 29th November 1860.

Served with a Detachment of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry at the capture of Kittoor in 1824, with the Field Force in Sind and Affghanistan in 1841-42, also with the Light Battalion; present at the 2nd engagement at Hykulzye and in several affairs in the vicinity of Kandahar; commanded the 1st Belooch Battalion at the siege, assault, and capture of the city of Delhi; at the action fought near Gungeeree on the 14th December 1857, and the advance on, and occupation of, the enemy's position at Khas Gunge; in the skirmish at Dinapore and destruction of the enemy's boats, and in other minor affairs on the banks of the Ganges; in the action with the Rohilcund rebels at Anopsur; served in the campaign for the subjugation of Oudh in 1858; in the attack on the enemy's fortified position of Rampore Kussia by Brigadier Wetherall's Force (wounded; left leg amputated.)

From the 25th April 1868, in room of Major General P. K. McG. Skinner, C.B., who has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

Colonel Burdett Richard Powell, *Bombay Infantry.*

Ensign, 25th April 1829.
Lieutenant, 8th October 1839.
Captain (Brevet), 25th April 1844.
Captain, 27th November 1844.
Major (Brevet), 28th November 1854.
Major, 19th May 1858.
Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet), 18th February 1861.
Lieutenant Colonel, 1st January 1862.
Colonel (Brevet), 18th February 1866.

Served with the Reserve Force in Sind in 1839; served in the Deccan against the rebel Bheels in 1857; was present at Shumsapore; commanded the first line on defence in Nim and Khandeish under General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., against the attempted invasion of the Deccan by Tantia Topee; commanded the outposts on the northern and eastern frontiers of Khandeish and the Deccan from 17th June 1859 to 9th May 1860; commanded the 26th Regiment Native Infantry from 30th January 1862 to 6th May 1867; commanded the Ahmednuggur Brigade from 7th May 1867 to 21st January 1868 as a temporary measure; now commands the 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

From the 18th May 1868, in room of Major General J. Hobson, who has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

The 30th September 1868.

No. 916 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major ~~James Reid~~ ...	24th Sept. 1868.
„ James Emerson ...	
„ ~~Edward Thompson~~ ...	
„ Charles ~~Stephen~~ Fowle	

No. 917 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain (Brevet Major) Harry Hammon Lyster, V.C. ...	20th Sept. 1868.

No. 918 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant George Stewart ... 20th Sept. 1868.

No. 919 *of* 1868.—Supernumerary Surgeons A. K. Reed, G. K. Poole, M.D., and A. Garden, M.D., of the Medical Department, are brought on the establishment of Surgeons to fill existing vacancies.

No. 920 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed on furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs:—

Lieutenant William Burnet Craigie, of the General List, Cavalry	For 6 months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 921 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Edward Dayot Watson, of Infantry, Commandant, 11th Regiment Native Infantry ...	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.
Major Addington Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 8th Regiment Native Infantry	
Captain George Anthony Aufrére Baker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.
Surgeon James Howard Thornton, M.B., of the Medical Department ..	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.
Surgeon Charles Lowdell, of the Medical Department ...	For 3 years, under the old Rules.

No. 922 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the Warrant grades of the Army Commissariat Department:—

Rank and Names	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to whom.
Permanent.			
Sub-Conductor Cornelius O'Gorman.	Conductor.	From 11th September 1868.	Conductor George Frederick Knight, deceased.
Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor Edmond Hill.	Sub-Conductor.		
Temporary.			
Sergeant Paul Newton.	Acting Sub-Conductor.		Acting Sub-Conductor Edmond Hill, confirmed in that grade.

No. 923 *of* 1868.—With reference to the Notification from the Home Department, No. 1322, dated 13th December 1867, the services of Lieutenant Colonel H. T. Bartlett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Saugor, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

The 1st October 1868.

No. 924 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 153 *of the 14th September* 1868.—Re-publishing the following extract from the *Fort Saint George Gazette*:—

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort Saint George,
8th September 1868.

The services of Assistant Surgeon J. F. Sargent are, subject to the approval of the Government of India, placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad for employment with the Hyderabad Contingent—and with reference to the following order, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. F. Sargent to the officiating medical charge of the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Surgeon H. Crocker, M.D., or until further orders.

No. 925 *of* 1868.—In supersession of Government General Order No. 1116 of 1867, which is hereby cancelled, and in accordance with instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that Officers provided with Government passages to India are entitled to carry with them the quantity of baggage prescribed for their rank by the Royal Warrant published in Government General Order No. 471, dated 11th May 1865.

2. The scale of allowances fixed in that Warrant in lieu of passage of Officers to India by steamer or by sailing vessel, is intended to cover all charges on account of baggage.

No. 926 *of* 1868.—With reference to Government General Order No. 913, dated 29th September 1868, Quarter Master Sergeant R. Scanlon, of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is promoted to the grade of Sub-Conductor, and appointed to the Ordnance Department of that Contingent, vice Conductor J. Stuart, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

No. 927 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).	Jemadar Bhageeram.	Subadar.	1st May 1868.	Rummun Singh, invalided.
	Havildar Bulbhuddur.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Bhageeram, promoted.

This cancels the promotions made in the 5th Goorkha Regiment in Government General Order No. 763 of the 7th August 1868.

No. 928 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Subadar Shaik Sooltan, of the 6th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, in consideration of his conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of the recent engagement with the rebel Naikras in the Punch Mehals and Rewa Kanta.

No. 929 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

No. 155 *of the* 15*th September* 1868.—Confirming the Regimental Order issued to the 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated 29th August 1868, directing Captain H. A. Justice, 2nd in Command, to officiate, in addition, as Adjutant, vice Major W. Weldon, transferred to the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 930 *of* 1868.—In supersession of Government General Order No. 1087, dated 21st December 1866, which is hereby cancelled, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of the following War Office Circular, Clause 47, of 1868, dated 24th March 1868, increasing the grant to Adjutants of British Regiments, Corps, and Depôt Battalions for each recruit enlisted at Regimental head quarters from three shillings to five shillings to be applicable to India.

2. The allowance of five shillings, or the equivalent, two rupees and eight annas, will accordingly be passed, but on occasions of first enlistment only.

3. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

Finance.

Clause 47.—*Royal Warrant increasing the Recruiting—rewards to Adjutants.*

VICTORIA R.

Whereas by Article 444 of our Royal Warrant of the 3rd February 1866, a reward of 3*s.* is granted to the Adjutant on the final approval of each recruit enlisted at home, at the head quarters of a Regiment or Depot Battalion or Brigade of Artillery.

Our will and pleasure is that, with a view to encourage enlistments at head quarters, such reward be increased to 5*s.* for each recruit passed into the service at head quarters, after the date of this Our present Warrant.

Given at our Court at Saint James' this 24th day of March 1868, in the 32nd year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

(Sd.) J. S. Pakington.

The 2nd October 1868.

No. 931 *of* 1868.—In continuation of Government General Order No. 550, dated 5th June 1868, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the staff or employed allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem, sanctioned in the 21st paragraph of that General Order to the Senior Medical Warrant grades under certain circumstances therein specified, shall be admissible likewise to senior members of those grades when attached to, or in charge of, a garrison hospital, dispensary, arsenal, or any large military, survey, and other establishment to which a separate dispensary for medicines is authorized.

2. It is to be distinctly understood that this allowance is not admissible to other than seniors of the Medical Warrant grades.

No. 932 *of* 1868.—The Managers of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund having formally made over to the Government of India the assets, records, and other property, liabilities, and management of the Fund in terms of the Act of Parliament, 29 Victoria, Capitulum 18, with effect from the 1st March 1868, it is hereby notified for general information that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased, on the part of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to accept the transfer in terms of the aforesaid Act and with effect from the date above specified.

No. 933 *of* 1868.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers to form a Committee to enquire into and report on certain points connected with the system under which remounts are at present supplied to the Bengal Army :—

President :

Major General Colin Troup, C.B., Commanding Meerut Division.

Members :

Colonel W. H. Ryves, Commanding 8th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel T. James, Examiner, Commissariat and Stud Accounts.

Major E. Harnett, H. M.'s 11th Hussars.

Staff Veterinary Surgeon W. Johnson, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, 2nd Circle.

The Committee will assemble at the time and place indicated by the President under instructions from Government.

No. 934 *of* 1868.—The following communication from the War to the India Office, prescribing the rules for the inspection and disposal of regimental necessaries taken home by troops leaving India, which arrangements have received the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for the guidance of Officers Commanding Regiments and Batteries proceeding from India to England.

2. The Committee of Officers ordered by G. O. C. C., dated 22nd October 1863, to be convened to report on the arms, accoutrements, clothing, and

other stores of Regiments or Detachments embarking for England, will undertake the duties of the Board of Survey as prescribed in clause 1 of these rules.

3. The return of the quantity, condition, and Indian rates of the necessaries taken home with the troops, will be prepared in triplicate as per form prescribed below. One copy to be retained by the Commanding Officer; one copy to be forwarded by the President through the Commanding Officer to the Under Secretary of State for India, to be despatched to the India Office immediately on the arrival in England of the vessel conveying the troops, and the remaining copy to be sent direct to the Controller of Military Accounts.

4. These rules do not apply to necessaries peculiar to Indian Service, which will not be taken home by troops, but disposed of in this country, and, if possible, by transfers to Regiments in India, as directed in the subjoined copy, clause 72 of Army Circulars of 1868, the instructions contained in which have been already communicated in Military Department's letters as per margin, to the Adjutant General of the Army and the Governments of Madras and Bombay, &c.

See Military Department Nos. 361-5 of 13th May 1868, regarding disposal of necessaries of Regiments going home to such extent as are peculiar to Indian Service, such articles only being taken home as are not special to India, also

Military Department Nos. 744-8 of 28th July 1868, regarding disposal of necessaries of Regiments going home as are peculiar to Indian Service, by transfers to other Regiments in India.

Proceedings of a Committee assembled at _____ on the _____ to examine and report upon necessaries in possession of _____ on embarkation for _____ per _____ on _____ 186 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Description of necessaries.	Original date of issue.	Present condition with reference to time in use.	Value on the Books of Indian Government.	Period to last.	Present value (to be filled up by Committee in England.)	REMARKS.

WAR OFFICE:
27th March 1868.

With reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo, relative to the arrangements for the inspection of necessaries brought home by troops from India, and to your proposition that such necessaries should, in lieu of being surveyed by a Regimental Board, in future be submitted to the inspection of the Committee charged with the survey of clothing and other stores taken to and brought home from India by Regiments, I am directed by Secretary Sir John Pakington to request that you will submit to the Secretary of State for India in Council the following arrangements which have been framed with the view of meeting the requirements of your letter under reply.

1. That, prior to the embarkation of a Regiment from India for this country, a separate return, in duplicate, of all articles of necessaries in the regimental store, which will be taken from India, shall be prepared by the Board of Survey which at present deals with clothing and other stores at the port of embarkation in India, and that such return shall show the quantity and condition of each article, and the Indian rates for the same.

2. That the return shall be signed by the Officer Commanding the Corps, who shall retain one copy; the other being forwarded by the Board of Survey to the Under Secretary of State for India.

3. That, immediately on the arrival of the Corps at its station in this country, the necessaries in store shall be examined by a Regimental Board, a copy of whose proceedings, showing any issues that may have been made since the examination of the store in India, and explanatory of any discrepancies between the two returns, shall then be forwarded to the Under Secretary of State for War for the guidance of the Inspecting Officer who represents this Department.

4. That the return forwarded by the Indian Board of Survey to the India Office shall be placed in the hands of the Officer representing that Department, and that the two Inspecting Officers shall then examine the actual stock of necessaries brought home by the Corps.

5. That the examination of the Inspecting Officers shall, as regards the *condition* of the necessaries, be confined to articles which may have been rejected by the Regimental Board; and that in the event of any difference of opinion arising between the Inspecting Officers as to the propriety of any rejections made by that Board, a sample of each rejected article shall be forwarded to the Inspector of Clothing, Royal Army Clothing Depôt, Pimlico, who shall report thereon for the final decision of the Secretary of State for War.

6. That the Inspecting Officers shall examine the actual quantities of the necessaries brought home, and shall report thereon for the information of the Secretary of State for War, giving a summary of the regimental explanations of any deterioration or

deficiency which may have been discovered on comparing the actual state of the stock with the report of the Indian Board of Survey.

7. That the report of the Inspecting Officers shall also show in detail the value of any necessaries which may have been disposed of to the troops between the dates of the respective reports of the Indian Board of Survey and of the Survey Committee in this country, and where the regimental authorities propose to credit such value to the public, in order that it may be transferred to the India Office.

8. That the Inspecting Officers furnish a valuation statement, based, as regards rates, on the War Office Necessaries Price Circular in force at the time of their inspection, of the articles of necessaries brought from India which will be retained by the Corps, in order that the value of such articles may be passed to the credit of the India Government.

I am further to state that all articles finally rejected by the Survey Committee will be forwarded to the India Store Department, and that Officers commanding will be called upon to account for the value of all necessaries which may remain chargeable to the Corps under the original Indian survey report, but which may not have been reported by the Inspecting Officers in this country as either—

1. Sold to the men;

2. Returned (rejected) to India Store Department; or,

3. Taken over by the War Office.

I am to add that, pending the adoption of new arrangements, the system at present in force will be acted upon with regard to the valuation of necessaries brought home by troops from India.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) EDWARD LUGARD.

The Under Secretary of State for India.

ARMY CIRCULAR.

WAR OFFICE;
1st July 1868.

CLAUSE 72.—*Necessaries—Regiments leaving India.*

1.—With reference to Circular Memorandum No. 372, dated "Horse Guards, 6th May 1866," Officers Commanding are informed that Regiments or Batteries leaving India for Home Stations or the Colonies should transfer to Regiments remaining in that country, or should return to the local authorities such articles of necessaries as are peculiar to service in India.

2.—In accordance with the provisions of the General Order by the Governor General of India, dated 31st December 1864, No. 1080, Commanding Officers of Regiments or Batteries under orders for relief from India may transfer such necessaries as can be conveniently spared to any other Regiment or Battery serving in India which may apply for them.

3.—Regiments or Batteries leaving India will, however, take with them, and account for to the War Office, all such articles of regimental necessaries, detailed in the regulations, as are not special to India, and remain on regimental charge after the transfer alluded to in the foregoing paragraph.

4.—This clause is applicable to India.

No. 935 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major Thomas Lamb, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Assam Commission	For 7 months and 8 days, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 936 *of* 1868.—ADDENDUM.—In Government General Order No. 648 of the 26th July 1866, appointing Lieutenant A. McC. Bruce to officiate as Quarter Master, 4th Punjab Infantry, after the words "Quarter Master," insert the words *in addition to his other duties.*

Order Books to corrected accordingly.

ARTHUR BROOME, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Simla, the 29th September 1868.

No. 249.

Notification No. 223, dated 17th August 1868, regarding the examination passed by Mr. G. C. Cooke, Officiating Executive Engineer, 3rd Division, Mhow and Nusseerabad Road, is cancelled.

No. 250.

Mr. W. G. Sharkey, Accountant, 4th Grade, Central India and Rajpootana, is allowed to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

The 2nd October 1868.

No. 251.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Public Works Department, with effect from 1st September 1868:—

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Executive Engineer.

Francis, Major A., M.S.C.	... Central India.
Macrome, Mr. W. B.	... British Burmah.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.

Brockman, Mr. W. D.	... Oudh.
Doyle, Mr. J. P.	.. British Burmah.
Tyndall, Mr. R.	... Central Provinces.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.

deGronsilliers, Mr. E. ... Central Provinces.
Fraser, Lieutenant A. F., R.E. Central India.
Mackesy, Captain W. H., S.C. Oudh.
McRae, Mr. J. H. ... Rajpootana.
Murray, Captain H. Y., E.C. ... Ditto
Pole, Lieutenant G. H. L., R.E. Mysore.
Tomkins, Lieutenant W. P., R.E. ... British Burmah.

From 1st Grade Assistant Engineer to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.

Cooke, Mr. G. C. ... Rajpootana.
Dunn, Mr. W. H. ... British Burmah.
Gibbs, Lieutenant G. R., S.C. ... Central India.
Gilbert, Mr. E. L. ... Ditto.
Scott, Mr. W. ... Central Provinces.
Shepherd, Lieutenant C. E., S.C. Ditto.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

Armstrong, Mr. L. H. C. ... Central India.
Chatterjee, Kheternath .. Ditto.
Glass, Mr. J. G. H. ... Central Provinces.
Gwyther, Mr. E. T. ... Ditto.

From Engineer Apprentice to 3rd Grade Assistant Engineer.

Bannerjee, Rajkishen .. Oudh.
Bull, Mr. H. .. . Ditto.
Bose, Bhoobun Mohun ... Ditto.

UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Sub-Engineer.

McKeckine, Mr. J. ... Central India.
Walker, Mr. G. ... ... Central Provinces.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Sub-Engineer.

Venkatarutnum, Mr. D. ... Central Provinces.

From 1st Grade Supervisor to 3rd Grade Sub-Engineer.

Connell, Conductor A. ... Central India.
Lindsay, Mr. C. F. ... British Burmah.
Page, Mr. J. ... ... Rajpootana.
Wilkinson, Sergeant G. ... Central Provinces.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Supervisor.

Barrow, Sergeant P. ... Central Provinces.
FitzGibbon, Sergeant J. ... Coorg.
Scott, Sergeant A. ... Central Provinces.
White, Mr. J. H. ... British Burmah.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Overseer.

LeMaistre, Mr. E. ... British Burmah.
Phillips, Mr. J. ... ... Ditto.

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C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st May 1868.

The Viceroy and Members of the Government of India having left the Presidency for Simla, it is hereby notified that on and after the 16th May and until further notice, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

All communications other than remittances intended for the Gazette should be addressed to the Superintendent, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 4, Hastings Street.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th September 1868.

The following amended Regulations in Law will take effect at the Examinations of January 1870 :—

For a Licence in Law and for the Degree of B. L.

A paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects :—

1. The Principles of Jurisprudence. The Law of Personal Rights and Status, and the Law relating to the infringement of such rights as administered in British India.
2. The rights of Property and the infringement of them; the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.
3. Land Tenures in Bengal, and the Revenue Laws.
4. The Law of Contracts.
5. Civil Procedure Code, and Evidence.
6. Penal Code, and Criminal Procedure Code.

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(*c*). General Law as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its Appellate Jurisdiction, and in the Courts subordinate to it.

(*d*). And in one of the following to be selected by the candidate :—

(1). Roman Civil Law.
(2). Conflict of Law.
(3). International Law.

It is also notified that a knowledge of Roman Law will not be required at the Examinations of January 1869.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M.A.,
Registrar.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004A, dated Simla, 30th July 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

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No. 36 of 1868.

SUPPLEMENT TO

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 1st October 1868.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Colonel H. W. Norman, C.B.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B.

The Hon'ble Sir George Couper took the oath of allegiance and the oath that he would faithfully discharge the duties of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

INOCULATION (KUMAON AND GARHWAL) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STRACHEY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation in Kumaon and Garhwál, and asked the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. STRACHEY then moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said that the Committee had made no alterations, and had recommended the Bill to be passed. When he introduced the Bill, he had explained that the Government of the North-Western Provinces had come to the conclusion that legislation on the subject was necessary, and in consequence of this conclusion, the present measure had been prepared. For some time past, the practice of inoculation had been prohibited in Kumaon and Garhwál under the belief that such prohibition was lawful under a certain section in the Penal Code. It had, however, been recently ascertained that such a belief was erroneous. He had explained when he introduced the Bill that the case of Garhwál and Kumaon was peculiar. Thanks to the administrative energy and good sense of Dr. F. Pearson, Superintendent General of Vaccination, the people of those Districts were said to be protected against small-pox to an extent hardly surpassed in any country. This fact was the sole but sufficient justification for prohibiting locally the practice of inoculation. Hon'ble Members would observe that the Bill gave no power to the Local Government to extend the Act to other parts of the North-Western Provinces, although, under the corresponding Act of the Bengal Council, the Lieutenant Governor had that power. The reason for the conclusion that no such power should be given in the present instance was, that it would be unjustifiable to prohibit inoculation unless where really complete arrangements for vaccination existed. The best authorities were decidedly of opinion that inoculation, however inferior to vaccination, was preferable to the total omission of any such precaution. Now it was and always would be difficult to establish a system of vaccination throughout a great part of the North-Western Provinces, for, in the plains of India, successful vaccination was possible only during a few months of the cold weather, and much of what was called vaccination was not vaccination at all. It was only in the hills, where the temperature for the greater part of the year remained at a comparatively low degree, that it was possible to carry out vaccination so as to protect the whole community. He had recently received a valuable report by Dr. Edmonstone Charles, Superintendent General of Vaccination in Bengal, on the subject of inoculation in that Province, and the facts given in that report entirely bore out the conclusions which he (Mr. STRACHEY) had now stated.

He believed those conclusions to be in accordance with the opinions of the highest medical authorities in India. As Dr. Charles says in the report which he had cited, what was wanted in the plains of India except under those unusual circumstances in which it might be possible to give complete protection by vaccination, was the regulation of inoculation rather than its prohibition.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

COORG COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. TAYLOR presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define the jurisdiction of the Courts in Coorg.

LOCK-HOSPITALS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE moved that the Bill to enable the Municipalities to provide for Lock Hospitals be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in a week. He said that in last July, he had introduced the Bill for the purpose of being published in the Gazette, so that the opinion of the public on the measure might be elicited. No remarks, so far as he was aware, had been made hostile either to the principle or the details of the Bill. The Bill in fact was merely an enabling measure, and no objection could, he thought, reasonably be made to its enactment.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named :—

On the Bill to enable Municipalities to provide for Lock-Hospitals—the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, the Hon'ble Sir George Couper, and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned till the 8th October 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

SIMLA,
The 1st October 1868.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

No. 41 of 1868.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th September 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXIII OF 1868.

An Act to give validity to certain Abkári Rules in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rules for the sale in British Burma of wine, beer, spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, have, from time to time, been made and published under the authority of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and it is expedient to give such Rules, as last published under the authority aforesaid, the force of law, and to indemnify all officers, farmers and other persons who have acted under them, or under any such Rules previously published or enforced under the same authority; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Validation of Abkári Rules published in *British Burma Gazette* of 29th February 1868.

1. The Rules for the sale of wine, beer, spirituous and fermented liquors, and intoxicating drugs in British Burma, published in the number of the *British Burma Gazette* dated the twenty-ninth day of February 1868, shall, from the thirty-first day of March 1868 down to the passing of this Act, be deemed to have had the force of law, and shall continue in force until the Governor General of India in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* shall otherwise order.

Validation of previous Rules.

2. All other such rules from time to time published or enforced by or by order of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on or before the said thirty-first day of March 1868, shall be deemed to have had the force of law.

Indemnification of officers and farmers.

3. All officers, farmers and other persons are hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act, which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been in force; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such officer, farmer or other person in respect of anything so done.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 1st October 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXIV OF 1868.

An Act to prohibit the practice of inoculation in Kumaon and Garhwál.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prohibit the practice of inoculation with the small-pox in the Districts of Kumaon and Garhwál, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Penalty for inoculating.

1. Whoever produces or attempts to produce in any person by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any thing impregnated therewith, or who wilfully by any other means produces the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

Penalty on inoculated person entering place to which Act extends.

2. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which this Act does not extend, shall afterwards enter any place to which this Act extends, before the date of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified Medical Officer that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

Reward to informer.

3. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to

the person on whose information the offender has been convicted.

Extent of Act.

4. This Act extends only to the Districts of Kumaon and Garhwál.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th October 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXV OF 1868.

An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts in Coorg.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define the jurisdiction of the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of Coorg; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Coorg Courts' Act."

Commencement of Act.

Section 25 shall take effect at once and the rest of this Act shall come into operation on the first day of December 1868.

Grades of Courts in Coorg.

2. There shall be six grades of Civil Courts in the province of Coorg, which shall be in addition to any Courts of Small Causes and to any other Courts established under any Act hereafter passed by the Governor General of India in Council (that is to say),—

(1.) The Court of the Súbahdár of the second class:

(2.) The Court of the Súbahdár of the first class:

(3.) The Court of the Assistant Superintendent of the second class:

(4.) The Court of the Assistant Superintendent of the first class:

(5.) The Court of the Superintendent; and

(6.) The Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

The Criminal Courts in the said Province shall be those referred to in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Civil Jurisdiction.

Power to declare grades of Súbahdárs and Assistant Superintendents.

3. Subject to any orders that may from time to time be issued by the Governor General of India in Council, the Commissioner of Coorg shall have power to declare to which of the said grades any Súbahdár and any Assistant Superintendent shall belong.

Power to invest Párbatiyagárs and Naib Súbahdárs with jurisdiction up to Rupees fifty.

4. The Commissioner may invest any Párbatiyagár and any Náib Súbahdár with power to try and determine suits for money due whether on bond or other contract or for rent, or for moveable property, or for the value of such property, or for damages, when the debt, damage, or demand does not exceed in amount or value the sum of Rupees fifty, and to prescribe the local limits within which the Párbatiyagár or Naib Súbahdár so invested shall exercise such power.

Jurisdiction of Súbahdár of second class.

5. The Court of the Súbahdár of the second class shall have power to try and determine suits of every description in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rupees one hundred in value or amount.

Jurisdiction of Súbahdár of first class.

6. The Court of the Súbahdár of the first class shall have power to try and determine suits of every description in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rupees three hundred in value or amount.

Jurisdiction of Assistant Superintendent of second class.

7. The Court of the Assistant Superintendent of the second class shall have power to try and determine suits of every description in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rupees one thousand in value or amount, and, subject to the provisions and limitations hereinafter prescribed, to hear and determine appeals from the original decisions in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the rules of procedure) from the orders of the Courts of the Súbahdárs of the first and second classes respectively, and of Párbatiyagárs or Náib Súbahdárs invested as aforesaid.

Jurisdiction of Assistant Superintendent of first class.

8. The Court of the Assistant Superintendent of the first class shall have power to try and determine suits of every description in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rupees three thousand in value or amount, and, subject to the provisions and limitations hereinafter prescribed, to hear and determine appeals from the original decisions in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the rules of procedure for the time being in force in Coorg) from the orders of the Courts of the Súbahdárs of the first and second classes respectively, and of Párbatiyagárs or Náib Súbahdárs invested as aforesaid.

Jurisdiction of Superintendent.

9. The Court of the Superintendent shall have power to try and determine suits of every description and of any amount, and to hear and determine appeals from the original decisions in suits and (where an appeal is allowed by the said rules of procedure) from the orders of the Courts of Súbahdárs and Assistant Superintendents of both classes respectively, and of Párbatiyagárs or Náib Súbahdárs invested as aforesaid.

Jurisdiction of Judicial Commissioner.

10. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall have power to hear and determine appeals from the original decisions of the Superintendent in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the said rules of procedure) from the orders of the Superintendent, and also special appeals from the decisions passed by the Superintendent or by an Assistant Superintendent of either grade on regular appeal:

Provided that such special appeals shall lie on the ground of the decision being contrary to some law or usage having the force of law, or of

a substantial error or defect in law in the procedure or investigation of the case, which may have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits, and on no other grounds:

Provided also that no special appeal shall lie from any decision or order passed on regular appeal after the passing of this Act, in any suit of the nature cognizable in a Court of Small Causes under Act No. XI of 1865, section six, when the debt, damage or demand for which the original suit is instituted does not exceed three hundred rupees; but every such order or decision shall be final.

Time for presenting appeals.

11. The memorandum of appeal prepared in the form and containing the particulars mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure shall be presented in the Court empowered to hear an appeal within the period hereinafter specified, unless the appellant shows sufficient cause to the satisfaction of such Court for not having presented the memorandum of appeal within such period, that is to say, thirty days if the appeal lie to the Assistant Superintendents or Superintendent, and ninety days if the appeal lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

The said period shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the day on which the decision or order appealed against was passed, and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree or order from which the appeal is made.

Special appeals shall be presented in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner within the period hereinbefore fixed for appeals.

Extraordinary original jurisdiction of Judicial Commissioner.

12. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall have power to remove and to try and determine as a Court of extraordinary original jurisdiction, any suit within the jurisdiction of any Court in the said province when he thinks proper to do so, either on the agreement of the parties to that effect, or for purposes of justice, the reasons for so doing being recorded on the proceedings of his Court.

Judicial Commissioner to superintend and to frame rules of practice for subordinate Courts.

13. The Judicial Commissioner shall have superintendence over all Courts in the said province, and shall have power to call for returns and to make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of such Courts, and also to prescribe forms for every proceeding in the said Courts for which he thinks necessary that a form be provided, and also for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept by the officers, and also settle tables of fees to be allowed to the attorneys, vakeels, and all clerks and officers of such Courts, and from time to time to alter any such rule, form or table.

The rules, forms, and tables so made, framed and settled, shall be used and observed in the said Courts: Provided that such rules, forms and tables be not inconsistent with the provisions of any law in force for the time being, and shall before they are issued have received the sanction of the Commissioner.

Governor General in Council may confer powers of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent.

14. Whenever the state of the public business requires it, the Governor General of India in Council may invest any person with the powers of a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent in any part of the province of Coorg.

Court in which suit shall be instituted.

15. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it: Provided that no suit cognizable by a Court of Small Causes which may hereafter be established, shall be heard and determined in any other Court having any jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court of Small Causes.

Appeal to lie from all decisions, except when expressly prohibited.

16. Except when otherwise provided in any law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from the decisions of the Courts of original jurisdiction to the Courts authorized by this Act to hear appeals from the decisions of those Courts.

Distribution of business among subordinate Courts.

17. The Superintendent may direct the business in the Courts subordinate to him whether or not they have their sittings in the same place, to be distributed among such Courts in such way as he thinks fit: Provided that no Court shall try any suit in which the amount or value of the claim shall exceed its proper jurisdiction.

Local limits within which Appellate Courts shall exercise appellate jurisdiction.

18. The Superintendent shall from time to time, with the concurrence and approval of the Commissioner, prescribe to each of the Appellate Courts subordinate to him such local limits within which they shall respectively exercise their appellate jurisdiction.

Transfer of suits from subordinate Court to that of the Superintendent or Assistant.

19. The Superintendent may, on the petition of either party, or in the absence of such petition, withdraw any suit instituted in any Court subordinate to him, and try such suit himself or refer it for trial to any other such subordinate Court, and competent in respect of the value or amount of the suit to try the same.

The Superintendent may also withdraw any appeal instituted in the Court of any Assistant Superintendent subordinate to him, and try the appeal himself or refer it for trial to the Court of any other Assistant Superintendent in his province.

Transfer of suits from one subordinate Court to another.

20. The Judicial Commissioner may order that the cognizance of any suit or appeal instituted in any Court subordinate to his Court, not being a Court of Small Causes, shall be transferred to his own Court or to any other such subordinate Court competent in respect of the value or amount of the subject matter of the suit or appeal to try the same.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

Superintendent to be Chief Officer charged with executive administration of District in criminal matter.

21. For purposes of criminal jurisdiction, the Superintendent of Coorg shall be taken to be the Chief Officer charged with the executive administration of a District in criminal matters.

22. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time appoint any subject of Her Majesty to be Session Judge of Coorg, and may also from time to time suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Power to appoint Session Judge of Coorg.

The Session Judge shall, as often as may be necessary for the trial of offenders, hold sessions in the said Province. Provided that he and the Judicial Commissioner respectively may hear and determine appeals beyond the limits of the same Province.

23. Appeals from sentences and orders passed by the Superintendent or by any officer subordinate to him exercising full powers of a Magistrate, from which an appeal is allowed under the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner, and shall be heard and determined by him:

Appeals from sentences of Superintendent and other Officers vested with full powers.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent the Judicial Commissioner from exercising under the said Code all or any of the powers of the High Court vested in him.

24. All sentences and orders heretofore passed by the Superintendent of Ashtagram in his capacity of Session Judge of Coorg shall be deemed to be as valid as if this Act had then been passed, and he had been appointed, under section 22, Session Judge of Coorg.

Confirmation of sentences passed by Superintendent of Ashtagram.

25. The Code of Criminal Procedure shall extend to the said Province, and shall be deemed to have been in force therein from the ninth day of December 1862.

Extension of Code of Criminal Procedure.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Simla, the 7th October 1868.

No. 4054.

Mr. E. C. Bayley, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, made over charge of the duties of his office to Mr. Arthur Howell, Under Secretary to the Government of India in that Department on the forenoon of the 5th instant.

No. 4055.

Mr. G. R. Elsmie, appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, assumed charge of the duties of that office on the forenoon of the 5th instant.

Judicial.

The 8th October 1868.

No. 1708.

Mr. C. Soobiah, Assistant Superintendent in Coorg, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate described in Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.

No. 1713.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. St. George Tucker, of the Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of the Setapore Division in Oudh, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner during the absence of Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., or until further orders.

Legislative.

The 8th October 1868.

No. 405.

His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate Maharajah Sir Dirg Bejye Sing, Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., of Bulrampore, in Oudh, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Ecclesiastical.

The 24th September 1868.

No. 572.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to Chaplains on the Madras, Bombay, and Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishments the Rules for the examination of Military Officers in Native languages promulgated in the following Notifications:—

Military Department Notification No. 734, dated the 9th September 1864, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 10th idem.

Military Department Notification No. 690, dated the 13th July 1865, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 15th idem.

Military Department Notification No. 294, dated the 24th March 1866, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 31st idem.

The examination of Chaplains will be conducted in the same manner and by the same agency as the examination of Military Officers, except that, in the case of Chaplains, the reports of the examinations, instead of being sent to the Adjutant General of the Army, will be submitted

to the Local Government or Administration under which the Chaplain may be serving.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 9th October 1868.

No. 593.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit the Reverend Charles Garbett, who has completed a service of fifteen years as Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service from the 13th of March last on the pension to which he may be entitled.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

General.

Simla, the 3rd October 1868.

No. 1712.

Captain E. C. Impey, Political Agent at Marwar, resumed charge of his office from Colonel J. C. Brooke on the forenoon of the 21st ultimo.

The 8th October 1868.

No. 1746.

APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant W. Tweedie, 2nd Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, to officiate as 1st Assistant during the absence on leave of Mr. Cordery.

Lieutenant Tweedie assumed charge of the office on the forenoon of the 14th ultimo.

No. 1749.

Lieutenant W. Tweedie assumed charge of the office of Assistant General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee at Hyderabad on the 14th ultimo.

No. 1751.

LEAVE.—Lieutenant J. S F. Mackenzie, Assistant Superintendent in Coorg, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 11th of September last.

No. 1753.

Captain E. C. Impey, Political Agent at Marwar, made over charge of his office to Colonel J. C. Brooke on the forenoon of the 23rd ultimo.

Telegraph.

The 8th October 1868.

No. 833.

Mr. C. B. P. Gordon, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Sindh Division, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India leave for three months on sick certificate, in extension of the twelve months' leave granted him by Her Majesty's Government and notified in General Order of this Department, No. 709, dated 27th August last.

W. S. SETON-KARR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th October 1868.

No. 22.

The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 25th August 1868, containing certain nominations to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, is re-published by order of the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Grand Master of the Order :—

"INDIA OFFICE;
August 24th, 1868.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint—

Major General Edward Lechmere Russell, Bombay Army, Political Resident at Aden, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and

Colonel William Lockyer Merewether, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, Chief Commissioner in Sindh, and lately Political Resident at Aden, to be an Extra Knight Commander of the said Order.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint—

Major James Augustus Grant, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be a Companion of the said Most Exalted Order of the Star of India."

W. S. SETON-KARR,
Secy. to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th October 1868.

No. 2844.

The following accounts of the Government Paper Currency Department for the year 1867-68, or from April 1867 to March 1868, with their appendices, are published for general information :—

the Profits of the Currency Note Circulation and of the charges and expenses incidental thereto ng the year 1867-68, *or from April* 1867 *to March* 1868, *prepared in conformity with Section* 15, XIX, 1861.

DR. CR.

CHARGES AND EXPENSES.	Rs. A. P.	PROFITS.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries of Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, &c.	73,417 5 10	Interest on Government Securities ...	13,44,619 14 8
Establishment	1,15,717 12 3	Miscellaneous Receipts	1,195 6 0
Temporary Establishment	10,945 4 3		
Contingencies	61,688 6 1		
Travelling Allowances	776 12 0		
Stationery	1,511 8 11		
Printing Charges	3,372 12 1		
Cost of Iron Safes	5,025 12 0		
Cost of Currency Note Forms ..	36,689 4 8		
Freight paid in India on account of stores imported from London	161 8 6		
	3,09,306 6 7		
Profit of Note Circulation for the year 1867-68	10,36,508 14 1		
Rupees ..	13,45,815 4 8	Rupees ...	13,45,815 4 8

MEMORANDUM.

Profit for 1867-68 as stated in above Account	10,36,508 14 1
Add Interest accrued but not realized on 31st March 1868	5,30,707 8 0
	15,67,216 6 1
Deduct Charges due but not paid on 31st March 1868	20,450 15 0
	15,46,765 7 1

FORT WILLIAM:
COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE;
TREASURY AND DEPTL. ACCTS. BRANCH,
The 14*th September* 1868.

E. E.,
E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller Genl. of Accounts.

STATEMENT No. 1

Showing the Assets and Liabilities of the Currency Department on the 31*st March* 1868.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Notes in Circulation on the 31st March 1868	9,06,95,690 0 0	Silver Coin Reserve on 31st March 1868	5,27,65,909 0 0
		Gold Bullion Reserve on ditto ...	1,47,515 0 0
		Silver Bullion Reserve on ditto .	52,61,718 0 0
		Government Securities Reserve on ditto	3,25,20,548 0 0
Rupees ...	9,06,95,690 0 0	Rupees ...	9,06,95,690 0 0

E. E.,
E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller Genl. of Accounts.

STATEMENT No. 2

Showing the Valuation of the Government Securities held by the Currency Department on the 31st March 1868.

Description of Government Securities.	Nominal Amount.	Value on Books of Currency Department.	Equivalent Rate of Column 2.	Market Rates on 31st March 1868.	Market Value.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 per cent. Government Rupee Loan ...	2,10,97,500 0 0	1,98,86,564 14 4	94 4 2	93 0 0	1,96,20,675 0 0
5 per cent. P. W. Loan	1,17,200 0 0	1,17,320 4 0	100 1 8	105 10 0	1,23,792 8 0
5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57	22,47,600 0 0	24,10,896 14 0	107 4 3	108 4 0	24,33,027 0 0
5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60	90,97,500 0 0	1,01,05,765 13 0	111 1 4	113 6 0	1,03,14,290 10 0*
	3,25,59,800 0 0	3,25,20,547 13 4			3,24,91,785 2 0

* Fifteen lakhs were in course of transfer into 4 per cent. Securities from January last, and were finally settled in June 1868.

E. E.,

E. F. HARRISON,

Comptroller Genl. of Accounts.

STATEMENT No. 3.

General Statement of Receipts and Charges of Currency Department from the year 1861-62.

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Excess Receipts.	Excess Charges.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1861-62	... . .	5,885 5 10	.....	5,885 5 10
1862-63	1,52,316 10 2	5,30,812 8 10	.....	3,78,495 14 8
1863-64	3,27,731 5 4	3,65,408 10 4	.	37,677 5 0
1864-65	16,54,979 0 8	3,96,594 6 11	12,58,384 9 9	. .....
1865-66	16,78,391 10 6	8,45,092 5 9	8,33,299 4 9	.....
1866-67	16,62,849 10 11	9,92,303 2 9	6,70,546 8 2	.....
1867-68	13,45,815 4 8	3,09,306 6 7	10,36,508 14 1	.....
	68,22,083 10 3	34,45,402 15 0	37,98,739 4 9	4,22,058 9 6
Net excess of Receipts	.....	. .....	33,76,680 11 3	.....

E. E.,

E. F. HARRISON,

Comptroller Genl. of Accounts.

APPENDIX A.

Receipts.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Interest on Government Securities	13,44,556 10 0	63 4 8		13,44,619 14 8
Miscellaneous receipts ...	... .	.....	1,195 6 0	1,195 6 0
TOTAL ..	13,44,556 10 0	63 4 8	1,195 6 0	13,45,815 4 8

APPENDIX B.

CHARGES.	CALCUTTA.				MADRAS.					BOMBAY.			TOTAL.
	CALCUTTA.	ALLAHABAD.	LAHORE.	NAGPORE.	MADRAS.	VIZAGAPATAM.	TRICHINOPOLY.	CALICUT.	TOTAL.	BOMBAY.	KURRACHEE.	TOTAL.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries of Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, &c.	19,090 3 9	8,530 10 3	11,175 9 4	5,250 0 0	7,734 0 6	1,200 0 0	1,196 8 10	1,132 4 2	11,262 13 6	12,258 1 0	5,850 0 0	18,108 1 0	73,417 5 10
Establishment ...	28,174 2 9	7,317 10 8	7,224 0 0	5,630 13 5	11,201 14 10	2,808 0 0	2,770 8 2	2,832 0 0	19,612 7 0	44,254 10 5	3,504 0 0	47,758 10 5	1,15,717 12 3
Temporary Establishment	10,945 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,945 4 3
Contingencies ...	9,211 2 6	1,382 7 11	1,668 15 3	2,402 12 8	2,422 15 5	463 2 1	550 15 6	693 10 2	4,130 11 2	42,123 15 8	768 4 11	42,892 4 7	61,688 6 1
Travelling Allowances	336 1 0	.....	336 3 0	.....	104 8 0	.....	.....	.....	104 8 0	.....	.....	.....	776 12 0
Stationery	a 1,325 11 9	.....	.....	.....	185 13 2	.....	.....	.....	185 13 2	.....	.....	.....	1,511 8 11
Printing charges ...	b 709 12 0	.....	458 2 0	389 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,815 13 1	.....	1,815 13 1	3,372 12 1
Cost of Iron Safes ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,025 12 0	.....	5,025 12 0	5,025 12 0
Cost of Currency Note Forms	20,293 10 0	.....	.....	.....	6,160 2 0	.....	.....	.....	6,160 2 0	9,848 0 8	387 8 0	10,235 8 8	36,689 4 8
Freight paid in India on account of stores imported from London	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161 8 6	.....	161 8 6	161 8 6
TOTAL ..	90,086 0 0	17,230 12 10	20,862 13 7	13,672 11 1	27,809 5 11	4,471 2 1	4,518 0 6	4,657 14 4	41,456 6 10	1,15,487 13 4	10,509 12 11	1,25,997 10 3	3,09,306 6 7

a As per Statement furnished by the Superintendent of Stationery.
b As per accounts of Government Press.

No. 2865.

Read again—

Sections VII and VIII *b* and *c* of the new Rules regarding leave of absence to Covenanted Civil Servants.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that, in any case where the subsistence allowance under Section VIII *b* and *c* exceeds the furlough allowance under Section VII, the latter amount only shall be drawn under Section VIII *b* and *c*.

ORDERED, that the foregoing ruling be communicated to the several Departments, Local Governments and Administrations, and Officers of Account.

Ordered also, that the above be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 7th October 1868.

No. 2868.

Under the provisions of Section 21 of the Post Office Act of 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following modifications of postage rates chargeable in India on correspondence sent to, or received from, countries or ports in Asia, viz.:—

(1). The scale of progression of postage rates on letters forwarded by British or French Mail Packets to any of the countries or ports above referred to, shall be by half ounces throughout, *i. e.*, a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be chargeable with a single rate of postage; a letter exceeding half ounce in weight, but not exceeding one ounce, shall be chargeable with two rates of postage; a letter exceeding one ounce in weight, but not exceeding one and half ounces, shall be chargeable with three rates, and so on, an additional postage rate being added for every additional half ounce.

(2). The scale of progression of postage rates on packets of books and patterns forwarded by British or French Mail Packets to any of the countries or ports above referred to, shall be by four ounces throughout.

(3). Newspapers forwarded by British or French Mail Packets to any of the countries or ports above referred to, shall be charged at the same rates as book packets, and no inland postage shall be chargeable on paid newspapers or packets of newspapers, books or patterns received by British or French Mail Packets for delivery in India from those countries or ports.

(4). Correspondence sent to or received from the Straits Settlement by British Indian Mail Packets viâ Moulmein or by private vessels, shall be subject in India to the same rates and conditions of charge as correspondence sent or received by British Mail Packets, except that the pre-payment of letters sent by private vessels to the Straits Settlement shall be compulsory.

The 8th October 1868.

No. 2902.

Read again—

The following Resolution granting passage expenses to the wives and families of Chaplains when travelling in course of relief or on duty of a permanent nature.

No. 2748, dated 30th September 1868.

Read—

An endorsement from the Home Department, No. 549, dated 19th September 1868, on a letter from the Government of Bombay, soliciting sanction to the Revd. Mr. Walford being reimbursed the expense on account of his wife's passage to Kurrachee, and to the provisions of Bombay General Order No. 690, dated 17th December 1866, being made applicable to the wives and families of Chaplains when travelling in course of relief or on duty of a permanent nature.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above Resolution be sent to the several Local Governments and Administrations, and to the several Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge for information and guidance, and that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 9th October 1868.

No. 2904.

With reference to the Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2124, dated 27th August 1868, the Governor General in Council is pleased to suspend for the present the orders regarding the use of the new blue and black bi-color stamps in the districts of Balaghat and Upper Godavery.

No. 2934.

Mr. W. H. McGowan, Post Master of Calcutta, made over charge of his office to Mr. H. N. P. Grant on the afternoon of the 5th September 1868.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd October 1868.

No. 937 *of* 1868.—The services of Colonel Septimus Harding Becher, of the Bengal Staff Corps, being no longer required in the Account Branch of the Military Department, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the 1st instant.

The 5th October 1868.

No. 938 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Eugene Clutterbuck Impey, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent, Marwar ...	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868, from Bombay

No. 939 *of* 1868.—The services of Captain B. Rogers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating 2nd in Command, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The 6th October 1868.

No. 940 ~~of 1868~~.—The following military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;

No. 301. *London*, 31*st August* 1868.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—Some difficulty has been found in ascertaining the course adopted by the several Governments in India, with respect to the date from which the period of three (now reduced to two) years is reckoned, which an Officer is required to have served with a Regiment before entering the Staff Corps; and it does not appear whether, in the certificate of the Commanding Officer, the commencement of this period is taken from the date of first commission, from that of joining the depôt, from the date of embarkation for the country in which the Regiment may be serving, or from that of the Officer's doing duty with his Regiment.

2. It is obviously desirable that the same rule should be applied to all such cases in future; and it seems advisable, for the sake of uniformity, to fix the date of first commission for this purpose.

3. I have, therefore, to request that the necessary instructions may be issued to ensure the adoption of this course for the future.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

No. 941 ~~of 1868~~.—The following military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;

No. 305. *London*, 31*st August* 1868.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—In the Royal Warrant of 1866, regulating the pay and promotion of Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's British Service elsewhere than in India, it is ruled, by Clause 287, that "a Surgeon of less than twenty years' full-pay service may be promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major for distinguished service."

2. Her Majesty's Government have determined that this regulation shall be held applicable to the Indian Medical Service. It is to be remembered that this promotion is not brevet, but substantive, and that it will carry with it the advantages of increased pay, &c., which appertain to the rank of Surgeon Major.

Clause 287.

3. You will observe that, by the enclosed extract of the Royal Warrant above mentioned, it is necessary that "the recommendation detailing the services for which the Officer is proposed for promotion for distinguished services shall be published in the General Orders of the Army and in the Gazette in which such promotion shall appear."

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

Extract from the Royal Warrant, 1866, *Part* 1—*Pay.*

Promotion of Surgeon.

CLAUSE 287.—A Surgeon after twenty years' service in any rank shall be styled Surgeon Major, but a Surgeon of less than twenty years' full-pay service may be promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major for distinguished service. The recommendation detailing the services for which the Officer is proposed for promotion for distinguished service shall be published in the General Orders of the Army and in the Gazette in which such promotion shall appear.

No. 942 *of* 1868.—The services of Lieutenant G. L. M'L. Farmer, of the 60th Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 7th October 1868.

No. 943 *of* 1868.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 302, dated 31st August 1868, are published for general information:—

"PARA. 1.—I have to inform you that the following candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Assistant Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date 1st April 1868, viz.:—

David Douglas Cunningham, M.B.
Henry Whitwell.
Archibald Cameron, M.D.
Benjamin Evers.
James Charles Gordon Carmichael, M.D.
William Harvey.
Alexander Gibb Grant, M.B.
Warwick Jackson.
George Gilbert M'Laren, M.B.
Joseph Johnstone Monteath, M.D.
Richard Howell Stevens, M.B.

2. They have received instructions, with one exception hereafter noted, to proceed to Calcutta within two months from the 1st August 1868.

3. They will be entitled to count as service for full-pay pension the period of their residence at Netley from the 1st April to the 1st August.

No. 944 *of* 1868.—Sub-Conductor R. Busher, Overseer, Stud Department, is allowed leave of absence for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit the Presidency preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

No. 945 *of* 1868.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to determine that the qualification in the English language which will entitle Hospital Assistants and passed medical pupils to the increased rates of

pay sanctioned in paragraph 36 of Goverment General Order No. 550 of 1868, shall be as follows:—

I.—The ability to read fluently and intelligently ordinary English prose; for instance, a page of any standard History of England or India.

II.—A fair knowledge of orthography, and the ability to write from dictation with a reasonable amount of correctness.

III.—A competent knowledge of simple arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three.

IV.—The ability to read and write English prescriptions intelligently.

2. The qualification of unpassed pupils must be judged of by the Medical Officers under whom they are placed, and should be such as to afford the prospect of their being qualified as above on passing their professional examination.

3. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to direct that the admission to an Hospital Assistant of the increased rate of pay (Rs. 40) after seven years' service, and again to a 1st Class Assistant of that (Rs. 60) after fourteen years' service, can only be sanctioned on the certificate of the Medical Officer, under whom the candidate may be serving, that he has not only maintained his previous knowledge, but also made fair progress in his aquaintance with the English language.

4. The allowance will be passed to Native Doctors now in the service (after they have been appointed to the grades mentioned in the order), whenever they shall be duly certified to be qualified as above required.

No. 946 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Bombay.
Major G. J. D. Hay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Pay Master, Trans-Ravee Circle, Rawul Pindee ...	11th Sept. 1868.

The 8th October 1868.

No. 947 [illegible].—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 4th September 1868, pages 4832, 4833, and 4835, are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*" *of 4th September* 1868, *page* 4832.

INDIA OFFICE;
1st September 1868.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following list of promotions and alterations of rank amongst the Officers of Her Majesty's Military Forces and in the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

Brevet.

The undermentioned Officers having completed the required period of service to be Colonel in the Army under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 31st January 1859:—

Lieutenant Colonel John Gordon, Bengal Infantry. Dated 18th October 1867.

This cancels Colonel Gordon's promotion as announced in the *London Gazette* of 23rd June 1868.

Major William Abercrombie Dick, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain (local Major) George Rodney Brown, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant General Christopher Godby, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 9th December 1867.

Major Edward Walker Ellis Walker, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain (local Major) Edward Harrison, Royal Bengal Artillery, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant General Maurice Tweedie, Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated 15th December 1867.

Major Henry Parlett Bishop, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain (local Major) William Frederick Cox, Royal Bengal Artillery, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant General William Henry Marshall, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 30th January 1868.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel William Robert Cunningham, Bengal Infantry. Dated 31st January 1868.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major Frederick John Davies, late 58th Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 2nd March 1868.

Major John Chadwick Dickson, late 33rd Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 7th April 1868.

To be Major.

Colonel John Luther Vaughan, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, will rank from 21st September 1864.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major George Swiney. Dated 30th January 1868.

Major William Skene Row. Dated 23rd February 1868.

Major Alexander Stewart Allen. Dated 23rd February 1868.

Major William Ruxton Eneas Alexander. Dated 2nd March 1868.

Major Adrian Hugh Paterson. Dated 3rd March 1868.

Major John Innis Gibbs. Dated 24th April 1868.

To be Majors.

Captain Robert Stevenson Moseley. Dated 17th February 1868.

Captain Alfred Worsley Montagu. Dated 20th February 1868.

Captain Alexander Callander. Dated 20th February 1868.

Captain Arthur Innis Shuldham. Dated 25th February 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) Albert Henry Bamfield. Dated 20th March 1868.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Henry George Saunders. Dated 20th October 1867.

Lieutenant Robert Groves Sandeman. Dated 8th February 1868.

Lieutenant Charles Lawrence Brown Constable. Dated 4th March 1868.

Lieutenant Henry Peter Poleman Nash. Dated 4th March 1868.

Lieutenant Charles Ellison Bates. Dated 20th April 1868.

BENGAL ARMY.

Infantry.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Willam Clarke Green, from late 60th Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Abbott, promoted. Dated 9th December 1867.

Lieutenant Colonel John Ward will rank from 25th October 1867.

Late 66th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Thomas Pearson to be Captain, vice Ruxton, killed in action. Dated 12th March 1868.

General List of Cavalry Officers.

Lieutenant Edward George Godolphin Hastings to be Captain, vice Boileau (20th Hussars), retired. Dated 7th December 1867.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeon Major.

Surgeon John Campbell Bow, M.D. Dated 20th April 1868.

To be Surgeons.

Assistant Surgeon Frank Powell, M.B. Dated 20th February 1868.

Assistant Surgeon John Ince, M.D. Dated 20th February 1868.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick James Pettingal. Dated 20th February 1868.

"London Gazette" of 4th September 1868, *page* 4833.

Assistant Surgeon John Jones, M.D. Dated 20th February 1868.

Assistant Surgeon James Browne. Dated 20th February 1868.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Sander Bateson. Dated 20th February 1868.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Petit Wright. Dated 20th February 1868.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Morison Dallas. Dated 20th February 1868.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Kilkelly, M.B. Dated 20th February 1868.

Assistant Surgeon Neil Benjamin Baillie. Dated 8th April 1868.

"London Gazette" of 4th September 1868, *page* 4835.

INDIA OFFICE;

1st September 1868.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

BENGAL.

To be Assistant Surgeons from 1st April 1868.

David Douglas Cunningham, M.B.
Henry Whitwell.
Archibald Cameron, M.D.
Benjamin Evers.
James Charles Gordon Carmichael, M.D.
William Harvey.
Alexander Gibb Grant, M.B.
Warwick Jackson.
George Gilbert McLaren, M.B.
Joseph Johnstone Monteath, M.D.
Richard Howell Stevens, M.B.

No. 918 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that paragraph 10 of Government General Order No. 695 of the 17th November 1863, be altered and made to read as follows:—

PARA. 10.—Men of limited service who have full six years to serve will be allowed a bounty of sixty (60) Rupees.

Those who have five years to serve a bounty, of fifty (50) Rupees.

Those who have four years to serve a bounty of forty (40) Rupees.

Those who have three years to serve a bounty of thirty (30) Rupees.

Men who have less than three years of their first term of service unexpired, may volunteer, if they re-engage at the same time, when they will receive the bounty on re-engagement in addition to the full bounty on volunteering.

Men who have any period less than three years to serve of their first period of service, but do not declare for re-engagement, will not be permitted to volunteer.

Men who have any period less than two years of the second period of service to perform will not be permitted to volunteer.

No. 949 *of* 1868.—In directing attention to Clause 10, Section 49 of War Office Circular No. 8 of 1st September 1867, published in Government General Order No. 1081 of 21st November last, and in which it was prescribed that "the additional penny a day granted to men who have re-engaged for a second period of service since 1st April 1867, or who shall hereafter so re-engage, is issuable from the date on which they severally have engaged or shall engage to complete a total period of twenty-one years' service," the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that, under the operation of that order, the additional penny a day is admissible to any British soldier of Her Majesty's service from date of re-engagement to complete twenty-one years' service, whether under the Army Enlistment Act of 1847 on completing the first term of service, or under the Army Enlistment Act of 1867 on the completion of at least two-thirds of the first of term of his enlistment.

The 9th October 1868.

No. 950 *of* 1868.—The following promotion is made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAME.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED.	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN WHOSE ROOM.
2nd Bengal Cavalry.	Ressaidar, Raheemdad Khan.	Ressaldar.	1st May 1868.	Shaik Khoob Ally, invalided

No. 951 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their names :—

Lieutenant A. F. Jones, of the General List, Infantry, Government General Order No. 886 of 1868	14th Sept. 1868.
Major E. Hyndman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 912 of 1868	28th Sept. 1868.

No. 952 *of* 1868.—The services of Lieutenant A. Erskine, of the 108th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 5th Punjab Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 953 *of* 1868.—The following promotion is made in the Warrant Grade from the date specified :—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

To be Sub-Conductor.

Sergeant J. Mealin from the 18th August 1868, vice Sub-Conductor J. Lester, deceased.

ARTHUR BROOME, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Simla, the 2nd October 1868.

No. 252.

Sergeant R. Stranghan, Bengal Sappers and Miners, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Punjab.

The 5th October 1868.

253.

Mr. H. P. Crane, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, transferred from Bengal to the Central Provinces.

No. 254.

Mr. D. B. McIntyre is appointed to the Public Works Department as a 2nd Grade Overseer, and posted to Rajpootana.

The 6th October 1868.

No. 255.

Mr. J. Wilson, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Central India, is allowed to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 256.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts that have been received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to 30th September 1868.

Order of Merit.	Accounting Offices.	Latest Month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Controller, Mysore, for Coorg	July 1868 ...	15th September 1868.
2	" Central Provinces	Ditto ...	24th Ditto
3	" Bombay	Ditto ...	25th Ditto
4	" Rajpootana	Ditto ...	25th Ditto
5	" Hyderabad	Ditto ...	28th Ditto
6	" " for the Berars	Ditto ...	28th Ditto
7	" Mysore	Ditto ...	28th Ditto
8	" Bengal	June 1868 ...	5th Ditto
9	" Madras	Ditto ...	21st Ditto
10	" N. W. Provinces	Ditto ...	21st Ditto
11	" British Burmah	Ditto ...	21st Ditto
12	" Central India	Ditto ...	21st Ditto
13	" Oudh	May 1868 ...	1st Ditto
14	" Punjab	Ditto ...	24th Ditto

No. 257.

In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 251, dated 2nd October 1868, the following promotions in the Public Works Department are made with effect from 1st September 1868:—

UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

From 1st Grade Overseer to 2nd Grade Supervisor.

Cockburn, Sergeant J.	... Central Provinces.
Collogher, Sergeant C.	.. Rajpootana.
Cousins, Sergeant W.	... Central Provinces.
Cummings, Sergeant W.	... Central India.
Eaton, Mr. D. H.	... Central Provinces.
Henry, Mr. J. W. A.	... British Burmah.
Herbert, Sergeant J.	... Central Provinces.
Hill, Sergeant J....	... Mysore.
Kazim Ally ...	... Oudh.
McKenzie, Sergeant P.	... Central India.
Miller, Sergeant R.	... British Burmah.
Moore, Mr. W. ...	... Hyderabad.
Munro, Mr. J. ...	... Central India.
Scully, Conductor E.	... Mysore.
Southon, Sergeant J.	... Oudh.
Wells, Corporal C.	... Central Provinces.

The 7th October 1868.

No. 258.

Lieutenant L. F. Boileau, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate till the 30th November 1868, in extension of that granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 125, dated 30th April 1868.

The 8th October 1868.

No. 259.

Sergeant W. Causley, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Central India to British Burmah.

The 9th October 1868.

No. 260.

Corporal B. Williams, Overseer, 1st Grade, British Burmah, is remanded to Military duty.

No. 261.

The Governor General in Council has sanctioned the creation of a 3rd Circle of Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces, which will, for the present, comprise the Rohilcund Canal Division and the Ramgunga Canal Survey.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st May 1868.

The Viceroy and Members of the Government of India having left the Presidency for Simla, it is hereby notified that on and after the 16th May and until further notice, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

All communications other than remittances intended for the Gazette should be addressed to the Superintendent, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dhoon, the 1st October 1868.

No. 53.

The following promotions are made with effect from this date:—

Mr. A. Donnelly from 4th to 3rd Grade, Civil Assistant.

Mr. C. J. Newville from 4th to 3rd Grade, Civil Assistant.

Mr. F. Bell from Sub-Assistant, 1st Grade, to Civil Assistant, 4th Grade.

Mr. A. Christie from 3rd to 2nd Grade Sub-Assistant.

Mr. W. J. O'Sullivan from 3rd to 2nd Grade Sub-Assistant.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut. Col., R.E.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th September 1868.

No. 36.

The undermentioned Uncovenanted Officers, attached to the Revenue Survey Department in the 2nd Division, Central Provinces, passed on the 7th instant by the first or lower standard of vernacular examination laid down in General Order, Military Department, No. 734, dated 9th September 1864:—

Mr. E. J. Jackson, Probationary Assistant.
„ J. S. Pemberton, Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade.
„ L. J. S. Evans, Sub-Assistant, 3rd Grade.
„ J. McHatton, Sub-Assistant, 4th Grade.

The 1st October 1868.

No. 37.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. A. J. Gibson, Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade, attached to the North-West Frontier Revenue Survey, for one month, under Financial Department order No. 198, dated 18th January 1866, from such date in October as his services may be spared.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Major,*
For Depy. Surveyor Genl., Upper Circle.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees.	Certificates issued for Rupees.	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay, Rupees.	Assayed, Rupees.	Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees.
September 14th, 1868	.....	8,575	31,742	64,843	20,61,717
„ 15th, „	.....	16,758	31,742	64,843	20,61,717
„ 16th, „	.....	.....	31,742	64,843	20,61,717
„ 17th, „	.....	.....	15,215	81,143	20,61,717
„ 18th, „	.....	15,348	275	96,277	20,61,717
„ 19th, „	.....	.....	275	96,277	20,61,717

Calcutta Mint,
The 5th October 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004*A*, *dated Simla,* 30*th July* 1866.

Para. 9.—" The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India.*"

Lost.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A34—71056 for Rs. 20.

M. Savielle.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A41—93304 for Rs. 10.

Boodha Ram.

First half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Offices, Allahabad and Calcutta :—

No. A18—37377 for Rs. 10.

Lalla Ram Pershad.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

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„ A27—13484 „ 20.

P. Sheehan.

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L. W. Ewart.

In transit right half of the following Currency Note :—

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Muhboob Khan.

In transit by Post between Wuzeerabad and Delhi left half of the following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle :—

No. A12—14403 for Rs. 50.

Ahmadshafi.

In transit between Futtehpore and Cawnpore half of the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A38—95986 for Rs. 100.

A. Barnard.

Left half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A18—36525 for Rs. 10.

C. Monk.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

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„ A40—37800 „ 50.
„ A40—37801 „ 50.

Seetaram.

In transit between Simla and Rughonathpore right half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

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RAMDIAL CHATTERJEA.

In transit the right half of the following Currency Note of the Bombay Circle:—

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C. J. A. DUKE.

Lost or Stolen.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office:—

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W. H. PARKER.

Stolen.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Bombay:—

No. C53—34099 for Rs. 500.
„ C53—36818 „ 500.

D. COWEN.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office:—

No. A52—92840.

MOHEEMA CHUNDRA MAZUMDAR.

Destroyed by White-Ants.

The following Currency Note—intimation of destruction given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A35—64780 for Rs. 50.

KUMMER-OODDEEN HOOSAIN.

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Application has been made for payment of a Currency Note wrongly joined as follows:—

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2nd „ A34—72641 }

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A. H. LINDSAY.

REPORT of a Deserter from the 19th Regiment of Hussars, dated at Benares, this 19th day of September 1868.

No., Rank, and Name ...	236, Private, Wm. Thompson
Age	36
Size ... Feet ...	5
Size ... Inches ...	7
Colour of... Complexion ...	Fresh
Colour of... Hair ...	Light Brown
Colour of... Eyes ...	Grey
Date of Desertion ...	17th September 1868
Place of Desertion ...	Benares
Date of Enlistment ...	23rd June 1859
At what place enlisted ...	Fort William
Parish and County in which born ...	Tranton, Norway
Marks	None
Trade	Seaman
Coat or Jacket	White
Waistcoat	None
Breeches or Trowsers ...	White
REMARKS. ...	None

C. FAIRBROTHER, *Captain, Commanding 19th Hussars.*

REPORT of a Deserter from the 105th Light Infantry, dated at Dinapore, this 24th day of September 1868:

No., Rank, and Name ...	410, Private, Elijah Fletcher
Age	28 years 8 months
Size ... Feet	5
Size ... Inches ..	5½
Colour of Complexion	Fresh
Colour of Hair ...	Brown
Colour of Eyes ...	Brown
Date of Desertion ...	23rd September 1868
Place of Desertion .	Dinapore
Date of Enlistment ...	9th January 1860
At what place enlisted ...	Newcastle-under-Tyne
Parish and County in which born ...	The Moors, Stafford
Marks	Tattooed on breast and arms
Trade	Collier
Coat or Jacket... ...	Serge (Regimental)
Cap . .	Forage Cap (Regimental)
Breeches or Trowsers ...	Serge (Regimental)
REMARKS ...	None

J. R. MACKENZIE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Comdg. 105th Light Infantry.

REPORT of a Deserter from the 105th Light Infantry, dated at Dinapore, this 24th day of September 1868.

No., Rank, and Name ...	263, Private, Thomas Nield
Age	28 years 11 months
Size .. Feet ...	5
Size .. Inches ..	4
Colour of... Complexion ...	Fresh
Colour of... Hair ...	Dark Brown
Colour of... Eyes ...	Blue
Date of Desertion ...	23rd September 1868
Place of Desertion ..	Dinapore
Date of Enlistment ...	21st October 1859
At what place enlisted ...	Manchester
Parish and County in which born ..	Manchester, Lancaster
Marks	None
Trade	Labourer
Coat or Jacket ..	Serge (Regimental)
Cap ...	Forage Cap (Regimental)
Breeches or Trowsers ..	Serge (Regimental)
REMARKS	None

J. R. MACKENZIE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
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Offg. Pol. Agent and Supdt. of Bhawulpore.

POL. AGENT'S OFFICE,
BHAWULPORE;
The 12th September 1868.

Will be published about the 15th October

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AND

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

CENSUS TAKEN IN THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

From J. G. CORDERY, ESQ., First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Simla,—No. 32, dated 1st September 1868.

I have the honor, under instructions from the Resident, to forward, for the information of the Government of India, ten (printed) copies of a report upon the census taken in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in accordance with the instructions issued in your letter No. 1362 of 9th August 1867.

2. The length of time occupied in frequent references from Hyderabad to Berar, and the fact that what generalization was necessary was limited to two Commissioners' divisions only, induced Sir Richard Temple to place the preparation of the general report in the hands of Mr. A. C. Lyall, the Commissioner of West Berar, one of those divisions, who volunteered his assistance in the matter, and who, from having been personally engaged and interested in carrying out the details of the measure, was peculiarly qualified to furnish it.

3. The very able, lucid, and succinct manner in which the results of the measure have been summarized and tabulated by that officer, appears to Mr. Saunders to render it unnecessary for him to trouble the Government with any detailed re-capitulation of the results which have been already so well reported, more especially, as he has in his Annual Administration Report, now under submission to Government, entered at some length on the subject in reviewing the arrangements.

4. The accuracy of the figures, upon which his deductions have been based, depended mainly upon the forethought and care shown by the district officers in their preliminary arrangements. How they accomplished this duty is detailed in their reports, which are printed as appendices to Mr. Lyall's. And the Resident may with confidence express his concurrence in the opinion that their exertions have been as successful as they were creditable, and that no material error will be discoverable in the returns.

5. He would also bring to notice the commendable manner in which the Police and the whole educational staff, together with all the rank and file of Government employés, co-operated with the civil officers, both in preparing the minds of the people for the measure and in the actual work of enumeration. The absence of any panic or any opposition may be also quoted as speaking well for the general intelligence of the province.

From A. C. LYALL, ESQ., Commissioner, West Berar, to the First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad,—No. 1170, dated 18th April 1868.

I have the honor to submit a report of the census taken in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, under the orders conveyed by your letter No. 2064, dated 23rd August 1867. I also annex tabular statements in which the general results have been abstracted for each district, and in which the statistics thus obtained have been compared and classified.

2. I must explain that the orders above quoted were received by me while I was officiating as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and that it was agreed subsequently between the Commissioner of East Berar and myself that I should undertake the preparation of abstract tables for the entire province. It was manifestly necessary that the whole business should be made over to one officer, because separate divisional compilations would have increased the labor, while they would have been of much less real value. In fact, it would have been scarcely worth while to collate or generalize upon figures taken from one division only; and as the work of amalgamating the returns involved constant references to district officers and original papers, it would not have been accomplished for the whole province at Hyderabad without much difficulty and delay. But the Resident is, of course, aware that the conduct and superintendence of the actual taking of the census and of the preparation of district returns were entirely managed by the Commissioner of East Berar for his own division, and that I have drawn up this report in consultation and concert with Colonel Stubbs.

3. A copy of the instructions issued to Deputy Commissioners was sent to your office. The census was made by numbering all the persons present in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the night of the 7th and 8th November 1867. The enumeration was taken from house to house; the word "house" meaning a separate tenement or set of rooms inhabited by one family, and including a serai, temple, mosque, tomb, or any inhabited building; while persons sleeping in the open air, encamped, or moving along roads, were brought upon the return of the town or village within the area of which they were found. A separate return (in the form given in appendix) was required from each village; several returns from the larger towns. The Tehseeldars prepared accurate lists of the number of returns to be collected from the villages in their respective talooquahs, the larger towns were parcelled off into manageable sub-divisions, and special arrangements were made with the Commanding Officer at Ellichpore for taking the numbers in that Cantonment.

4. The persons appointed to be enumerators were the village and pergunnah officers (Deshpandiahs, Potels, Putwarees, &c.), assisted and superintended by the Police, the schoolmasters, and the whole rank and file of Government officers. There were also a few paid enumerators employed for the towns. Before the night of the 7th November, all the houses in every township had been counted, the serial number had been marked on the wall, and the corresponding figure had been entered, with the owners' name and profession, in the printed return which had been given to each enumerator, who began to fill up the remaining columns immediately after dark on the evening of the census night. It was arranged to number all persons who should alight at railway stations within Berar from trains during that night; each English householder filled in a separate form, and from the heads of the Customs and Police, returns were obtained of the number of persons belonging to their departments.

5. Thus a vast majority of the people were numbered at night, but in the wilder tracts of jungle or hill country, in outlying hamlets, or isolated huts, in camps of Brinjarees, or of wandering tribes, the census was made during the

preceding day, and the persons so numbered were strictly enjoined to remain at home for the night. In the letters which are attached to this report, the Deputy Commissioners give detailed accounts of the manner in which they employed the means of which they could dispose for organizing and carrying out this extensive and complicated undertaking. These details, with the descriptions of how the work was done, of what actually went on in each district during the numbering, and of the general feelings and behaviour of the people, seem to me sufficiently interesting and useful to deserve a place in any general report that may be submitted to the Government. I have, therefore, not attempted to give any sketch or narrative of these proceedings.

6. It will be seen that Return A gave the caste and calling of each person in every house. Enumerators were directed to enter castes or tribes in the fullest variety of detail, and of course the caste entry included the whole family (of persons akin), but under the column for callings were numbered only the adult males, and no females, except prostitutes. This was so ordered by me with the object of ascertaining exactly the number of effective males in each profession, but I now wish that it had not been attempted. Infants were defined to be persons *under* 13 years.

7. The enumerators were placed in divisions under the superintendence of qualified officers of the higher grades. When the returns had been given in, the assistant in charge of the talooquah, with the Tehseeldar and the Superintendents above mentioned, tested closely a good many of the papers by personal enquiry, taking houses at random and counting them. Mistakes were corrected, the addition of the figures in the abstracts endorsed on each return was scrutinized, and then the papers were made over to the Tehseeldar for preparation of the Talooquah Return B.

8. On the whole, I believe that the Deputy Commissioners have very good reason for stating that the census has been taken most accurately and comprehensively, and I submit that this result is very creditable to all the district officers, by whose exertions it has been secured. They devoted to this work their time and attention for many days; they laid out their plans with careful forethought, and executed them with skill and success. I may also say that the good sense, good temper, and intelligence displayed by the people of Berar were very encouraging.

9. In framing the instructions for this census, I borrowed freely from the circular orders (partly adopted from the old North-Western Provinces census report), under which a census of the Central Provinces was taken in 1866. I re-cast and modified these orders, adding some details, and I altered the form of the return to be filled up by each enumerator. This form tabulated the great divisions of sex, age, caste, and calling; and the Deputy Commissioners have compiled lists of the castes and callings in each district. They were also asked to add sketches of the principal classes, with any particulars that could be collected respecting the origin, social status, religious belief, or peculiar mode of life of the tribes or sects mentioned in their returns. The information thus collected will be found in the letters appended, but in re-arranging this material for the general tables annexed to this report, I have followed mainly my own conclusions or theories upon questions of caste or creed.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

10. No general returns beyond the Talooquah Statement B were required from the districts, because I intended to have them prepared in my office from the vernacular papers. But the Deputy Commissioners voluntarily compiled several useful abstracts and lists, of which I gladly availed myself in making up the series of tables which is now submitted :—

No. I.—Shows area, number of towns and houses with the population as it is distributed over the area.

No. II.—Shows the grouping of population in towns and villages.

No. III.—Is a table of the land revenue and cultivation compared with area and population.

No. IV.—Shows proportions of sexes and ages.

No. V.—Classifies adult males according to their employments.

No. VI.—Gives the number of blind, lame, &c.

No. VII.—Gives some criminal statistics, and

No. VIII.—With appendices shows the principal divisions of caste and creed.

11. I proceed to offer some comments upon the figures thus tabulated.

12. The total population of Berar is 2,231,565, with an area of 17,334 square miles. In Part I, Volume XI of the Annals of Indian Administration, which gives statistics for all India, the population and area of Berar are set down as 1,535,935 and 17,334, so that the actual considerably exceeds the estimated population. We are still uncertain about the exact area of the whole province, for a part of Mehkur and all the large district of Woon still remain to be surveyed, but for this table I have taken the accepted estimate.

Table I.

13. The average density to the square mile in Berar is 128—a number higher than in any division of the neighbouring Central Provinces, though far below the average for the North-West Provinces. This average indicates a paucity of population, which is remarkable when it is contrasted with the cultivated area. In the subjoined table, I compare Berar with the districts of the North-Western Provinces, which come nearest to it in percentage of cultivation on area and in average density on the square mile :—

	Percentage of cultivation.	Average density.
Banda (1853)	43·9	247
Lullutpore (1865)	17·1	127
N. W. Provinces Terraie (1865)	18·9	125
Berar (1867)	43 1	128

14. It will be seen that, where the North-West percentage of cultivation is the same, the average density is very much greater; and that where the average densities tend to come to a single, the North-West percentage of cultivation is far lower. The percentage of non-agriculturists on the whole population of Berar is very nearly the same with the percentage on the total Hindu population of the North-West Provinces :—

Berar	38·7	North-West Provinces	38·04

And almost all the cultivators in Berar must be Hindus.

15. Here I insert also a table borrowed from the Central Provinces census report, the Berar statistics having been now added for comparison :—

Persons to the square mile in

Berar.		Central Provinces.		Punjab.		Bombay.		Madras	
Akolah	191	Nursingpore	176	Thaneysur	212	Tannah	150	Cannanore	140
Oomrawuttee, including Ellichpore	139	Nagpore	172	Lahore	209	Ahmedabad	149	Vellore	123
Mehkur	117	Wurdah	144	Goojeranwalla	147	Sholapore	135	Guntoor	119

16. Of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Akolah has the largest total population, and the highest average per square mile, though it would rank very low indeed among North-Western Districts. It contains also by far the largest agricultural population (71·6 per cent.), and very much the greatest number of houses. Here are fewer villages in all than Woon; but Table II will show that Akolah has more towns numbering above 5,000 souls than any other district, and the low average number in each house when compared with the high average per square mile indicates superior comfort and good house-room. On the other hand, Woon has the widest area with the lowest average per square mile, and the largest number of villages with the least proportionate number of houses. The average per house is nevertheless as high as elsewhere, and Table II proves that all but 50 of the inhabited places contain less than 1,000 souls, so that we have for this district clear signs of a thin and poor population closely packed in petty villages. Yet the average of population to the square mile in Woon is well above the average for the Central Provinces, and the density in Chanda (which adjoins Woon on the east) is only 54 to 86 on this side of the Wurdah river.

17. Next to Akolah in the total number of inhabitants, and in their average to the square mile, comes Oomrawuttee District, which contains the

second largest town in Berar, and is strong in substantial villages, as will be seen from Table II.

18. Mehkur is the upland district lying beyond the range of hills which bound the Poorna valley on the south, and slope down by steppes toward the Nizam's country; it is neither so well populated, nor so widely cultivated as the valley.

19. Ellichpore has some good towns in the plain under the Sautpoorahs, but this district includes the wild hill tracts of Mailghat, and these reduce its total average of people to the square mile very much below Akolah and Oomrawuttee, which lie entirely in the valley and contain the prime lands of Berar.

Table II.

20. In Table II Akolah shows the greatest number of towns, as Oomrawuttee of substantial villages. Ellichpore is the largest town in the province, having 27,782 people, and the smallest habitation under a separate name is a village in Mailghat consisting of one hut, which is specifically recorded by Lieutenant Mackenzie. Ellichpore is a decayed Mahometan town of some antiquity; it was the seat of local government under more than one dynasty, but the great trading marts of Berar are Oomrawuttee and Khamgaon, which contain respectively 23,410 and 8,472.

Table III.

21. I have already mentioned that in taking the census, only the callings or professions of adult males were set down, and that I have since regretted that this was done, because I have had no time to take out from the returns the women and children belonging to each profession; and of course the women and children of agriculturists and artizans do assist the males very much in their work. However, the proportions of sexes and ages have enabled me to make an approximate calculation of the number of women and children to be added to each division of adult males.

22. Columns 13 and 14 give the adult males under each class, and (18) their proportion; while under columns 16 and 17, the whole agricultural and non-agricultural population of all sexes and ages has been estimated (as a basis for the proportion in column 19) by adding to the known number of adult males in each class the ascertained percentages of females and infants to all the adult males. This calculation cannot be far wrong, because the sum total of the whole population obtained by adding together the figures deduced from these averages only differs from the known sum total by 1,950.

23. The proportion of cultivated to uncultivated land is greatest in Akolah District,* where it is extraordinarily high, and smallest in Ellichpore, where it is thrown out of balance by the Mailghat jungles; but the revenue rate per acre indicates that Woon is really the poorest, as Akolah is the richest, of these districts. In this latter district, the proportion of agriculturists to non-agriculturists (columns 16 and 17) is high (higher for instance than in Rohilkund of the North-Western Provinces), yet for a tract with only 191 persons to the square mile, the preponderance of cultivation and the sum total of land revenue are still very remarkable. It is very difficult to draw any conclusions at all from these figures as to the comparative state of agriculture in Berar, or as to the productive powers of the soil. Columns 20 and 21 give approximate proportions of the number of acres (1) to each person, and (2) to each agricultural male; but I believe that in the country a great many artizans own bits of land and till them, so that the agricultural male adults must be much under-stated; while the number of cultivated acres to each man is alone no test of productive powers of the soil, or of the state of its culture. I have not attempted to eliminate the food-producing area, for without an accurate return of exports and imports, it is impossible to tell how many mouths that area actually feeds, but I have noted the percentage of land under cotton. The number of cultivated acres to each man is highest in the best cultivated districts which grow the more valuable crops, and lowest where cultivation is proportionately less and poorer. This is not because the produce per acre is least where the cultivated area is widest, but because in tracts where the tillage is very extensive

* Probably because the actual cultivated area, which the cultivators under-state, has, in this district, been ascertained by the survey.

and spreading the total number of acres to be divided by the population is larger, and the quotient of course greater; whereas in sparsely cultivated countries the number of acres to be divided is small, while the number of people depends on many causes beside the food produced by the soil on which they live. So we have the average breadth of cultivation *to each person* smallest in Woon, where the wild tribes live on forest produce, game, and fish, and burden the cultivated area very little, although the percentage of non-agriculturists ranges much higher than elsewhere. A similar result is obtained even by taking the average of cultivated acreage to *each agricultural male*, because the position of each district, its trade, the nature of its population baffle any attempt to calculate by the simple process of dividing cultivated acres by population. Some experiments are about to be made for testing the average produce per acre in Berar; the cultivators ordinarily say that a good crop of wheat on the best land is twenty-fold of the seed, which sounds incredible.

24. Table IV exhibits the proportions of ages and sexes. The statistics of this sort that were obtained by the North-Western Provinces census of 1865 are the first that have been scientifically examined in India, and compared with statistics of Europe. I may, perhaps, be permitted very cautiously to follow up the novel and interesting line of enquiry thus opened out.

25. I take first the proportion of children under 13 years to adults. In the North-Western Provinces persons above 12 were reckoned as adults, but the difference is inconsiderable, because neither census could draw the line accurately where ages are only approximately known.

26. The following table gives the proportions between children and adults in:—

Percentage of children to adults.

England.				
Under 12 years	...	29·44	...	See para. 64, N. W. P. Report.
N. W. Provinces.				
Under 12 years	...	35·58	...	See para. 76, „
Berar.				
Under 13 years	...	55·4	...	

27. Mr. Plowden was startled by the abnormal excess of children in the North-Western Provinces as compared with European proportions, and was led (paragraphs 70—71) to doubt the accuracy of his returns. But the Berar figures, though they may not be quite correct, do nevertheless support and corroborate the statistics of the North-Western Provinces, by showing that the high rate there is quite probable, for in no district of Berar does the proportion sink to within 10 per cent. of the highest return from a North-West district.

28. The first and simplest cause of the greater proportionate number of children in Berar as compared with the North-West is the higher percentage of females in this country. But this only makes explanation more difficult, at first sight, of the disproportion between Berar and England, where the females out-number the males. I do not venture to discuss this complicated question at length, nor am I competent to work out the problem. But the Secretary to the North-West Revenue Board considers that the high percentage of children indicates a great waste of life in later years (page 70); whereas I suspect this result to be connected more with the births than with the deaths. It must be influenced to a certain degree by the average duration of life, which average, however, depends again on the number of births to a given number of the population. If the number of births to each 10,000 of the population in a year be much greater in India than in Europe, then would not the proportion of children to adults be always greater? Now we know that the proportion of children to adults is low in France as compared with most other countries of Europe, that the number of annual births to the 10,000 is also very low, and that it has been decreasing to an alarming extent. The causes alleged (one of which is the vast army kept up) are of a kind not likely to exist in India, where all ranks and classes are anxious to have children, where there is no service which, like the French Army, condemns to celibacy, where the population has room to expand, and where, consequently, every one marries

who can afford to marry. It is possible, therefore, that the larger proportion of children in the North-West Provinces may thus be partially accounted for. The excess in Berar over the North-Western Provinces may indicate a still larger number of annual births to the population, which may have been caused by the great and sudden prosperity of late years in this province, and by peculiar social customs to be mentioned hereafter. I myself believe that the ages in Berar have been given with very fair approximate truth, since the people are less sensitive about such enquiries than in other parts of India, and the village officers would correct any glaring mis-statement. But no doubt the tendency would be to *under*-state, though the high comparative percentage would still, I think, remain if we were to assume that all persons under 15 were really set down as children.

29. The separate ratio of girls to women and boys to men show that the higher proportion of children is among males, as in the North-Western Provinces. Probably this indicates a greater proportionate waste of adult male life and some male emigration.

Berar.	Proportion of girls to 100 women	53
	„ boys to 100 men	57

30. The proportion between the sexes is compared with results from other parts of India in the subjoined table :—

Females.	Proportion of Females to Males.		
	All ages.	Adults.	Infants.
North-Western Provinces	46·38	47·50	44·
Central Provinces	48·8	50·	47·
Berar	48·3	48·8	46·9

31. We see here that two rules, of which Berar is the most recent illustration, prevail throughout the population of a vast extent of country :—

(1).—That the males out-number the females.

(2).—That this predominance is much greater among infant males than among adult males, the females gaining ground considerably in even twelve years.

32. If Statement A of the census report for the Central Provinces be correct, this second rule prevails in some districts there to a wonderful extent. Take, for instance, the figures for Bhundara and Raipore in 1866 :—

	Males.		Females.	
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
Bhúndara	215,257	159,655	229,626	143,623
Raipore	251,889	229,521	274,513	196,831

which show that the female children were in 1866 much fewer than the male children; while the women out-numbered the men. Whatever may be the exactitude of these returns, we know that in Europe female life is every where slightly better than male life, and all our figures point toward the same law in India. Therefore we may conclude that, barring foul play, the excess of male children over female is certainly not higher than the proportion of male births to female births, since girls are more likely to live. And we arrive at the curious question, examined with so much ingenious illustration in the North-Western Provinces census report, whether the great predominance of male births in India can in any way be explained.

33. Two theories, based upon the results of enquiries by European statisticians, were applied to account for this difference between Europe and the North-West Provinces:—

(1).—It was supposed that the number of male births might be greater in warm than in temperate climates.

(2).—It was conjectured that the greater difference of age between husband and wife in India, as compared with England, might cause more males to be born, in accordance with a tendency observed in Europe.

34. The census of the Central Provinces and of Berar throw very little additional light upon these suppositions, nor is it easy to make even a conjecture at the cause for the greater number of females here as compared with the North-West. The climate must, of course, have some influence on all physiological phœnomena, but though the heat is less here than farther north, the cold is much milder. It will be observed that the proportion between sexes of all ages in Berar nearly coincides with the ratio found in the Central Provinces.

35. But in truth, a solution to these problems can only be approached by collecting and comparing with statistics every sort of fact that bears upon the social and physical differences between Europeans and Indians. Thus I give here a few notes which may possibly be turned to some use.

36. Appendix B to the Bombay census report for 1864 gives the most bewildering variety of proportions of male babies to female babies in different races. Perhaps the most extraordinary thing is that the preponderance of male infants aged not more than 30 days is far highest among *Europeans*, being as five to one. The next highest proportion is among the Parsees (194·44 to 100), and it would appear that the difference of age between a Parsee husband and wife is rather more than in England, for of 458 Parsee marriages in 1866, 261 males were above 18, but only 25 females. The subjoined table is given to show how suddenly the male excess subsides in the next periods:—

BOMBAY, 1864.

Proportion of Males to 100 *Females.*

	Days 1—30	Months 1—23	Years 1—5
Parsees	194·44 ..	108·01 ...	102·16
Europeans	500·00 ...	113·43 ...	116·25

37. The proportions between adults of either sex are of hardly any value when taken from the floating and changing population of Bombay.

38. Returning to Berar, I may mention two social customs that *might* be found to influence the numbers of the sexes, if marriage statistics could be got. One is the custom of widow re-marriage, which prevails throughout the province (except among Brahmins and a few north-country traders), whereby many more marriages are contracted with women quite grown up than in Northern India. The other custom prevails throughout India, and is one of the most notable social distinctions between Asia and Europe,—I mean polygamy. The main cause of this custom is the desire to have male issue, and Hindus will marry as many wives as they can afford to keep until a son is born,—the difference in age (and therefore, perhaps, the probability of success) increasing with every marriage.* I do not found any theories upon these facts, I only mention them as prominently characteristic of the relations of the sexes in these districts.

39. I believe that celibacy (of male or female) is even more uncommon here than in Northern India, where again it is much less common than in Europe; and it is just possible that this may have some bearing on the different proportions between adults and infants by raising the annual birth-rate in India.

40. If I were to hazard any guess at the reason for the difference in the proportions of males to females in India and Europe, I should point rather to the later age at which European women marry than to the interval of age between the pair. When we know that almost all Indian girls (except among Marwarrees and Parsees) are married by 14 years, and when we compare this

* One Koonboe in Akolah District has seven wives

fact with the returns given in the Statistical Journal for June 1866, which state that of English women between 15 and 20 years, 97·5 per cent. were unmarried in 1851, and of those between 20 and 30 years, 56·2 per cent., we may infer that this wide difference between the ages at which women marry in India and England *must* produce *some* perceptible physiological variation. Is it not probable that the female element is stronger when a woman of 25 marries a man of any age, than when girls of 13 marry youths from 15 to 18 years of age?

Table IV.

41. At the foot of Table IV, the returns for Mailghat are given separately, although they are also included in the Ellichpore return. This tract lies entirely within the Sautpoorah hills, and four-fifths of the population are the tribes called aboriginal. The uniformity of the proportions and the high percentage of female children indicate some peculiarities of physique or habits of life which invite further research. The figures are taken from Lieutenant Mackenzie's report, which is well worth perusal.

Table V.

42. The form of Table V and the principle of classification have been borrowed from the North-Western Provinces census report. In Berar the most numerous class are the agriculturists, next come the non-agricultural day-labourers, for whom work is plentiful just now in this province; the manufacturing classes are probably few by comparison with other parts of India, since Berar lives mainly by exchanging its raw produce for manufactures and metals with Bombay.

43. The lists of professions compiled by the Deputy Commissioners are sent with their reports for reference if required, and some of the reports have conveniently grouped the district populations under their principal callings or means of livelihood.

Table VI.

44. I have no materials for comparing the figures of this table with similar returns from other parts of India, except the town of Bombay (1864), which is a society quite abnormal. The Bombay census report gives one blind to 1,503 persons in Bombay, and notes that [illegible] were—

In the United Kingdoms		*In the United States*
1 Blind to 996.		1 Blind to 1,503.

Berar gives
1 Blind to 263.

45. This rather incredible result for Berar is being tested by actual examination of a certain number of persons returned as blind, and a supplementary memorandum will follow. At present it must be surmised that all people with defective vision, dim-eyed old men and the like, have been called blind; but I doubt whether natives would enter under this category those who have lost one eye. In India, as in most other countries, the word for one-eyed man is quite separate from the word meaning *blind*.

46. Table VII is not prepared from the census papers, but from the jail returns. It is appended to this report in order to guide any comparisons that may be made between the statistics of crime and the statistics of population by showing that the element of age is an essential item in every such analysis of relative amounts of crime. This return illustrates very fairly the general rules known to prevail in England:—

(1).—That the tendency to crime is far stronger at an earlier than a later age.

(2).—That a great proportionate majority of offences (especially violent offences) are committed between 21 and 30 years; so that we cannot usefully compare returns of crime from different districts or provinces, unless we have some idea of the proportion to the population of persons belonging to the criminal ages. This table has of course been suggested to me by English tables of the kind.

Table VIII.

47. I am not sure that Table VIII is worth the trouble which has been expended in compiling it and drawing up the appendices. The Deputy Commissioners were good enough to devote much time and labour, which they could ill spare from other work, to the preparation of ample lists of castes and tribes, but as no exact principle of classification had been prescribed, these lists could not be summarized or amalga-

mated without much re-arrangement. The object has been to define the various denominations by placing them in categories or classes, whence some understanding may be obtained of the actual state of existing social and religious institutions here in Berar. And the difficulty has been to distinguish between sects, races, professions, or pure castes. For the whole tendency of Hindu society seems to be toward a continual "*morcellement*." Where tribal distinctions have blended into nationalities according to the ordinary civilizing process, the community, instead of becoming homogeneous, is continually being split up by diversities of creed, manner of life, or profession into bodies which only eat and inter-marry among themselves, thereby preserving isolation. New prophets are continually arising, who lead away disciples and found heresies; certain shrines come into fashion, and the devotees become known by a separate name, or a peculiar worship: holy men are canonized constantly after death (as miracle working saints), or even attain apotheosis as incarnations of the elder gods, and these also have their recognized followers. Then we have laymen, who have turned religious anchorites, changing their names, and men who, bearing the title of some religious order, have long ago taken to worldly callings, so that any classification based on mere denominations must lead to confusion. Therefore I have made the classes in Table VIII very broad, and I have only added a few details in the appendices.

Mussulmans. See Appendix I.

48. The Mussulmans bear a proportion of 6·94 per cent. to the whole population. The categories given in Appexdix I are very ill defined, and of course the name "Sheikh" means only that no particular descent or opinions are claimed, while the name "Pathan" carries with it a flavour of foreign birth and the profession of arms.

49. Most of the settled Mahometans must have descended from the men who originally followed the invaders of the Deccan from the north. All the Bheels, who live along the skirts of the Sautpoorahs, appear to have embraced Islamism, though they do not inter-marry with the purer Mahometans, and the list shows that there are 127 converts who were not born in the faith. The clear, precise, and unmistakeable nature of the Mahometan belief, carrying one plain straight line up to heaven, like a tall obelisk pointing direct to the sky without shadow of turning, has maintained general unity of Mahometan belief in a country where sects take root and spring up as easily as bamboos. The *Bhora* is, I believe, the only heretic of Indian origin in these parts.

50. For the Hindus the old Vedic division into four great castes has been maintained simply because no better could be found, though in fact only the Brahmins have kept up the demarcation. The Brahmins of Berar belong almost entirely by origin to Maharashtra.

51. The *Kshutriya* class contains mostly a set of very dubious pretenders to the honor of Rajpoot descent. Mahrattas of no particular family usually call themselves Thakoors—even a Koonbee will occasionally try to elevate himself thereby, while Purbhoos, Kayuths, and other castes of mixed origin and good social status are constantly invading this military order. The distinction is also claimed by the Rajahs of the Sautpoorah hills, who assert that they are Rajpoots depressed by the necessities of mountain life, whereas they are Gonds or Korkoos elevated by generations of highland chieftainship. Here and there in Berar are colonies of undoubted Rajpoot origin, but the only pure Rajpoot family, in the Rajpootana sense, which I have yet discovered, is the house of the Jadow Rajahs of Sindkhair, which inter-marries with the noblest clans of Rajpootana, and which has lately made a show of great reluctance to permit a poor kinsman to espouse the Guicowar's daughter.

VAISYAS.

52. Under this heading are placed all the commercial classes of Hindus, the north-country Marwarees and Augurwallas, with those who are known by the general term Bunya, and a few castes like the *Komtees* from the south, or the *Lars*,* who do not seem to be well known out of Berar. It must be explained, however, that many persons who have been numbered under "Hindu Sects" are traders by profession.

* The Killadar of Asseergurh, when the English invested it, was Jeswunt Rao *Lar*.

SUDRAS.

53. This division, of course, includes the bulk of the population and the great majority of the industrial classes. A footnote to Table VIII gives the numbers in the principal sub-castes, which are usually identical with the callings practised, according to the rule of separation and isolation above noticed. Very many of these have entered various religious sects, and are also numbered under those denominations.

54. First on the list come the great cognate agricultural communities of *Koonbees* and *Malees*, among whom are many sub-divisions and specific diversities with separate names; but I believe that here, as in Mysore, they all eat together, although they do not inter-marry. *Koonbees* and *Malees* eat flesh, drink liquor moderately, and their widows may always remarry if they choose, excepting the widows of Deshmooks, who ape high caste prejudices. The *Koshtees* or weaving castes are well known. The *Bunjaras* are comparatively numerous in this province, their occupation as carriers and travelling commissariat is rapidly going, and during their transitional stage, they give a good deal of trouble to the Police. The *Dhungurs* are sheep farmers, and *Hutkur* is the name of one of their clans, which still holds much land on the border of the Nizam's territory, and was not long ago notorious for pugnacity and rebellion.

55. I give the numbers of the *Bhoee*, because he has recently fallen under suspicion of belonging to a widely spread primitive tribe; and the *Garpugarees* are counted, because it can hardly be credited that so many live by this profession, which consists simply in conjuring away hailstorms. Any one who has watched the medicine man at work has witnessed a relic of pure Fetichism, possibly handed down from the præ-Aryan races and their earliest liturgies.

56. The *Vidoors* and *Krishnapukshees* are really the same; they are the descendants of Brahmins by women of inferior caste, and *Krishnapukshees* is, I am told, only astronomical metaphor for describing a half breed, the term meaning literally "dark fortnight" and referring to the half darkened orb of the.

OUT-CASTES.

57. Appendix II gives a list of the classes who cannot strictly be placed in any caste system, although they adore after their own fashion Hindu deities, and gradually adopt Hindu prejudices as they rise in the world. These are the tribes whom Mr. George Campbell calls "Helots;" they have probably a strong infusion of the blood of the aboriginal races, whatever this may have been, though it may be conjectured that a line drawn between people of Aryan and Turanian origin would relegate to the latter family all the Sudras of this part of India.

58. The *Mhars* have been taken to be the same with the *Dhers*, a very useful and active tribe in this country. The *Mangs* appear to be the lowest in the social scale of all numerous bodies. The paucity of the *Khakrobs* or *Bhungees*, who are so strong up-country, is a serious sanitary difficulty. The *Kaikarees* are a tribe formerly well known for their thieving habits.

ABORIGINES.

59. By *aborigines* are meant either those tribes who have not yet scattered themselves abroad among the inhabitants of the plains, but who live together in bodies, observing peculiar customs, and sometimes speaking their own dialects, or dispersed families who have mixed with the general population, but whose name and appearance stamp them as belonging to the aboriginal types. The *Gonds*, *Korkoos*, and Bheels are the only completely preserved specimens of tribes. The two first retain their languages, while Bheel tongue seems to have become extinct very recently in Berar (like the Cornish in England); its disuse being probably expedited by their general conversion to Mahometanism.

60. The *Ramosee* is said by Grant Duff to be of different tribe from the Bheel. The original *Purdhan* among the Gonds answered to the *Bhat* among

the Hindus, but many seem to have settled as a separate species of Gond in the plains.

61. The *Kolees* have among them several substantial Potels, and they have fairly reached the agricultural stage of society here. They are said to form two distinct tribes, one of which has apparently been reclaimed from a wild life more recently than the other, which still claims certain rights granted at a time when the *Kolees*, under their naiks or chiefs, guarded the hill passes and kept for Government the highlands of the Balaghat. The *Ands*, *Aurukhs*, and *Kolams* are curious races, about whom I have yet collected no information. The *Ands* are cultivators, they eat all kinds of meat, and bury their dead; but they won't feast on dead cattle, as a Dher will, and a Brahmin will visit them on ceremonial occasions. The *Kolams* belong to Woon, the *Lujjurs* are mostly hewers of wood on the fringes of the Sautpoorah hills, and the *Mehals* are known to be drudges under the Gonds.

Hindu Sects.

62. A disquisition upon the various sects which are catalogued in this appendix is out of place here, because none of them are peculiar to Berar. But some mention of their distinctive tenets may be added to this return of their numbers, in order to mark the direction as well as the strength of the currents now prevailing in the boundless sea of Hindu religion.

63. The *Lingaets* are very well known in Western and Southern India; they have merely adopted a special outward sign of their adoration of one emblem of Siva. If it be true that they usually bury their dead, this peculiarity may show that they consider their bodies set apart and sanctified to the divinities, but I do not know that they represent any separate dogma or moral conviction. Like all the leading Hindu sects, the Lingaets muster a strong following among the trading classes.

Jain.

64. *Jain* is the name of the famous religion professed by *Suraogees*. Almost all the Marwarees of Berar belong to this remarkable heresy, which is perhaps founded on a sort of Protestantism, an assertion of the right to worship without Brahmanical intermediation, so that, in this case, we are interested in statistics which may measure the flow or ebb of the tide. The tailors are numerous among the Jains, as in other sects which lean toward speculative doctrine and spiritual independence —occupations which are sedentary, social, and which do not hinder conversation, breed irreverent free thinking in religion and politics all the world over. For instance, the *Bishnoees* of Berar are nearly all Simpees,* and their tenets stamp them as decidedly Broad Church; they have recently had a secession from their main body of the more advanced brethren, who eat and drink forbidden victuals, under the special dispensation of a holy man, whom they adopted after death as their patron saint.

65. The existence in Berar of even 18 *Rai Dasis* should not be unnoticed, for these form another branch from the same stock with the *Sutnamees*, who have had such prodigious success among the Chumars of Chutteesgurh in the Central Provinces. Both sects are known in Hindustan and the Punjab, and as their votaries always belong mainly to the lowest castes, while their tendency is against idolatry and Pharisaic intolerance, it is important to watch the spread of this resistance to corrupt and conservative Brahmanism.

66. Perhaps the most curious of all the Berar sectaries are the *Man Bhows*, an order of Cœnobites which really reproduces some of the characteristics of medieval monasticism. Its numbers are of both sexes; they are vowed to celibacy, though they form one community; they wear black clothes, and as not only the males but the females shave the head, the latter bear a startling resemblance to European nuns. They wander about the country in bands, and often receive into their fraternity children, whom the people devote to a religious life in performance of vows made. They seem to be venerated by the people, though they are detested by the Brahmins with a venomous hatred. They are connected with the *Jye Kisheneeas* of the Punjab, but one of their principal monasteries or "*Mhutts*" is at Rithpore, near Ellich-

* Anglice Tailors.

pore, and they seem to reside all over Maharashtra. A curious account of them in the Madras Journal for 1836 was pointed out to me by Doctor Balfour, Inspector General of Hospitals. Some of them have married and settled down in villages; * their preaching is very anti-Brahminical.

67. Of the remaining denominations, the *Nanukshahees* have their own sacred books, but the rest may be described generally as mere religious vagrants and professed ascetics, not heretical dissidents, but persons who carry orthodoxy to its extreme. Nevertheless, any statistics that would measure the decadence of asceticism and religious mendicancy would be worth having, for it cannot be doubted that they must be rapidly decaying; I observe that the *Suniasees* who represent the Brahmins that have abandoned the joys of this world are ominously few, and though the *Gosains* are numerous, yet it must be recollected that very many of these have long ago returned to a secular life, and have merely inherited the name.

68. I have made this dissertation as brief as it could be, but I must again ask to be excused for entering upon matters theological, on the plea that even these statistics may have some positive value. If, for example, we could ascertain by our periodical census that the numbers of ascetics and religious vagrants were rapidly diminishing, and that during the same period, the free-thinking or independent sects were fast increasing (as I believe them to be), either by the creation of new sects, or the reinforcement of old ones, we should thus be able to chronicle a remarkable phase in the development of national thought and convictions. Such signs and tokens might ever be allowed to have a kind of political importance, although it would of course be a kind far inferior to statistics of an increase in the total population, the spread of agriculture, the import of cotton piece goods, and other evidences of great material prosperity.

* Toolsee Baie, the celebrated mistress of Jeswunt Rao Holcar, was a Manbhow woman.

TABLE I.

STATEMENT showing Area, Population, &c., of Berar.

	Districts.	Square Miles.	No. of Towns and Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Average number to each square mile.	Average number in each house.	Remarks.
1	Akolah	3,396	1,344	163,579	649,134	191	3	
2	Mehkur	3,013	967	71,288	353,436	117	4	
3	Oomrawuttee	* 2,643	911	87,841	407,276	154	4	
4	Woon	* 5,510	1,634	99,308	477,361	86	4	* These areas are only approximate, that is they have not been ascertained by scientific survey.
5	Ellichpore	* 1,122	514	66,333	303,953	270	4	
	Mailghat	1,650	324	7,411	40,405	24	5	
	Total ...	17,334	5,694	495,760	2,231,565	128	4	

Commissioner's Office,
Akolah;
18th April 1868.

A. C. LYALL,
Commissioner, West Berar.

TABLE II.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the distribution of Population of Towns and Villages.

	Districts.	Places with a population less than 1,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 souls.	Total number of inhabited places.
1	Akolah	1,305	27	9	3 { Akolah ..., Akote ..., Ballapore ... }	1,344
2	Mehkur	915	50	2	...	967
3	Oomrawuttee	836	69	4	2 { Oomrawuttee ..., Karanjah ... }	911
4	Ellichpore	460	44	8	2 { Ellichpore .., Paratwora, My. Cantonment. }	514
	Mailghat	324	.....	.....	...	324
5	Woon	1,584	50	.....	...	1,634
	Total ...	5,424	240	23	7	5,694

Remarks.

Largest Towns in Berar.

Names.	Population.
1. Ellichpore ..	27,782
2. Oomrawuttee ...	23,410
3. Akolah ...	14,606
4. Akote ...	14,006

A. C. LYALL,
Commissioner, West Berar.

Comm.'s Office, West Berar,
Akolah;
18*th April* 1868.

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the Population, Area, Land Revenue, &c., of Districts in Berar.

	Districts.	Total population.	Area in Acres. Cultivated.	Arable uncultivated.	Forest or waste uncultivable.	Total.	Proportion of cultivated land to uncultivated acres.	Percentage of Cotton cultivation.	Total Revenue.	Average per acre.	Percentage of cultivation on areas.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Akolah	649,131	1,610,122	616,195	466,014	2,692,331	100 to 67	30	17,74,071	1— 1—7	59·8	The acreage is taken from the village papers, and its sum total in square miles falls somewhat below the number of square miles estimated in Table I., for the Province. But the survey may be expected to show a larger acreage than the village papers give, and a greater proportion of cultivation.
2	Mehkur	353,436	893,064	507,042	639,093	2,039,199	„ —128	16	6,74,540	„—12—1	43·7	
3	Oomrawuttee	407,276	872,229	428,284	826,005	2,126,518	„ —143				41·	
4	Ellichpore	303,953	535,130	19,335	542,143	1,096,608	„ —104 } 240	31	} 13,88,653 }	„—14—9	48·	
	Mailghat ...	40,405	96,640	...	958,720	1,055,360	„ —992 }				9·1	
5	Woon .	477,361	696,433	510,348	700,000	1,906,781	„ —173	17	4,17,045	„— 9—6	36·5	
	Total ..	2,231,565	4,703,618	2,081,204	4,131,975	10,916,797	100 —132	23	42,54,309	0—14—5	43·1	

	Districts.	Adult Male Population. Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Total.	Total Population. Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Proportion of Agricultural to Non-Agricultural. Adult males.	Total population.	Average No. of cultivated acres to Each person.	Each Agricultural male adult.	Average No. of cultivated acres to each person in Nagpore Division, C. P.	Nerbudda Division, C. P.
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
								Percentage.				
1	Akolah ...	152,850	60,849	213,699	464,153	184,981	100 to 39	71	2·4	10·5	...	...
2	Mehkur ..	64,227	48,797	113,024	203,142	150,294	„ — 75	56	2·5	13·9	..	...
3	Oomrawuttee ..	81,696	58,837	140,533	236,649	170,627	„ — 72	58	2·1	10·6	1—2—19	1—3—3
4	Ellichpore (with Mailghat) ...	66 328	48,022	114,350	199,812	144,546	„ — 72	58	1·8	9·5	..	...
5	Woon .	83,222	66,314	149,536	265,820	211,541	„ — 79	55	1·4	8·3	...	...
	Total	448,323	282,819	731,142	1,369,576	861,989	100 — 63	63	2·1	10·4	...	...

COMMR.'S OFFICE, WEST BERAR, AKOLAH; 18*th April* 1868.

A. C. LYALL,
Commissioner, West Berar.

TABLE IV.

STATEMENT showing Proportion of Sexes among Adults and Infants.

	Districts.	Adult.		Infant.		Total.		Proportion of Females to 100 Males.		Proportion of total Females to total Males.	Proportion of total Infants to total Adults.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Infants.		
1	Akolah	213,699	206,757	121,577	107,101	335,276	313,858	96·8	88·1	93·6	54·3
2	Mehkur	113,024	107,991	69,510	62,911	182,534	170,902	95·5	90·5	93·6	59·9
3	Oomrawuttee	140,533	131,414	72,042	63,287	212,575	194,701	93·5	87·8	91·6	49·7
4	Ellichpore with Mailghat	114,350	111,776	62,800	55,432	177,150	167,208	97·7	88·2	94·4	52·2
5	Woon	149,536	146,294	96,126	85,405	245,662	231,699	97·8	88·8	94·3	61·3
	Total ..	731,142	704,232	422,055	374,136	1,153,197	1,078,368	96·3	88·6	93·5	55·4
	Mailghat...	12,350	11,467	8,600	7,988	20,950	19,455	92·8	92·8	92·8	69·6

A. C. LYALL,

Commissioner, West Berar.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, WEST BERAR,
AKOLAH;
The 18th April 1868.

TABLE V.

STATEMENT showing the Classification of the People of Berar according to their employments.

THE NUMBERS REPRESENT ADULT MALES.

	DISTRICTS.	CLASS I. Professional			CLASS II. Domestic.		CLASS III. Commercial.		CLASS IV. Agricultural.		CLASS V. Industrial					CLASS VI Indefinite.			TOTAL.
		Government servants.	Engaged in defence of the country.	The learned professions, &c.	Domestic.	Engaged in performing personal offices.	Persons who buy or sell.	Engaged in the conveyance of men, goods, and animals.	Persons possessing or working the land	Persons engaged about animals.	Arts and Mechanics.	Textile fabrics and dress.	Food and drink	Dealers in animal substances.	Dealers in vegetable substances.	Labourers.	Persons of property.	Persons supported by the community, &c.	
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	
1	Akolah	744	860	392	Females and infants omitted.	5,617	9,956	1,663	1,49,965	2,885	9,529	6,211	365	688	807	15,774	282	7,961	213,699
2	Mehkur	468	570	266		3,069	7,041	2,072	63,320	907	9,483	2,138	216	1,327	1,338	13,901	44	6,864	113,024
3	Oomrawuttee	511	845	220		2,088	9,337	2,604	80,787	909	7,469	3,425	396	1,408	193	15,814	104	14,423	140,533
4	Ellichpore	506	3,396	144		6,462	9,094	569	52,620	1,821	6,028	5,061	104	1,219	504	7,502	351	6,619	102,000
	Mailghat	80	16	...		48	78	48	11,633	204	27	15	30	..	...	112	...	59	12,350
5	Woon	447	516	156		1,963	7,019	6,171	81,347	1,875	6,122	5,396	1,285	885	56	23,820	24	12,454	149,536
	TOTAL ..	2,756	6,203	1,178		19,247	42,525	13,127	439,672	8,601	38,658	22,246	2,396	5,527	2,898	76,923	805	48,380	
	Total of each Class ...	10,137			19,247		55,652		448,273		71,725					126,108			731,142

COMMR' OFFICE, WEST BERAR,
AKOLA;
The 18th April 1868.

A. C. LYALL,
Commissioner, West Berar.

TABLE VI.

STATEMENT showing the number of Persons Blind, Lame, Deaf, &c., in the Districts of Berar.

	DISTRICTS.	Blind		Lame.		Deaf.		Dumb.		Insane.		Lepers.		Remarks.
		Number.	Percentage on population.	Number.	Percentage on population.	Number.	Percentage on population.	Number.	Percentage on population.	Number.	Percentage on population.	Number.	Percentage on population.	
1	Akolah	2,650	·40	465	·07	4	·0006	98	·01	228	·03	348	·05	
2	Mehkur	1,694	·47	152	·04	5	·001	22	·006	104	·02	351	·09	
3	Oomrawuttee	1,409	·34	136	·03	26	·006	48	·01	152	·03	278	·06	
4	Ellichpore	1,053	·30	121	·03	18	·005	15	·004	174	·05	193	·05	
5	Woon	1,667	·34	94	·01	4	·0008	37	·007	131	·02	262	·05	
	Total ...	8,473	·37	968	·04	57	·002	220	·009	789	·03	1,432	·06	

Commr.'s Office, West Berar,
Akolah;
The 18th April 1868.

A. C. LYALL,
Commissioner, West Berar.

TABLE VII.

STATEMENT of Age of persons convicted of Offences against Property, Chapters XVII., XVIII., Indian Penal Code, from 1st November 1866 to 31st October 1867.

	Districts.	Males. From 12 to 20 years.	From 21 to 30.	From 31 to 40.	From 41 to 50.	From 51 to 60.	Above 60 years.
1	Akolah	27	96	28	6	8	1
2	Mehkur	35	162	41	13	8	...
3	Oomrawuttee and Ellichpore ...	112	262	90	27	11	1
4	Woon	51	121	59	18	6	1
	Total ...	225	641	218	64	33	3
	Females.						
1	Akolah	5	5	1	...	...	...
2	Mehkur	5	...	2	...	...	...
3	Oomrawuttee and Ellichpore ...	2	13	9	3	..	...
4	Woon	14	17	9	1	...	...
	Total ...	26	35	21	4	...	...

Proportion of Convictions on Total Adult Population.

For every 1,000 Adult Males ... ... 1·61
" 1,000 " Females.. ... ·12

STATEMENT of Age of persons convicted of Offences against the Human Body (Chapter XVI., Indan Penal Code), from 1st November 1866 to 31st October 1867.

	Districts.	Males. From 12 to 20 years.	From 21 to 30.	From 31 to 40.	From 41 to 50.	From 51 to 60.	Above 60 years.
1	Akolah	7	40	14	6	1	...
2	Mehkur	4	8	4	...	...	...
3	Oomrawuttee and Ellichpore ...	5	29	10	1	5	1
4	Woon	30	92	41	15	2	...
	Total ...	46	169	69	22	8	1
	Females.						
1	Akolah	...	3	3	...	...	...
2	Mehkur	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Oomrawuttee and Ellichpore ...	...	4	...	...	...	...
4	Woon	2	3	4	1	...	...
	Total ...	2	10	7	1	...	...

Proportion of Convictions on Total Adult Population.

For every 1,000 Adult Males ... ... ·43
1,000 " Females... ... ·02

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
AKOLAH;
The 18th April 1868.

A. C. LYALL,
Commissioner, West Berar.

TABLE VIII.

RETURN showing the principal Divisions of the People of Berar, with the number under each Division.

	Divisions.	Akolah.	Mehkur.	Oomrawuttee.	Ellichpore.	Woon.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Christians	265	99	211	250	78	903	
2	Jews	10	.....	.....	6	....	16	
3	Parsees	54	.....	6	15	...	75	
4	Mahomedans.—*Vide* Appendix No. 1 ...	52,900	19,634	31,342	30,235	20,840	154,951	
5	Brahmins	11,729	11,043	11,880	7,307	7,884	49,843	
6	Kshtriya	13,082	4,606	10,500	4,421	4,222	36,831	
7	Vaishya	8,057	4,884	5,529	4,239	5,309	28,018	
8	Shudra*	436,478	238,235	262,518	204,647	299,393	1,441,271	
9	Out-castes, &c.—*Vide* Appendix No. 2 ...	92,445	50,631	63,826	40,007	54,270	301,379	
10	Aborigines*	19,312	10,694	11,139	47,907	74,007	163,059	
11	Hindoo Sects*	14,602	13,610	10,325	5,324	11,358	55,219	
	Total ...	649,134	353,436	407,276	344,358	477,361	2,231,565	

* The principal classes under these Divisions are :—

Shudra.		*Aborigines.*		*Hindu Sects.*		
Koonbees	681,368	Gonds	68,542	Lingayet	22,919	Sectarian.
Mallees	153,220	Bheels	2,279	Jain	9,722	
Koshtees	12,352	Ramosees	7	Bishnoe	2,270	
Brinjarahs (*Hindoo*)	51,982	Kolies	21,224	Rai Dassee	18	
Simpees (*Tailors*)	14,819	Nihals	2,591	Sikhs	406	
Teilees (*Oil-men*)	66,023	Arukhs	384	Marbhow	3,519	
Dhobees (*Washer-men*)	17,999	Lujjurs	1,309	Nanak Shahee	52	
Lohars (*Black-Smiths*)	13,776	Audhs	28,037	Suniasee	12	Ascetic.
Kallalls (*Liquor-Sellers*)	9,187	Koorkees	8	Byragie	1,667	
Dhungurs (*Sheep-breeders*)... ...	55,947	Korkoos	28,709	Jogie	796	
Bhoees	17,980	Hoolam	9,969	Gosain	13,838	
Garpagaries	4,924					
Hajjams	28,143					
Sonars (*Jewellers*)	23,911					
Vidoors	14,017					
Krishnapakshees	1,138					
Sootars (*Carpenters*)	25,392	Total	163,059	Total ...	55,219	

Commissioner's Office,
Akolah ;
The 18th April 1868.

A. C. LYALL,
Commissioner, West Berar.

APPENDIX I.

TABLE VIII.

Mahomedan Sub-divisions (Tribal, Professional, or Sectarian).

	Akolah.	Mehkur.	Oomrawuttee.	Ellichpore.	Woon.	Total.
Tribal.						
Syed	6,434	2,957	3,999	3,303	2,841	19,534
Pathan	13,326	4,387	6,997	7,858	5,219	37,787
Mogul	1,259	433	1,312	933	494	4,431
Labani	726	...	...	...	...	726
Seedhee	22	...	1	...	...	23
Arab	7	...	32	...	230	269
Rohilla	29	2	7	3	...	41
Turree Bheel	2	...	...	...	...	2
Malwi	...	80	...	...	...	80
Beloochee	...	..	...	...	7	7
Mina	...	..	...	234	...	234
Bharaeli	...	...	...	101	...	101
Mussalman Converts ...	..	...	...	127	...	127
Professional.						
Pakhali	...	..	58	...	3	61
Kachhee	...	...	29	...	...	29
Prostitutes	...	...	60	...	47	107
Kangar	...	...	...	22	...	22
Hijada	...	...	...	1	...	1
Lakhari	...	...	42	55	...	97
Kasai	...	...	168	11	...	179
Indefinite.						
Sheikh	30,359	11,775	17,307	17,355	11,670	88,466
Sectarian.						
Bhora	92	...	117	21	...	230
Religious Ministers and Professors.						
Madari	398	...	...	..	...	398
Divangan	9	...	...	...	...	9
Ashkan	10	...	...	...	...	10
Banva	65	...	...	...	...	65
Mujavar	...	...	23	...	...	23
Fakeer	162	...	1,190	211	329	1,892
Total ...	52,900	19,634	31,342	30,235	20,840	154,951

Commr.'s Office, West Berar, Akolah; *The 18th April 1868.*

A. C. LYALL,
Commissioner, West Berar.

APPENDIX II.

TABLE VIII.

Out-Castes.

		Akolah.	Mehkur.	Oomrawuttee.	Ellichpore.	Woon.	TOTAL.
Mhar ...	Somavanshi, Adhucy, Telung, Madrasi, Ladoom, Baider, Awdhatan, Hohar, Bhilung, Perdeshi, Bhat, Hajam, Vatie, Loadey, Malvi, Gopal, Lawyaney, Mhar, Labai, Dongra.	68,925	38,852	47,806	30,849	41,392	227,824
Dhors ...	... ...	924	899	392	687	46	2,948
Khakrob ...	(Bungee)	98	26	174	88	157	543
Kateek ...	... ...	747	97	1,617	1,284	324	4,069
Dasree ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	243	243
Chumbar	Varadey, Perdeshi, Marathey, Dakhnee, Pudum, Holar, Hindustani, Chumbar, Mochee ...	8,336	2,274	3,939	1,858	2,765	19,172
Mang ...	Mang, Marathey, Vereday, Rant, Telung, Dakhnee, Ghutolay, Saradkar, Baonsee, Teeholey, Gavadey, Saveley, Devadey, Lakhari, Samus ...	9,786	7,055	7,962	3,973	6,677	35,453
Kalanki ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	46	46
Pirastee ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Baharupi...	... ...	19	57	144	12	...	232
Pasee ...	... ...	...	...	20	...	...	20
Kaikadi ...	... ...	526	1,219	821	375	260	3,201
Aravie ...	.. ..	7	...	...	8	...	15
Berad ...	.. ..	...	11	...	...	...	11
Holar ...	... .	...	..	...	...	274	274
Julnee ...	... ...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Moghey ...	... ...	...	...	...	332	...	332
Madgi ...	.. ..	...	...	...	...	1,718	1,718
	TOTAL ...	89,370	50,490	62,875	39,466	53,910	296,111
Wandering tribe ...	Paradhi	3,275	141	951	541	360	5,268
	GRAND TOTAL ...	92,645	50,631	63,826	40,007	54,270	301,379

COMMR.'S OFFICE, WEST BERAR,
AKOLAH;
The 18th April 1868.

A. C. LYALL,
Commissioner, West Berar.

From R. HUDLESTON, ESQ., Deputy Commissioner, Akolah District, to the Commissioner, West Berar,—No. 716, dated 28th February 1868.

In compliance with your Circular No. 1, dated 16th September 1867, appointing the night of the 7th and 8th November for a general census, I have the honor to forward the subjoined abstract talooquah statements B, with form A returns annexed for the Akolah district.

2. On the receipt of orders for a census, the Assistant Commissioners in charge of the talooks, under directions from this office, lost no time in perfecting their arrangements, and during the intervening seven weeks, everything was ready for the enumeration on the night of the 7th and 8th November. There was a talook for each officer, except Captain Laughton, who held charge of Mulkapore and Julgaum talooks, and I was enabled to aid him shortly before the appointed date by sending Mr. FitzGerald to Nandoorah.

3. Further assistance was obtained from the Educational and Police Establishments. The treasury was shut for a few days before the census, and all the Native clerks at head quarters and in the district courts were detailed upon the duty. In the Akote talook the survey party now employed there gave all the aid in their power.

4. At first I thought 200 houses might be entrusted to each enumerator, provided his lists were perfected in time, and left for verification only upon the night of the census. But further enquiry led me to reduce this considerably, and the actual average number of houses done by each of them has been 116 houses. Moreover, the period for preparation was so short that but little more than mere verbal instructions to the officials employed could take place before the enumeration was actually carried out, and, therefore, it was better to have too many numberers than too few. Altogether 1,405 enumerators were employed, each doing on an average 116 houses.

5. In carrying out another census, I would certainly have not only the first three columns of statement A, but all the papers fully filled up and properly tested prior to the appointed day, leaving simply further verifications and alterations and corrections on account of movements and strangers to be done on the actual date of census.

6. Nearly every town was personally visited either by the assistant in charge of the talook, or by the tehsildar immediately before the census took place. Large meetings where the enumerators were thoroughly instructed were also held at convenient localities; and while the enumeration was going on, and for some days previously, every available officer was out in the talooks. I may mention here that Mr. Bymanjee, who was in charge of the Akolah talook, had all the circulars and orders printed for more expeditious circulation.

7. Each enclosure and house was permanently numbered in the lists of each numberer, with the name, &c., of the house-owner.

8. The enumerators were the Putwarries, and in some cases the Potels. Both these officials being hereditary are intimately acquainted with the villages, and have the confidence of the people among whom they live. In a matter of this kind, they easily obtain the assistance of their relations, so that even where the Putwarrie is a non-resident, or holds more than one village, it is not difficult to find a brother or other relative nearly as efficient as the Putwarrie himself. In the large villages and towns, the Native clerks and schoolmasters and chief constables were of necessity detailed for this work, and appointed to circles composed of portions or mahullas of towns, outlying suburbs, and separate encampments.

9. Again, each talook was divided into divisions according to the means at our disposal. The Deshpandias and Deshmooks had the charge of these, which varied in extent from 10 or 12 to 40 villages each. In the Balapore talook there were 15 of these "turfs" or pergunnahs. Where it was feasible,

the Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners, the Police Inspectors, the Tehsildars, and the Peshkars, and the pergunnah ex-officials took each a sub-division, and thoroughly verified the returns after the numbering was completed.

10. Trial enumerations were made, and the errors resulting from them were pointed out to the numberers before the actual date fixed for the census. I was enabled to obtain from the Settlement Department the population records compiled during the survey, which came in usefully for checking our own operations. They were circulated to the talook officers, and the record for each village has been compared with the present enumeration.

11. Although some parts of the district were numbered only quite recently, and none longer back than three years by the Survey Department, there is a large apparent increase in the population. This may be accounted for by camps, travellers, workmen, and squatters; and indeed the whole floating population being naturally of less interest to that department than the agricultural classes. Further, when the survey enumeration was made, there were large bodies of workmen employed upon the railway line throughout the district, which have since left this part of the country; nevertheless the present enumeration exceeds the survey computation by 119,947 in 649,128. Where a decrease has been found in particular villages, it has been satisfactorily accounted for.

12. Nothing could have been better than the demeanour of the people, though such unusual preparations combined with the numbering taking place at night afforded ample grounds for conjectures, which the Mahomedan part of the population more or less took advantage of. In the Akote talook an uneasy feeling founded upon the assumption that all females were to be inspected and counted quickly subsided when it was contradicted and pointed out to the people that the Putwarries were the officials employed. The only other instance of credulity occurred in some villages near where my camp was pitched at the time, where an idea got abroad that the census was the precursor of a new cess or "putti" upon house-roof creepers. Some of these were removed accordingly, but an explanation of the facts removed the impression, and the "Gourds" and "Bails" were replaced or removed. At Balapore the Mahomedans objected to the number tickets being placed upon the doors through which they entered their houses, and some of them improvised small doors for the purpose. But as the appointed day drew near, all suspicion was dissipated, and the numbering was neither avoided, nor delayed, nor obstructed in any way whatever.

13. I concur with all the reports I have received in thinking that the statements herewith submitted are correct as to the actual numbers recorded. I have personally tested some of them, and the talook officers have verified at least 25 per cent.

14. With regard to castes and professions, they were very incorrectly recorded when the papers first came in from the talooks, and so late as January, I sent all the returns back for correction. In now forwarding them, I think they will be found fairly perfect, considering that this is the first census done in Berar, and that the time given for its preparation was short. To obviate such entries as "service," "juwan," "assistant," and "agent" doing duty for a distinct profession, a list of all denominations of employment and trade, and the professions branching out from them, was drawn out in this office and sent to the tehsildar. Thus, if a man called himself a servant, he had to be asked whether he served Government, the village, or a private person. If he belonged to the first, he might be either of the civil or military administration, and under each of these branches there are various sub-headings. Each tehsildar having had a list of such headings sent to him from this office, the record obtained is, it may be hoped, pretty correct.

15. At the same time the different occupations shown in Appendix C amount to the large number of 13, and might still be further reduced, for they are not all different professions by any means. Many exhibited in the miscellaneous list by the tehsildars have been more correctly placed in particular classes in this office, and still that list is too large.

16. The result of the census is to show that the population in the five talooks of the district is as follows :—

Akolah	136,078
Akote	119,621
Balapore	115,082
Mulkapore	133,723
Julgaum	84,630
TOTAL ...	649,134

17. The land and gross revenue being Rs. 26,31,611, and the district area 3,396 square miles, it follows that there is one person to Rs. 4-0-10 of revenue and 191 persons to the square mile.

18. The adult male population is	213,699
„ female „	206,757
Children, male	121,577
„ female	107,101

The whole male population is, therefore, 335,276 to 313,858 female, or as 100 : 94, which differs only one per cent. from the ratio prevailing in the Central Provinces.

19. There are 163,579 houses, or one to four persons.

20. The largest place, including suburb attached, is Akolah, where the population is 14,606; the smallest is Khorikhodawuntpore, in which there are three residents.

21. There are three towns, viz., Akolah, Akote, and Balapore, with a population above 10,000; there are nine towns, viz., Pathoor, Barse Taklee, Khamgaon, Waregaon, Sheogaon, Mulkapore, Nandoora, Julgaum, and Heewurkheir, with a population from 5,000 to 10,000; ten places, viz., Boregaon, Pinzur, Pimpulgaon Rajah, Pimpulgaon Kalay, Jamode, Sonala, Patoorda, Dyunda, Argaon, and Moondgaon, where there are between 3,000 and 5,000 residents; 17 places, viz., Oogwa, Alegaum, Khoorunkheir, Jullum, Matergaon, Deodaba, Datala, Chandoor, Wudnair Bholjee, Nimgaon, Assulgaon, Sobngaon, Bawunbheer, Wudnair Gungaee, Akolkheir, Pathurdee and Tilhara, from 1,000 to 3,000 inhabitants; and 1,395 holding under 1,000.

22. The census shows that of the whole population enumerated, there are only 228 idiots, or ·003 per cent.; 2,650 blind, or ·04 per cent.; two wholly lame; 463 partially so; 348 lepers; 98 dumb, and four deaf, which last must be erroneous.

23. Some of the children under education assist their parents in their trades, and this accounts for the small number of scholars shown in the returns. In truth, there were in the first week in November 3,002 boys at the 49 different Government schools in this district.

24. A notice of the several castes and tribes will be hereafter submitted. The statement now furnished in the appendix depicts the actual numbers in the several internal divisions of each of the eight cardinal castes. These eight grand groups contain the following :—

Brahmin	17,820
Kshatri	13,665
Vyesha	19,478
Shudra	441,793
Atishudra	88,221
Bhutuknars or "Bohemians"	15,504
Mahomedans	52,398
Miscellaneous	275
TOTAL ...	649,134

25. Of the 1,402 enumerators employed, only 142 were paid for their services, at various rates, according to the time they were working. In all, the wages given amount to Rs. 872-12-3, or an average of Rs. 6-2-4 each. Other expenses, aggregating to Rs. 601-0-5, have been incurred for oil, paper, torch-

bearers, &c. The total cost of the census is, therefore, but Rs. 1,473-12-8, to which your sanction is now solicited.

From J. ALLARDYCE, ESQ., Deputy Commissioner, Mehkur District, to the Commissioner, West Berar,—No. 307, dated 19th December 1867.

* * * * * * * * *

2. The order directing the taking of the census reached me on the 20th September, and no time was lost in issuing instructions to the talooks as to the preliminary arrangements necessary. Copies of these instructions, which met with your approval, are appended to this report.

3. The Mehkur district being mainly an agricultural one, having in many places only very small villages, with but few inhabitants, and these entirely cultivators, it required a good deal of management on the part of tehsildars to find a sufficient number of enumerators, and to have them properly instructed, the system adopted was for the tehsildars in the first instance to sub-divide their talooks into conveniently sized blocks consisting of so many villages each, to each of these blocks or sub-divisions one head enumerator, with one or two assistants, who had been well instructed in the first instance at the tehseel station were despatched; these took so many villages of the sub-division each, and personally visited them, fixed the number of enumerators required, who were not to have upwards of 75 houses each to number (indeed 50 houses was the limit I had fixed, but in some cases a sufficient number of enumerators could not be got), pointed out how the process of enumeration was to be carried out, and how the houses were to be numbered. Considerable activity was shown in carrying out these preliminary arrangements, for in many places I visited in the Chicklee talook, I found all the houses numbered before the end of October, and the people then seemed fully to enter into the matter and understand it, and in no instance have I heard of any impediment being put in the way throughout the arrangements.

4. By the day of the census, all was in order. Every precaution was taken beforehand to see that nothing had been omitted, and the result has, I think, proved that the instructions given were thoroughly carried out.

5. To illustrate the actual working of the system, I cannot do better than forward herewith a copy of Captain Mayne's report as to how operations were conducted in the Bassim talook. The same orderly behaviour described by Captain Mayne prevailed throughout the whole district. I placed Mr. Christian, District Superintendent, in charge of the town of Mehkur, and Lieutenant Salkeld, Assistant Commissioner of the sudder station on the day of the census, both of whom reported all the arrangements as complete, and the testing after the census had been taken as perfectly correct. I was myself on the night of the census at Donegaum, a considerable town of the Mehkur talook, and I found by 7 o'clock the streets all cleared, and generally the householder sitting at his door waiting for the arrival of the enumerator. From all enquiries I have made, and from the reports received, the behaviour of the people throughout the whole district was excellent.

6. In the minds of the ignorant, previous to the census taking place, many absurd ideas prevailed, the most common of these was that the women of the house were to be brought out and examined, but this soon passed away; the general opinion was that some new taxation on the part of the "Surcar" was contemplated, and one thing connected with the operation, viz., its being taken at night, was altogether beyond comprehension. The question put being that if the "Surcar" wanted to count them, why did it not do so during the daytime, why should it be done at night?

7. The services of the police, of the schoolmasters, and of all officials of every department were made available for the occasion, and were freely made use of. The assistance of the schoolmasters in particular was of the greatest service.

* * * * * *

From the Deputy Commissioner, Mehkur District, to the Commissioner of West Berar,—
No. 11, dated 8th January 1868.

In continuation of my letter No. 307 of the 19th December 1867, forwarding the census returns of the Mehkur district, I have the honor to add a few remarks upon the population returns generally, and to mention some circumstances which seem more or less remarkable as regards the professions and castes.

2. The total population of the district is shown to be 353,436. The area of the district is computed to be 3,013 square miles, the average of population to the square mile would be, therefore, about 117; but this population is most unequally distributed over the district. All along the northern portion of the district, the country is broken up by ravines, and only here and there a village occurs, often with a very few huts; the same thing exists but to a smaller extent along the southern frontier, where the villages are small with extensive tracts of uncultivated land.

3. The proportion of the sexes is as under males 182,534, females 170,902, there being 113,024 men to 107,991 women, and 69,510 boys to 62,911 girls. The proportion of boys over girls would appear to be greater than of men over women. Captain Mayne, in sending the Bassim returns, states that the boys being generally, as a rule, much more exposed than the girls to the weather, accidents, &c., a greater mortality probably takes place amongst them. He also notices the excess of women over men in the towns, and attributes this in some measure to Mahomedans and others having several wives or mistresses, brought probably from His Highness' territories, or from villages while in the agricultural villages; the Coonbee, as a general rule, has only one wife. The difference in the numbers of men and women does not appear to me, however, to be at all remarkable, when it is considered that a number of persons from other parts of India, Hindoostan, Marwar, and elsewhere, come to the district to follow various occupations, who leave their families at their homes. The difference is only 5,000, so I should think that, excluding foreigners, the men and women are pretty evenly balanced. In the absence of any statistics as yet, it is impossible to say whether the mortality amongst boys is greater than amongst girls, but for the reasons given, this may probably be the case.

4. The population may be divided into classes as under:—

Hindoos	332,538
Mussulmans...	20,821
Europeans, Eurasians, and Native Christians	77
TOTAL ...	353,436

Of the Hindoo population, the following castes appear in the returns as below:—

Brahmins	10,545	Kolees	2,607
Coonbees	158,289	Gonds	309
Dhers	38,928	Bheels	416
Maungs	8,096	Manbaos	426
Brinjarras	11,591	Lars	1,777
Tailees	9,043	Jains	77
Aunds	7,414	Boondeelas	317
Rajpoots	3,465	Salees	1,990
Malees	14,424	Khostees	710
Dungurs	7,850	Koomars	2,376
Sonars	3,505	Marwarries	2,819
Bunniahs	4,745	Other castes	40,759
		TOTAL ...	332,538

The sects into which these castes are sub-divided are very numerous, for instance, there are 14 different sects of Brahmins, nine sects of Coonbees, 12 sects of Malees, 10 sects of Rajpoots, eight sects of Marwarries, and so on. The number of different castes is shown as 118 in all; of these, the most remarkable perhaps are the following:—Aunds—These people are in appearance like the

Gonds, and are said to be an off-shoot from them; they occupy for the most part the hilly country lying betwixt the tableland of Mehkur district and the plains. They speak only Mahratta. Many villages are occupied by them entirely, and the Potels of these villages are Aunds. They are cleaner in person than Gonds, and are rather industrious; they are tolerably good cultivators; they extract honey from trees, bring firewood from the jungles, and they make good jaglias; their women wear the cholee, and the men are well dressed generally. In many things they resemble the Gonds, and in others the Coonbee. One would suppose they must have been Gonds originally, who remained in these hills when the influx of Mahrattas into the country drove the Gonds into the Sautpoorahs and country northwards, and that they gradually assumed the language and customs of the Coonbees in some things, while they retained some of the characteristics of the Gonds; they can give no account of themselves. In religion they are much the same as the Coonbee; they burn their dead, if they are not very poor; they will eat the flesh of animals, except cow's flesh, and they will eat food prepared by a Coonbee, or drink water from a Coonbee's hands, though the Coonbee will not take food or water from an Aund; they are more moderate than Gonds in their consumption of liquor; the name of Aund cannot be accounted for. In Goojrat, I am told there is a similar sect called "Nulday," who much resemble Gonds, but speak Goojrattee only; they may perhaps be the descendants of the original Gond inhabitants of Goojrat, as these may be of the Gonds who were originally in Berar.

5. The Gonds are few in number, 309, and are chiefly found in the Mehkur talook, near and amongst the hills; no description of them seems necessary, as they are evidently the same as Gonds elsewhere; they have a distinct language of their own; water they call "air," fire "kees," grass "jarce," bullock "kondah." Their dress is very scanty; they are generally cultivators and laborers, and can speak Mahratta.

6. The Kolees are said to have come originally from the Western Ghats (the Thulghat, Boreghat, and localities in that neighbourhood). They do not intermarry with any other castes, and they generally live in hilly parts of the country. Their religion is much the same as that of the Coonbee. They are much more numerous in the Chicklee talook than in the other two.

7. The Bheels are said to have come originally from the country betwixt Ahmednuggur and Kandeish. They almost always live in jungly or hilly tracts of country. Almost all the Bheels in this district are found in Chicklee talook. They are frequently entertained as village watchmen, and seem well fitted for that duty. The preponderance of both these two castes in talook Chicklee would support the inference that they have spread from the country to the west of that talook.

8. A remarkable caste is that of *Lar;* there are two sects of these called *Dindoo,* the other *Shraogee,* they are generally merchants or sowcars, and usually wealthy. They say they came from *Goolburgah,* in the Deccan, which was at one time a very important city. The first Lars who came to this district settled at Futtehkhelda, and from there they have spread all over the district. They speak Mahratta, but the two sects do not intermarry. The Dindoo sect are an approach to the Brahmin in religion; they have similar observances, but do not wear the Brahminical thread; they will drink water from a Coonbee, but will not eat food prepared by any but Brahmins; they worship Vishnoo, Mahadeo, Bowanee, Hunnooman, like Brahmins.

9. The other sect, the Shraogees, are entirely different; they worship Parusnath, and are said to be the oldest religious sect in this part of India; they are believed to be much the same as Buddhists; they will not eat or drink from any one's hand; they have their principal temple in this district at Sirpore, in Bassim talook, which is visited by Lars from a great distance; this sect would seem to be very closely allied to the Jains, and they again are supposed to be Buddhists.

10. A remarkable caste also is that of *Nughat.* There are only 15 in the district, and they are a sort of Brinjarry, or rather a sect of the Brinjarry caste. They beg from Brinjarrie Coonbees only, and will only eat and drink from them. They subsist entirely by begging from Brinjarry Coonbees.

11. The Boondelas are all settled at one place, viz., Futtehkhelda, where they have formed a sort of colony; they came in the first instance with troops about 150 years ago, and their families having followed them, they have not mixed with the people of the country at all. They are believed to be pure Rajpoots.

12. As regards the professions (in considering this part of the subject, the adult males only are alluded to), there are out of a whole of 113,024—

Agriculturists	59,820
Farm servants	2,895
Laborers	13,469
Domestic servants	1,564
Traders and shop-keepers, &c.... ...	5,513
Weavers, artificers, &c.	7,765
Shroffs and bankers	241
Government servants, village officers, and servants	8,453
Priests	213
Beggars	4,206
Other occupations	8,885
	113,024

There does not seem to be anything remarkable as regards the professions which I need comment upon.

From J. G. Bell, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Oomrawuttee District, to the Commissioner of West Berar,—No. 62, dated 13th February 1868.

* * * * * * * * *

2. *First.*—As to the mode in which the census was taken, and the steps which were adopted to make it as correct as possible. Owing to the boundaries of the Ellichpore and Oomrawuttee districts not having been definitely settled, it was determined that the census should be made by the talooks of the old Oomrawuttee district before its sub-division, and as the tehsildars of Ellichpore and Moresee were still under my orders, the instructions, in the first instance for the census of the two districts, emanated from me; Lieutenant Szczepanski and Mr. Hordern seeing that they were carried out, and issuing any subsidiary orders that they thought necessary.

3. Each talook was divided into divisions, sub-divisions, and enumerators' charges. Towns containing more than a thousand houses and groups of 10 villages were considered divisions and placed under inspectors.

Each sub-division comprised, as a rule, 500 houses and 50 villages, and was placed in charge of a sub-inspector, while enumerators' charges consisted of 125 houses.

The inspectors were held responsible that their sub-inspectors visited the different villages, and instructed the enumerators in their work.

Tehsildars, Police Inspectors, Naib Tehsildars, Schoolmasters, literate Chief Constables were employed as Inspectors; while Chief and Head Constables, Carcoons, and Schoolmasters were the Sub-Inspectors.

Enumerators were found among Putwarries, their Gomashtas, literate Potels, and paid nominees.

Putwarries of more than one village arranged for the enumeration of not less than 125 houses in each of their villages.

4. For the last few days in October, the Assistant Commissioners and I visited each a talook, and had the inspectors and sub-inspectors thoroughly instructed, after which experimental numberings were made by the enumerators. On the 1st November, the houses in each enumerator's charge were numbered, and at the same time the first three columns of form A were filled in so far as possible, and the census was fairly commenced after dark on the night of the 7th November 1867.

5. I believe that the enumeration has been as correct as it is possible to make it. I was fortunate in having very intelligent men as inspectors and sub-inspectors both from the Police and the Educational Departments. The census of the town of Oomrawuttee, as well as of the Cantonment, was undertaken by the Superintendent of Police, assisted by Carcoons in the different offices here and by the schoolmasters and literate Policemen. Lithographed copies of the instructions for taking the census were supplied to all engaged in the work.

English forms for the Cantonments of Ellichpore and Oomrawuttee were printed and divided between them, and were filled in by house-owners and checked by enumerators; while similar forms were sent through the railway officials to be filled in by the different line inspectors living in isolated spots along the railway.

6. On the night of the 7th November, the Resident and his camp were in Oomrawuttee, and at 4 P.M., on the occasion of Sir Richard Temple visiting the town, the whole population turned out to the number of several thousands and escorted him from the cutcherry into the town.

From the brow of the hill leading to the town to one of the main gates was a sea of heads, closely packed, and yet at 9 or 10 P.M., when the Superintendent of Police went into the city to supervise his inspectors, he found the whole place as quiet as usual, the only sight being the torch-bearers accompanying the enumerators in their rounds to the several houses, and the only sound, the questions, and answers, in regard to the number of inmates in the domiciles thus visited.

7. In the same quiet way that the census was effected in the town of Oomrawuttee, was it also carried out in other towns and villages throughout the district. Not a single instance of obstruction to the enumerators has ever been brought to my notice. On the occasion of the houses being numbered and ticketed in two villages, there occurred a little disturbance. I happened to be within a mile of one, and found that the disturbance had reference to a family feud between Potels in the village rather than to numbering the houses. One disputant thought if he could bring the other into trouble by the completion of the census in the village that he would obtain the object his desire. The matter was settled in a few minutes.

Owing to the proximity of the villages on our eastern boundary to the of Nagpore, no feelings of alarm existed in the minds of the people regard to the census, though it was not to be expected that such a measure would be carried out without some of the wildest and most absurd rumours getting afloat. I believe, however, that they were never really believed, and that no alarm was ever caused by them.

One rumour I heard was that women whose breasts were too large to enter a certain cup with which enumerators were to be supplied were to be deprived of the left breast.

Another, that the English Government being in want of men for the Abyssinian War were numbering the people, with a view of taking a certain proportion for service there.

8. It will perhaps be not considered out of place if I new make some few remarks upon the statements which I have submitted in English. Statement A gives the area, land revenue, and population of each talook as it was before the Ellichpore district was formed. I have endeavoured to compute the area as correctly as possible, but if the area in square miles is compared with that in acres, reckoning 640 acres to the square mile, it will be seen that there is an error. This I am unable to correct in the absence of any revenue survey. I believe the area in square miles is nearly correct. The figures shown in the columns giving the area in acres are those borne on our rent-rolls, and they will remain as they are till the survey and settlement show us our mistakes.

9. This statement shows us that the population is 166·7 to the square mile. In the adjoining districts of Wurdah and Nagpore, it is, according to

the late census held there, 141 and 172 respectively to the square mile, and hence, I think, my figures are not far out. According to our revenue papers and Putwarrie's Khanna Shoomaree, the population of these talooks was at 312,599, which is 94,677 less than the present returns give us.

The proportion of adult males to females is as 106·93 of the former to every hundred of the latter; while if reckoned on the adult and infant population, the proportion is 109·19 males to 100 females.

10. In Statements B and C you will find the castes and professions of the people. Of the total population, 7·7 per cent. are shown to be of the Mussulman race. The number of Parsees is 6, and of Christians 211.

It may, therefore, be said that 92·24 per cent. of the population is Hindoo. The total number of the Hindoo population is 375,682. Of these, 3·1 per cent. are Brahmins, and represent priestcraft; 2·3 per cent. are Kschatris, which form the soldier and writer class; 1·9 per cent. are Vyesheas, representing merchants and traders; 59·9 per cent. are Shudras, which class includes the cultivating population of the district; 3·9 per cent. are Punchals, representing the artizan class; 1·5 per cent. are Lingayets, which ought, I think, to have been included among the Vyeshas, being traders and shop-keepers. All not included in the above divisions of castes, except the hilly and low castes, have been classed as mixed and miscellaneous castes, the percentage of these on the whole Hindoo population is 6·51, while of the hilly castes it is 3·6, and of the low castes 16·7.

11. In the Statement C showing professions, the only female adults which have been included are prostitutes. With this exception, the statement gives the professions of male adults only.

The total of these is 140,767. Looking, therefore, at the whole population, male and female, adult and infant, the domestic class, including women and children, is 65·49 per cent. of the whole, giving a percentage of 34·51 of the population as engaged in agricultural, commercial, or other pursuits. In other words one adult male has 2·9, or nearly three souls dependent on him for the means of living.

The percentage of the agricultural class on the adult male population is 58·04, of the commercial, 2·03, and of the industrial, 39·93.

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From J. T. Bushby, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Woon District, to the Commissioner, West Berar,—No. 49-7, dated — January 1868.

On the — December 1867, I had the honor of forwarding to your office the vernacular census returns of the Woon district, together with the English abstracts, prepared according; to the forms prescribed; I beg now to furnish particulars as to the manner in which the census was taken.

2. The Woon district contains 5,510 square miles of country, interspersed with hills, some of considerable height and extent, and a very large proportion of jungle. It is divided into four talooks :—

Woon with an area of square miles			...	1,690
Poosud	"	"	...	1,240
Darwa	"	"	...	1,560
Yeotmal	"	"	...	1,020

3. There are in Woon talook eight pergunnahs, with 559* villages; in Poosud 8 pergunnahs, containing 353 villages; Darwa 12 pergunnahs, 419 villages; and Yeotmal, 18 pergunnahs with 303 villages; total 1,634 villages.

* 480 Mouzas.
79 Muzras.

4. Immediately on receipt of orders directing a census to be taken, instructions were issued to tehsildars desiring them to prepare lists of the most intelligent people in their talooks, in view to the appointment of enumerators.

5. The officials in Government employ (civil, police, and schoolmasters) were also enlisted for the work, and the whole staff drilled. The inspectors, sub-inspectors, and enumerators were instructed by the tehsildars, whose work was supervised, as much as distances would render possible by Messrs. Davies, Cumberlege, and myself.

6. The talooks of Woon and Yeotmal were placed under Mr. Davies' control. I undertook the management of Darwa and Poosud.

7. The different talooks were divided into ranges. In Woon there was a staff of 8 inspectors, 27 sub-inspectors, and 335 enumerators. In Poosud 5 inspectors, 19 sub-inspectors, and 269 enumerators. In Darwa 4 inspectors, 15 sub-inspectors, and 263 enumerators; and in Yeotmal 8 inspectors, 14 sub-inspectors, 166 enumerators, making a total of 25 inspectors, 75 sub-inspectors, and 1,033 enumerators. Each inspector had to supervise on an average the work of 3 sub-inspectors and 41 enumerators. The sub-inspectors on the average the work of 13 enumerators, who in their turn had each one and a half villages to number, consisting of 96 houses and 432 souls.

8. The paid agency consisted of 136 men. The cost to the State was Rs. 925-1, inclusive of oil, stationery, and batta to Government servants, or on an average annas 9-1 per village.

9. The population will be per square mile of country 86·6 individuals, or 1 to every 7·4 acres of country.

10. In the lists forwarded, there will be found the large number of 1,677 blind and 262 lepers. The people attribute the blindness to small-pox, and leprosy to having to drink water which becomes impregnated with vegetable decayed matter engendered in its flow from the hills, covered as they for the most part are with scrub jungle.

11. I regret to state that the professions and callings of women have not been entered in the census returns. The orders were not received in time to admit of this being done in this district.

12. The general behaviour of the people was quiet, and no disturbance of any kind happened. Some foolish rumours were spread by the ignorant as to the census for enumerating the population, but by personal communication, they were convinced that the measure was harmless, and that neither their persons, castes, religious belief, or personal characteristics would be in any way interfered with.

13. The enumerators were warned that any proved cases of oppression would be visited with prompt punishment, and the people were counselled to bring any dereliction of duty of the Registrars to notice.

14. I was present with the enumerators at Yeotmal, and personally superintended the registry of many of the houses. The people gave the information required gladly and without reserve. No difficulties were experienced, and information was quickly and correctly entered by the enumerators. Below will be found an account of the peculiarities of the Bunjarrah tribe, numbering in this district 36,948; a further description will be recorded in the *Gazetteer* in the district.

* * * * *

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpore District, to the Officiating Commissioner, West Berar,—No. 26, dated 11th January 1868.

I have the honor to forward herewith an abstract statement of the census taken in the Ellichpore district on the night of the 7th November last.

2. This report will only relate to the Mailghat and the Ellichpore and Moresee talooks as they stood before the boundaries of the present district were determined on.

3. Lieutenant Mackenzie had the entire control of the census in the Mailghat, and has furnished me with a very full report, which I think I cannot

do better than attach. For although I shall include the Mailghat returns in my general district figures, still as that talook differs so widely from the other two in every respect, I shall endeavour to keep them as much separate as possible, and let Lieutenant Mackenzie's report speak for itself as to the details connected with Mailghat.

4. In the two talooks under report, there are in all 592 towns and villages. The census staff consisted of 27 inspectors, 72 sub-inspectors, and 521 enumerators. Each inspector's charge was about 1,000 houses, each sub-in or's 500, and each enumerator's about 125.

5. In the Ellichpore Cantonment, Commanding Officers were good enough to undertake the numbering in their respective lines.

6. The census staff was made up as follows:—

Inspectors.

Government servants ...	8	Zemindars	7
Schoolmasters	5		
Police Officers	7		27

Sub-Inspectors.

Government servants ...	13	Police Officers ...	3
Zemindars	32	Putwarries	3
Schoolmasters ...	6		
Potels	15		72

Enumerators.

Government servants ...	31	Paid agency ...	52
Schoolmasters ...	2	Zemindars	3
Potels	41		
Putwarries	292		521
Gomastahs	100		

7. As soon as the staff was determined on, an abstract of the rules concerning the census was distributed to the inpectors and sub-inspectors. T enumerators were assembled at the head quarters of the talooks, and the ject and forms of the census were explained to them.

8. Forms were then distributed, and the staff despatched to their resp tive charges.

9. I then ascertained that there might be some difficulty in numbering th Mahomedan inhabitants of the city, as they did not approve of strangers prying into their domestic arrangements, and so I determined to give separate forms for each house to the better class to be filled in by the owners themselves; this met all objections and was found to answer admirably.

10. The orders issued were that on the 1st November, the enumerators were to commence to number the houses, and to fill in the first three columns of Form A. At sun-set on the 7th, the numbering of the inhabitants was to commence. Besides the numbering by the enumerators, the inspectors were to number in 10 to 15 per cent. of the houses, and the sub-inspectors from 15 to 30 per cent., and the returns thus obtained were then to be compared by way of testing their correctness.

11. Mr. Hordern moved about the Ellichpore talook, whilst I did the same in Moresee. Every opportunity was taken of explaining to the villagers the object of the census, and of seeing that the enumerators perfectly understood what they had to do, settling any doubts if they had any.

12. As a general rule, I found that the instructions which had been issued were understood, and that no difficulty in taking the census was anticipated.

13. The people did not like numbers being fixed on their houses; they thought that this must mean either a house tax, or that the object of the census was to impose a poll tax.

14. I took pains, however, to explain that once the census was over, they might do what they liked with the numbers. I was therefore sorry the other day to see a proposal to retain those numbers for postal purposes. Not that the people would object to their houses being re-numbered for this express purpose, but retaining the old numbers (they being in series of one to 125, therefore not adapted for the purpose stated) tended, in my opinion, to awake old doubts which had only been quieted after considerable trouble.

15. Once the object of the numbers on the houses was understood, the people took most extraordinary care to protect them; they thought that persons bearing them ill-will would remove or alter them in order to get the owners into trouble, and it was therefore a common practice, for some nights before the 7th, for men to sit up and watch their houses all night.

16. On the night of the 7th, the enumerators and torch-bearers quietly moved from house to house, the remaining columns of Form A were filled in, and the census was taken without the slightest difficulty or disturbance of any kind. As a rule, the numbering and testing was completed by 2 A. M.

17. As yet, there has been no regular survey of these talooks, but according to the yearly settlement or Putwarrie's papers, the area and population are shown as follow :—

Uncultivated.		Cultivated.		Population.
Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	
877⅓	561,478	836¼	535,130	240,202

18. As far as the detail of cultivation goes, this return is entirely wrong, a great portion of the land shown as uncultivated is now cultivated, although not acknowledged as such by the holders. Against many villages thousands of acres are recorded as "waste," which cannot be pointed out, as they do not exist. This state of things cannot be set right until the regular settlement is made.

19. By the census taken on the 7th, the actual population is as follows :—

Male		Female	
Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
102,000	54,200	100,309	47,444

Total males	156,200
„ females	147,753
Total Population	303,953

Or 63,751 more than are shown in the Putwarrie's returns; whether this is the result of increase of population, or inaccurate numbering in the first place, I cannot say, but should think a little of both.

20. The returns now submitted are five in number—

1.—The enumerators' returns marked A.

2.—Compilation of the above marked B.

3.—Return of castes marked C.

4.—Return of trades and callings marked D, and following Lieutenant Mackenzie's example, I add a return marked E, showing in a condensed form the information regarding area, land revenue, population, &c.

21. The information regarding the amount of cultivated and uncultivated land being, as I before said, not to be depended on, I think it unnecessary to compare it with the population, or indeed to remark further upon it.

22. The area of the two talooks is 1,713½ square miles, or 1,096,608 acres, giving 177·4 persons to the square mile, and 3 acres 18 goontees* to each person, or for the whole district 102·4 persons to the mile, and six acres seven goontees to each person.

23. The land revenue of the two talooks is Rs. 7,38,197-4, giving an average rate of 10 annas 8 pie per acre, or for the whole district 5 annas 7 pie per acre.

24. In the two talooks, there are 514 inhabited towns and villages, the average number of inhabitants to each is 591·3, or for the whole district 410·9.

25. The number of houses in the 514 villages is 66,333, or an average of 129·05 to each village; for the whole district 88 to each village.

26. The average number of persons in the 66,333 houses is 4·5, and for the whole district 4·6.

27. The proportion of total males to females in the two talooks is 51·4 to 48·6, or very much the same as in the Mailghat, and the average continues very similar between adult males and females and between male and female children.

In a hundred.

28. In Berar, male children are slightly preferred to female ones, because the latter marry and leave their parent's house so young that they are looked upon as only on a temporary stay; this, however, does not, I believe, affect the way in which they are treated. As a rule children of both sexes are about equally neglected. The custom is to give them opium from the time they are fifteen days old until they are about five years; by this means, staying their appetites, and giving their parents liberty to pursue their daily labor without care.

29. Form C gives in detail the particulars of the different castes. The population is divided as follows:—

Europeans and Native Christians	257
Mahomedans	29,472
Hindoos	274,224
	303,953

The Hindoos may be sub-divided as follows:—

Brahmins (four sects)	6,784
Kschatries (11 sects)	4,782
Wyshie (28 sects, including eight sects of Marwarries, amounting to 2,730)	6,056
Coonbees (Shudra), 14 sects	82,555
Malees	46,842
Mahars	30,267
Gonds	13,870

Other castes, including

Mangs...	83,068
Chambars	
Bhoees...	
Dhungurs	
Hujjams	
Koombars	
Sootars	
Sonars	
Wuddars	
	274,224

These figures only relate to the Ellichpore and Moresee talooks.

* * * * *

* 16 annas make 1 goontee, 30 goontees make 1 acre.

From K. I. L. MACKENZIE, ESQ., Assistant Commissioner, in charge Mailghat, to the Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpore,—No. 568, dated 28th November 1867.

I have the honor to forward to you the returns of the census taken in the talook of Mailghat, Ellichpore district, East Berar division, on the night intervening between the 7th and 8th November last.

Arrangements for the census.

2. On receipt of the orders for the taking of the census received by me on the 24th September, I at once made the following arrangements, apportioning the villages in such numbers that there should be no difficulty in completing their enumeration in one night.

* * * * *

Total of sub-inspectors and enumerators 82; of these, 2 sub-inspectors only had no villages assigned them, and therefore the actual number engaged in enumerating was 80, giving an average of something over four villages to each. With comparison elsewhere, the number so employed may appear large; but considering the wild and broken character of the country, and that the villages are much scattered, I naturally required a greater number for the work, and my object being to ensure success, I employed what I thought was requisite to that end. The number, however, will not, I think, be thought excessive when I mention that as the area of the talook (as computed by the survey) is 1,649 square miles, there is the average of but one inhabited village in every 5·08 square miles. All the sub-inspectors and save ten all the enumerators (these ten being men who last year had been employed in the census in Baitool) were collected by me personally at Chickuldah, the forms explained to them, and a trial census taken at their hands of some of the near villages, to see that they understood their work, and they were finally despatched to their respective charges, supplied with all necessaries, forms pens, ink, paper, and oil for "mushals."

* * * * *

Directions given them.

The directions given were that, prevs to the day of the census, enumerators should visit different villages entrusted to them, number and ticket the houses, and fill up the non-variable items (such as number of houses, overseers' names, castes, and callings in the fullest detail) of information in form A. Their work to be supervised, and if necessary corrected by the sub-inspectors. At the close of the census, each enumerator in each village return to give an abstract of the trades and castes, in addition to the total of the population.

While I personally took advantage of every opportunity offered me to explain to the heads of villages and others what the object of the census really was, I impressed on the sub-inspectors the necessity of removing any vague and groundless alarms that may have taken hold of the minds of the people.

Effect on the people and the rumours amongst them.

3. By the 24th October the necessary arrangements being all completed, and every precaution taken to ensure success, myself moved about between the 1st and 4th November (when I proceeded to meet the Resident at Ellichpore) to see how the orders were being carried out. In those villages that came under my observation, everything seemed to be going on all right. The people generally appeared not to be in any way alarmed; indeed many of them knew all about the census taken last year in the adjoining district of the Central Provinces. Their minds were thus prepared, but I believe the Gonds had it amongst themselves that the Government wanted to impress soldiers for a foreign war in which they were engaged, and that the object of the census was to ascertain the number obtainable for such service.

Night of the census.

4. On the night of the 7th November, I myself was at Chickuldah, and by a little after midnight, the returns of the adjacent villages were completed and brought in. In most parts elsewhere it was near morning, however, before the enumerators completed their

work. On all the returns being received, which they were by the 18th November, they were carefully scrutinized, and a large proportion checked; odd villages here and there being chosen for the purpose. I have no reason to believe that they are otherwise than reliable.

I may mention here that late on the 4th November, owing to the supposed impracticability of night work in Mailghat, orders came permitting a day census; but as every arrangement had already been completed for a night census, and as for obvious reasons the latter only could be a reliable one, I thought it better at the last moment not to confuse the sub-inspectors and enumerators by issuing any fresh orders that might not reach some parts of the talook in time, and even if they did be perhaps imperfectly understood and acted on, I therefore let matters stand as previously arranged.

Previous statistics.

5. Mr. Mulheran, when doing the Topographical Survey of the talook in 1860-61, returned as follows:—

Cultivated Land.		Uncultivated Land.		Population.			
Square Miles.	Acres.	Square Miles.	Acres.	Male.	Female.	Infant, both sexes.	Total.
151	96,640	1,498	958,720	7,607	7,298	8,212	23,117

Of which 22,651 were said to be Hindoos (including Gonds, Koorkoos, Gowlies, Mhals, &c.), and the 466 balance Mahomedan; while the Putwarrie returns altogether unreliable as to cultivated and uncultivated land gives the "Khana Shoomarie" or house census at—

Population.

Male.	Female.	Infant, both sexes.	Total.
6,979	5,917	2,807	15,693

The result of the census shows, supposing Mr. Mulheran's (the latest) return to be correct, that our rule has done much to attract settlers, since the population in six years has nearly doubled.

Census statistics.

6. The returns now obtained and submitted are five in number, viz.:—

1st.—The enumerators' return in form A of each village consecutively numbered.

2nd.—Form B being the compilation of the above by villages in the order numbered for the whole talook.

3rd.—An abstract from the enumerators' return of the castes in the talook marked C.

4th.—An abstract of the trades and callings marked D. For easier reference, I submit returns C and D in English as well as Mahratta.

5th.—Return marked E (in English only) condensed information regarding the talook as to area, land revenue, population, number of villages, houses, &c.

Density of the population.

7. The whole area of the talook in square miles is 1,619.

Cultivated acreage 96,640 = 151 square miles. } According to Mr. Mulheran.
Uncultivated " 958,720 = 1,498 " }
The land revenue is ... Rs. 17,309

I would here remark, however, that when in 1860-61 Mr. Mulheran arrived at the above calculation of cultivated and uncultivated land, the revenue was Rs. 6,000, or thereabouts, and as the proportion of cultivated area has undoubtedly increased, though how much cannot be exactly told, yet since the rate has not altered, and is on plough bullocks, it would be allowable to assume that it has increased somewhat in the same proportion as the revenue. Yet strictly adhering to ascertained facts, and taking Mr. Mulheran's return of 96,640 acres, equal to 151 square miles, as the cultivated area, while the uncultivated area, chiefly forest, is returned at 958,720 acres, equal to 1,498 square miles, we get (the total population by census being 40,405) on the whole area (1,649 square miles) 24·5 persons to the square mile. On the cultivated area (151 square miles) 267·5 persons to the square mile, or 1 person to every 2 acres, 0 roods, 6 poles cultivated. On the whole area this is a very sparse population indeed, and according to the returns lately published is about equal to that of the Upper Godavery districts of the Central Provinces.

Incidence of the revenue on cultivated acreage.

On total acreage.

8. Assuming the above area to be nearly correct, we find that for each cultivated acre annas 2-10 only is paid; while on the whole acreage cultivated and uncultivated, the revenue is only pies $3\frac{1}{7}$ per acre.

Towns and villages.

9. In the whole talook there are 324 inhabited villages, the average number of inhabitants therefore to each is 124·70. If a place having over 1,000 inhabitants constitutes a town, there are none such in Mailghat. The total number of houses is returned at 7,411; hence the average to each village is 22·8, and the average number of souls that each house contains is 5·4.

Proportion of the sexes.

10. The total males, both adult and infants, are to the females—

as 20,950 to 19,455
or 100 to 92·8

that is in every 100 of the population, there are 51·8 males to 48·2 females.

The male adults are to the female—

as 12,550 to 11,467
or 100 to 92·8

that is out of every 100 of the adults, there are 51·8 males to 48·2 females.

The male infants under 13 years are to the female of the same age—

as 8,600 to 7,988
or 100 to 92·8

that is out of every 100 of the infants, there are 51·8 males to 48·2 females.

It is extraordinary to see the proportion the same throughout. Doubtless amongst a population, four-fifths of whom belong to the so-called aboriginal and hill races, ignorance must have led to the now exact recognition of the limit fixed (13 years) between adults and infants. But taking the returns as given, they show that among infants the males preponderate, and since the same proportion exists between the adult sexes, it follows that more deaths occur amongst the males, or in other words that female life is slightly better preserved.

11. Return No. C gives the numbers of each caste in detail, 84 in all; but grouping them under eight great divisions, we find that on the census night there were in Mailghat—

			Return C. Col.
1.	Europeans	4	.. 82
2.	Eurasian	1	... 83
3.	Native Christians	13	... 84
4.	Hindoos	5,196	... 1 to 52
5.	Mixed Hindoo and Mahomedan ...	22	... 62 „ 63
6	Mahomedans	469	... 64 „ 73
7.	Gonds, Koorkoos, and aborigines ..	33,817	... 53 „ 61
8.	Out-castes	883	... 74 „ 81
	TOTAL ...	40,405	

Amongst the Hindoos, the Gowlies numbering ...	...	1,464
Gowlans numbering	...	1,289
Rajpoots „	...	403
And Brinjarahs „	...	453
Together	...	3,609

are the castes most considerable in numbers.

Of those shown as mixed Hindoo and Mahomedan (Dhobies and Eunuchs), it would perhaps be safe to class half as Hindoo and half as Mahomedan, but even adding these to those who are shown as distinctly of the latter creed, their number is inconsiderable. It is worthy of note that of the Mahomedan sects, Moguls only are unrepresented.

The remarks in the Return C sufficiently explain who the out-castes are.

We now come to the so-called aborigines and hill tribes who greatly preponderate, being somewhat over four-fifths of the whole.

They are sub-divided as follows:—

Koorkoos	27,469	
The Mhal, the Koorkoo out-castes ...	2,539	
Total Koorkoos ...	30,008	
Gond, Raj Gonds	2,079	
Oogurmoondey Gonds	6	signify those whose turban does not cover the top of the head.
Moogeys	332	fishermen and quail catchers.
Bhoyah Gonds	63	
Purdhans	131	Gond Bhats.
Bullais	455	Gond Dher or out-castes.
Total Gonds ...	3,084	
Bheels ...	725	

Great interest attaches to these so-called aboriginal races, the Koorkoo, the Gond, and the Mhal, who each possess a distinct but unwritten language. Investigation given to the Koorkoo and the Gondie allies, the former with the Kins or Kols, and certain other tribes at the foot of the Himalayas in the north-east, the Karens in Burmah, and the Benwahs in Malacca, while the language of the latter is shown to have affinity with Tamil and Teloogoo. The Mhal tongue has not been enquired into as yet, but local tradition affirms that race to be the oldest of the three here, though at some unknown period they succumbed to and now hold the menial position of the Koorkoodher.

12. Return D. shows the number of professions in the talook, which are given as 51; of these the agricultural classes are 36,171 in numbers as below:—

Professions.

Landholders ...	706	Farm servants ...	609
Agriculturists ...	24,007	Labourers	8,457

Herdsmen and gowlies ... 2,392

Servants (of whom 1,080 are house and 417 village) are ...	1,497	Workers in metal ...	269
Spirit-sellers	543	viz., Iron smiths	242
		Gold „	12
		Copper „	9

Supplier of the necessaries of life, such as grain, vegetables, groceries, fish, meat, &c., 228; amongst these the most numerous are—

Fishmongers	93	
Tobacconists	49,	and lastly
Grain-sellers	43	

In the cloth trade there are 73 only—

Weavers	21
Dyers	30
Cloth-sellers	22

In the remaining miscellaneous professions, 28 in number, there are 1,624 chiefly made up of the undermentioned :—

Beggars	391
Carriers	261
General traders	216
Government employés	198
Shoe-makers	109
Oil-sellers	99;

while the rest varying from about 50 in each, and downwards have amongst them—

Bankers	4	and money changers	8

The returns would seem to indicate that about nine-tenths of the population is agricultural, but it is probable that a large proportion of the Koorkoos and Gonds live as much by carrying out wood for sale as by actually cultivating land, though perhaps having a small holding, they return themselves as agriculturists.

Small as is the proportion of the trading and artizan classes, it is lamentable to see in comparison with them the Kullals or spirit-sellers bearing so high a proportion.

* * * *

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 8th October 1868

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Colonel H. W. Norman, C.B.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B.

COORG COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. TAYLOR moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define the jurisdiction of the Courts in Coorg be taken into consideration. He said that since the Bill was introduced he had had the advantage of consulting the present local authorities on its provisions, and the Committee had adopted several useful suggestions made by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, in which the Commissioner also had expressed his concurrence. In the Bill, as introduced, certain sections were inserted, providing for the criminal powers to be exercised by the several grades of Courts, and that their proceedings generally should be regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure. On the understanding that this Code, which was already *de facto* in force in Coorg, was about to be formally extended to the Province by an executive order, the Committee considered that the sections referred to, namely, 21, 22, 26 and 28, were unnecessary, and had accordingly struck them out of the Bill. Since coming to the Council, however, certain papers had been placed in his (Mr. TAYLOR's) hands which showed that the non-extension of the Criminal

Procedure Code to the Province of Coorg, in the Notification of 1862, which extended its provisions to the territory of Mysore, was an accidental omission; that its extension to Coorg was, indeed, approved by the Government of India though the sanction was not communicated to the Commissioner, and that the local officers had for the last six years exercised the powers conferred by the Code. Under these circumstances, it seemed desirable to add a section to the present Bill, the adoption of which would be presently moved by Mr. Maine, which would meet the object as effectually as the usual Notification in the *Gazette*, and would have the additional advantage of legalizing the proceedings of the officers of Government for past years.

The Committee had also struck out the clause in Section 4 requiring the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to the investment of Párbatiyagár and Náib Súbahdárs, officers who resembled Tahsíldárs in this part of India, with power to try suits of a small amount. This would save delay and correspondence.

Section 24 of the Bill as introduced, specially provided for the exercise in Coorg of sessional jurisdiction by the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division in the Province of Mysore. The Officiating Judicial Commissioner remarked, and the Commissioner of Coorg agreed with him, that this provision was objectionable as amounting in point of fact to a recognition as a permanent arrangement of the accidental connection now subsisting between Mysore and Coorg. The Committee had, therefore, substituted a clause empowering the Governor General in Council to appoint any subject of the Queen to be Sessions Judge of Coorg, declaring that such Judge should, as often as might be necessary, hold sessions within that Province, and providing that he and the Judicial Commissioner respectively might hear appeals beyond its limits.

There was no other material alteration or amendment in the Bill to which he need call the attention of the Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAINE moved that the following section be added to the Bill:—

"25. The Code of Criminal Procedure shall extend to the said Province, and shall be deemed to have been in force therein from the ninth day of December 1862."

And that Section 1 be altered thus,—

"1. This Act may be called "The Coorg Courts Act."

"Section 25 shall take effect at once, and the rest of this Act shall come into operation on the first day of December 1868."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. TAYLOR then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LOCK-HOSPITALS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAINE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enable Municipalities to provide for Lock-Hospitals.

PANJAB TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir R. TEMPLE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the Law relating to the tenancy of land in the Panjáb.

The Council then adjourned to the 15th October 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

SIMLA,
The 8th October 1868.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 1st October 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XXIV of 1868.

An Act to prohibit the practice of inoculation in Kumaon and Garhwál.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to prohibit the practice of inoculation with the small-pox in the Districts of Kumaon and Garhwál, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Penalty for inoculating.

1. Whoever produces or attempts to produce in any person by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any thing impregnated therewith, or who wilfully by any other means produces the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

Penalty on inoculated person entering place to which Act extends.

2. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which this Act does not extend, shall afterwards enter any place to which this Act extends, before the date of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified Medical Officer that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

Reward to informer.

3. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to the person on whose information the offender has been convicted.

Extent of Act.

4. This Act extends only to the Districts of Kumaon and Garhwál.

Whitley Stokes,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th October 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XXV of 1868.

An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts in Coorg.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to define the jurisdiction of the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of Coorg; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Coorg Courts' Act."

Commencement of Act.

Section 25 shall take effect at once and the rest of this Act shall come into operation on the first day of December 1868.

Grades of Courts in Coorg.

2. There shall be six grades of Civil Courts in the province of Coorg, which shall be in addition to any Courts of Small Causes and to any other Courts established under any Act hereafter passed by the Governor General of India in Council (that is to say),—

(1.) The Court of the Súbahdár of the second class:

(2.) The Court of the Súbahdár of the first class:

(3.) The Court of the Assistant Superintendent of the second class:

(4.) The Court of the Assistant Superintendent of the first class:

(5.) The Court of the Superintendent; and

(6.) The Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

The Criminal Courts in the said Province shall be those referred to in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Civil Jurisdiction.

Power to declare grades of Súbahdárs and Assistant Superintendents.

3. Subject to any orders that may from time to time be issued by the Governor General of India in Council, the Commissioner of Coorg shall have power to declare to which of the said grades any Súbahdár and any Assistant Superintendent shall belong.

Power to invest Párbatiyagárs and Naib Súbahdárs with jurisdiction up to Rupees fifty.

4. The Commissioner may invest any Párbatiyagár and any Náib Súbahdár with power to try and determine suits for money due whether on bond or other contract or for rent, or for moveable property, or for the value of such property, or for damages, when the debt, damage, or demand does not exceed in amount or value the sum of Rupees fifty, and to prescribe the local limits within which the Párbatiyagár or Naib Súbahdár so invested shall exercise such power.

Jurisdiction of Súbahdár of second class.

5. The Court of the Súbahdár of the second class shall have power to try and determine suits of every description in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rupees one hundred in value or amount.

Jurisdiction of Súbahdár of first class.

6. The Court of the Súbahdár of the first class shall have power to try and determine suits of every description in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rupees three hundred in value or amount.

Jurisdiction of Assistant Superintendent of second class.

7. The Court of the Assistant Superintendent of the second class shall have power to try and determine suits of every description in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rupees one thousand in value or amount, and, subject to the provisions and limitations hereinafter prescribed, to hear and determine appeals from the original decisions in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the rules of procedure) from the orders of the Courts of the Súbahdárs of the first and second classes respectively, and of Párbatiyagárs or Náib Súbahdárs invested as aforesaid.

Jurisdiction of Assistant Superintendent of first class.

8. The Court of the Assistant Superintendent of the first class shall have power to try and determine suits of every description in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rupees three thousand in value or amount, and, subject to the provisions and limitations hereinafter prescribed, to hear and determine appeals from the original decisions in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the rules of procedure for the time being in force in Coorg) from the orders of the Courts of the Súbahdárs of the first and second classes respectively, and of Párbatiyagárs or Náib Súbahdárs invested as aforesaid.

Jurisdiction of Superintendent.

9. The Court of the Superintendent shall have power to try and determine suits of every description and of any amount, and to hear and determine appeals from the original decisions in suits and (where an appeal is allowed by the said rules of procedure) from the orders of the Courts of Súbahdárs and Assistant Superintendent of both classes respectively, and of Párbatiyagárs or Náib Súbahdárs invested as aforesaid.

10. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall have power to hear and determine appeals from the original decisions of the Superintendent in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the said rules of procedure) from the orders of the Superintendent, and also special appeals from the decisions passed by the Superintendent or by an Assistant Superintendent of either grade on regular appeal:

Provided that such special appeals shall lie on the ground of the decision being contrary to some law or usage having the force of law, or of a substantial error or defect in law in the procedure or investigation of the case, which may have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits, and on no other grounds:

Provided also that no special appeal shall lie from any decision or order passed on regular appeal after the passing of this Act, in any suit of the nature cognizable in a Court of Small Causes under Act No. XI of 1865, section six, when the debt, damage or demand for which the original suit is instituted does not exceed three hundred rupees; but every such order or decision shall be final.

Time for presenting appeals.

11. The memorandum of appeal prepared in the form and containing the particulars mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure shall be presented in the Court empowered to hear an appeal within the period hereinafter specified, unless the appellant shows sufficient cause to the satisfaction of such Court for not having presented the memorandum of appeal within such period, that is to say, thirty days if the appeal lie to the Assistant Superintendents or Superintendent, and ninety days if the appeal lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

The said period shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the day on which the decision or order appealed against was passed, and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree or order from which the appeal is made.

Special appeals shall be presented in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner within the period hereinbefore fixed for appeals.

Extraordinary original jurisdiction of Judicial Commissioner.

12. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall have power to remove and to try and determine as a Court of extraordinary original jurisdiction, any suit within the jurisdiction of any Court in the said province when he thinks proper to do so, either on the agreement of the parties to that effect, or for purposes of justice, the reasons for so doing being recorded on the proceedings of his Court.

Judicial Commissioner to superintend and to frame rules of practice for subordinate Courts.

13. The Judicial Commissioner shall have superintendence over all Courts in the said province, and shall have power to call for returns and to make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of such Courts, and also to

prescribe forms for every proceeding in the said Courts for which he thinks necessary that a form be provided, and also for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept by the officers, and also settle tables of fees to be allowed to the attorneys, vakeels, and all clerks and officers of such Courts, and from time to time to alter any such rule, form or table.

The rules, forms, and tables so made, framed and settled, shall be used and observed in the said Courts: Provided that such rules, forms and tables be not inconsistent with the provisions of any law in force for the time being, and shall before they are issued have received the sanction of the Commissioner.

Governor General in Council may confer powers of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent.

14. Whenever the state of the public business requires it, the Governor General of India in Council may invest any person with the powers of a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent in any part of the province of Coorg.

Court in which suit shall be instituted.

15. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it: Provided that no suit cognizable by a Court of Small Causes which may hereafter be established, shall be heard and determined in any other Court having any jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court of Small Causes.

Appeal to lie from all decisions, except when expressly prohibited.

16. Except when otherwise provided in any law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from the decisions of the Courts of original jurisdiction to the Courts authorized by this Act to hear appeals from the decisions of those Courts.

Distribution of business among subordinate Courts.

17. The Superintendent may direct the business in the Courts subordinate to him whether or not they have their sittings in the same place, to be distributed among such Courts in such way as he thinks fit: Provided that no Court shall try any suit in which the amount or value of the claim shall exceed its proper jurisdiction.

Local limits within which Appellate Courts shall exercise appellate jurisdiction.

18. The Superintendent shall from time to time, with the concurrence and approval of the Commissioner, prescribe to each of the Appellate Courts subordinate to him such local limits within which they shall respectively exercise their appellate jurisdiction.

Transfer of suits from subordinate Court to that of the Superintendent or Assistant.

19. The Superintendent may, on the petition of either party, or in the absence of such petition, withdraw any suit instituted in any Court subordinate to him, and try such suit himself or refer it for trial to any other such subordinate Court, and competent in respect of the value or amount of the suit to try the same.

The Superintendent may also withdraw any appeal instituted in the Court of any Assistant Superintendent subordinate to him, and try the appeal himself or refer it for trial to the Court of any other Assistant Superintendent in his province.

Transfer of suits from one subordinate Court to another.

20. The Judicial Commissioner may order that the cognizance of any suit or appeal instituted in any Court subordinate to his Court, not being a Court of Small Causes, shall be transferred to his own Court or to any other such subordinate Court competent in respect of the value or amount of the subject matter of the suit or appeal to try the same.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

Superintendent to be Chief Officer charged with executive administration of District in criminal matter.

21. For purposes of criminal jurisdiction, the Superintendent of Coorg shall be taken to be the Chief Officer charged with the executive administration of a District in criminal matters.

Power to appoint Session Judge of Coorg.

22. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time appoint any subject of Her Majesty to be Session Judge of Coorg, and may also from time to time suspend or remove any person so appointed.

The Session Judge shall, as often as may be necessary for the trial of offenders, hold sessions in the said Province. Provided that he and the Judicial Commissioner respectively may hear and determine appeals beyond the limits of the same Province.

Appeals from sentences of Superintendent and other Officers vested with full powers.

23. Appeals from sentences and orders passed by the Superintendent or by any officer subordinate to him exercising full powers of a Magistrate, from which an appeal is allowed under the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner, and shall be heard and determined by him:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent the Judicial Commissioner from exercising under the said Code all or any of the powers of the High Court vested in him.

Confirmation of sentences passed by Superintendent of Ashtagram.

24. All sentences and orders heretofore passed by the Superintendent of Ashtagram in his capacity of Session Judge of Coorg shall be deemed to be as valid as if this Act had then been passed, and he had been appointed, under section 22, Session Judge of Coorg.

Extension of Code of Criminal Procedure.

25. The Code of Criminal Procedure shall extend to the said Province, and shall be deemed to have been in force therein from the ninth day of December 1862.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th October 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXVI OF 1868.

An Act to enable Municipalities to provide for Lock-Hospitals.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable all Municipalities in British India to provide out of the municipal funds for the maintenance of Lock-Hospitals and generally for the prevention of contagious venereal disease; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to Municipal Committees to devote funds to maintaining Lock-Hospitals, &c.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act of the Governor General of India in Council, of the Governor of Madras in Council, of the Governor of Bombay in Council, of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council, or in any other law for the time being in force,

it shall be lawful for every Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, or other Body of persons duly appointed to conduct the affairs of a municipality in British India to pay, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, out of the funds at their disposal

towards the maintenance of the hospital provided under section twelve of Act No. XIV of 1868 *(for the prevention of certain contagious diseases)* within the limits of the place for which they are so appointed

and towards defraying the cost of the medical treatment, lodging, clothing and food of the women detained in such hospital, and of the allowance provided under section nineteen of the same Act for the subsistence of prostitutes residing within the limits aforesaid,

such part as may from time to time be agreed on by and between the Corporation, Committee or Body and the Local Government of the total cost of the said maintenance, treatment, lodging, clothing, food and allowance as annually estimated by such Government.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Simla, the 13th October 1868.

No. 4105.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants having produced the necessary medical certificates have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State extensions of leave for the periods specified against their respective names:—

Mr. A. T. Maclean ...	3	months
„ F. M. Halliday...	6	„
„ J. J. Grey ...	6	„

No. 4116.

Mr. W. B. Jones, of the Bengal Civil Service, has reported his departure from Bombay on furlough on the 15th ultimo per steam ship *Madras*.

The 14th October 1868.

No. 4131.

The undermentioned gentleman appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival in India on the 28th ultimo:—

Mr. Malcolm Reade.

The 16th October 1868.

No. 4157.

Mr. J. R. Hallett, a Junior Civil Servant, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000.

No. 4160.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. C. B. Denison to resign the Civil Service from the 24th of March last.

Judicial.

The 14th October 1868.

No. 1725.

Mr. J. Graham, Standing Counsel to the Government of India, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State leave of absence for a further period of two months in extension of the leave published in the Notification of this Department, No. 891, dated 29th May 1868.

Revenue.

The 15th October 1868.

No. 959.

The following promotions and appointments have been made in the Revenue Survey and Settlement Department of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—

PROMOTIONS.—Mr. R. R. Beynon, Assistant Superintendent, to be Deputy Superintendent, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. R. Pitt, Assistant Superintendent, to be Assistant Settlement Officer from the 1st instant.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. J. A. Guerin, of the Guzerat Revenue Survey, to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr. H. K. Disney, of the Khandeish Revenue Survey, to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st proximo.

No. 962.

The services of Lieutenant J. E. Sandeman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The 16th October 1868.

No. 965.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. G. Dobbie to be Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

No. 967.

Leave of absence for two months is granted, under Military Rules, to Lieutenant A. E. Downing, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, in charge of the Rajpootana Topographical Survey Party, from such date as he may avail himself of it, preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Judicial.

Simla, the 15th October 1868.

No. 284.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased, with the concurrence of the Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad, to invest Mr. George Shelverton, in charge of a Party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, to be exercised by him over the men of his own establishment whilst employed in His Highness' dominions.

Military.

The 15th October 1868.

No. 199.

APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments in the Central India Horse, consequent on the absence of Captain Martin on special duty with Maharajah Scindia, are sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council as a temporary arrangement:—

Major C. James, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer Commanding 2nd Regiment.

Lieutenant J. Colledge, Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant A. F. Taylor, Officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant A. H. S. Neill, Officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern (on probation), to perform the duties of Quarter Master.

No. 201.

LEAVE.—Lieutenant Colonel H. Forbes, Commanding the Bhopal Battalion, is granted twenty-five days' preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of it, with the view of applying for furlough.

General.

The 14th October 1868.

No. 1787.

The services of Mr. H. Wellesley, of the Madras Civil Service, Assistant Superintendent of Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government.

No. 1790.

PROMOTIONS.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Commission of the Central Provinces:—

Captain E. R. H. Twyford, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, vice Major H. F. Waddington, who has proceeded on furlough.

Lieutenant A. Bloomfield, Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, vice Captain Twyford.

Mr. J. W. Neill, Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, to officiate as Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, vice Lieutenant Bloomfield.

Mr. G. J. Nicholls, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, vice Mr. Neill.

Lieutenant J. W. Macdougall, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, vice Captain T. H. B. Brooke, appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Kamptee.

Lieutenant T. A. Scott, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Commissioner, 2nd Class, vice Lieutenant Macdougall.

Lieutenant E. A. Pemberton, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, vice Lieutenant W. Vertue, proceeded on furlough on medical certificate.

The 15th October 1868.

No. 1794.

APPOINTMENT.—Assistant Surgeon J. M. McLean, of Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion, 12th Regiment, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelcund Agency, with effect from the 1st ultimo, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 1796.

In supersession of the Notification of this Department, No. 1653, dated 2nd October 1867, Lieutenant W. P. Harrison is appointed a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Oudh, with effect from the 2nd October 1867.

The 16th October 1868.

No. 1798.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much pleasure in publishing for general information a proclamation issued by the Maharajah of Jeypore, in which His Highness announces that he has removed all restrictions on the traffic of grain in his territory, and has abandoned the collection of every description of tax on grain.

His Excellency in Council trusts that the enlightened and humane example set by the Maharajah of Jeypore may be followed by other Chiefs throughout India.

Proclamation

By His Highness Suramudai Rajahaye Hindoostan Raj Rajender Sree Maharajahdheeraj Sewaee Ram Singh Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., dated the 24th September 1868.

There has been a failure of crops throughout my territory and generally in Rajpootana.

2. The distress which exists amongst the poorer classes of my subjects and in the crowds of emigrants who pass daily through my State in search of food, has aroused my deepest sympathy.

3. I have considered with my Council the best means of mitigating these sufferings, and after much deliberation, I am convinced that, by removing all restrictions on the grain trade through my country, and by permitting its transit free of all State charges, I can best serve the cause I have at heart.

4. It is probable that the British district of Ajmere and several States in Rajpootana will be mainly dependant for supplies on grain, which must pass through Jeypore territory.

5. I have reason to know that it would not be possible, even if it were desirable, to secure by restrictions on exports a low range of prices in my dominions, whilst famine reigned in the neighbouring States, and I regard as ungenerous any policy which must add to the inevitable sufferings of the people of Rajwarah.

6. Guided by the above considerations, I direct that from the date of the publications of this order, all import and export duty on grain, as well as all taxes on the measurement or storage of grain, and all transit duties on grain, shall cease throughout the Jeypore territory, both in Khalsah and Jagheer lands.

7. All Tributaries, Jagheerdars, Bhoomeas, Puttails, Lumberdars, Putwarees, and servants of the State are directed to give immediate effect to these instructions.

8. Any person who, after the publication of this proclamation, shall be convicted of having demanded or realized any tax on grain, whether on the highway or in any city or town, shall be liable to suffer such punishment as is provided for the offences of fraud and unlawful exaction by the laws in force within the Jeypore territory.

(True copy)

(Signed) W. H. Beynon,

Political Agent, Jeypore.

No 1800.

Captain R. C. Stewart, Assistant Adjutant General of the Nagpore Force, to officiate as Military Assistant to the Commissioner of Mysore during the absence on leave of Major E. B. Ramsay, or until further orders.

No. 1802.

Lieutenant W. E. Gowan, Officiating Adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, held charge of the Office of 2nd Assistant to the Political Agent in Meywar from the 24th May to the 30th June 1868 inclusive.

Telegraph.

The 15th October 1868.

No. 852.

Mr. R. F. Dallas, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, vice Mr. H. E. Thompson, who has proceeded to England on special duty, or until further orders, with effect from 1st September 1868.

W. S. Seton-Karr,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th October 1868.

No. 3003.

Mr. J. Eede, Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, is re-appointed to officiate in the Third Class of the Financial Department with retrospective effect from the 14th June 1867, the date of his confirmation in his present office.

The 14th October 1868.

No. 3051.

Monthly Statement of Accounts received up to the 5th October 1868.

Accounting Officers and Departments.	For 1867-68.	For 1868-69, up to what month.
Accountant General, British Burmah	March 1868	August 1868.
Accountant General, Bengal .	Ditto	July 1868.
Ditto, Madras ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces	Ditto	Ditto.
Accountant General, N. W. Provinces (for Oudh)	Ditto	Ditto.
Accountant General, N. W. Provinces (for N W. Provinces) ..	....	Ditto.
Accountant General, Bombay ..	March 1868	Ditto.
Ditto, Punjab ..	Ditto	June 1868.
Treasury and Departmental Accounts Branch (for India) ..	....	Ditto.
Military Department	March 1868	May 1868.*
Public Works Department ...	.. ...	April 1868.

* Incomplete.

No. 3053.

Read—

A letter from the Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, No. 1870, dated the 28th August 1868, enquiring if the acting allowance of a Military Officer, officiating in a civil appointment, is one of the "extra or special allowances" referred to in the following quotation from Section V of the rules for the grant of leave of absence to Military Officers published in the General Order of the Military Department, No. 613, dated the 19th June 1868:—

"The term salary will signify the total amount drawn by an Officer whether as consolidated pay or staff allowance in addition to pay, but will not include any extra or special allowances."

RESOLUTION.—The enquiry of the Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, is answered in the affirmative. All acting allowances will therefore be omitted in the calculation of the furlough allowances of a Military Officer.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Foreign, Home, and Public Works Departments; the Governments of Bengal, Madras Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab; the Comptroller General of Accounts; the Director General of the Post Office of India; the Mint Master, Calcutta; the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta; the Accountants General in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and British Burmah; and the Deputy Accountants General, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and Mysore.

The 15th October 1868.

No. 3069.

Mr. J. H. Biggs joined the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, on the forenoon of the 26th ultimo.

No. 3075.

Read—

The following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

FINANCIAL. INDIA OFFICE;

No. 377. *London, 9th September* 1868.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated the 6th July last, No. 156, recommending, with reference to the concessions recently granted to Chaplains of the Church of England—

"*1st.*—That such Chaplains of the Church of Scotland in India as now receive Rs. 700 per mensem, viz., one in each Presidency, should be allowed Rs. 800 per mensem from the date on which salaries at that rate were allowed to Senior Chaplains of the Church of England in Madras and Bombay.

"*2nd.*—That on the occurrence of vacancies, the salaries of the three Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland in the three Presidencies, who now receive more than Rs. 800 per mensem, should be reduced to that rate.

"*3rd.*—That the rates of pension allowed to Chaplains of the Church of England in India should be sanctioned for Chaplains of the Church of Scotland also.

"*4th.*—That a special allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem should be granted to the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland in Bengal, and special allowances of Rs. 150 per mensem each to the Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland in Madras and Bombay."

2. These propositions are sanctioned.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

ORDERED, that in continuation of Financial Resolution No. 887, dated 6th July 1868, a copy of the above be communicated to the Home Department for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the same be sent to the Comptroller General of Accounts and the several Provincial Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 16th October 1868.

No. 3081.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to suspend, until the 1st November 1868, the operation in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts of Financial Notification No. 2778, dated the 29th April 1868, relative to the employment of bi-colored stamp paper for documents enumerated in Schedule B of Act XXVI of 1867 and Schedule A of Act X of 1862.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th October 1868.

No. 954 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant William Ironside Bax, of the General List, Infantry, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 11th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers)	For 1 year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 955 *of* 1868.—With reference to the notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 5th October 1868, the services of Assistant Surgeon K. McLeod, M.D., Civil Assistant Surgeon of Jessore, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 956 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned out-pensioner having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in the Bengal Presidency, pay-

ment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

	Rate of Pension.
Sergeant Henry Hartigan, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, from the 9th Regiment of Dragoons..	1*s.* 8*d.* (one shilling and eight pence) per diem, paid up to the 30th day of September 1868.

No. 957 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Cadre of the late 50th Native Infantry	Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) B. Cracroft.	Captain	28th Augt. 1868.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) A. W. Bolton, deceased.
Cadre of the late 65th Native Infantry.	Lieutenant R.H. de Montmorency (Staff Corps).	Ditto ...	31st Augt. 1868.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) W. Reveley, deceased.

No. 958 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made from the date specified, under the operation of Government General Order No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis Greetham Kempster, Madras Staff Corps ...	5th October 1868.
Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Robert Fraser, Madras Staff Corps	

No. 959 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Arthur Cory ... 3rd October 1868.

No. 960 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Waterloo Hutchinson, of the Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, and Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Department Public Works, Oudh. ...	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 961 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
12th Bengal Cavalry.	Ressaidar Hurree Singh.	Ressaldar.	15th May 1868.	Raheem Khan, invalided.
36th (The Bareilly) Regiment Native Infantry.	Jemadar Tikwul Sing.	Subadar.	1st May 1868.	Nehal Sing, invalided.
	Havildar Jalim Sing.	Jemadar.	Ditto.	Tikwul Sing, promoted.

No. 962 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Captain T. J. Watson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry ...	28th Sept. 1868.
Lieutenant H. H. Rankin, of the General List, Infantry	
Captain H. G. Saunders, of the Bengal Staff Corps ...	29th Sept. 1868.

No. 963 *of* 1868.—The following extract, paragraph 18, of a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 283, dated the 26th of August 1868, is published for general information :—

PARA. 18.—"Captain D. G. Manning* has resigned the service. His vacancy takes effect from 10th April 1865."

* Late 52nd N. I.

No. 964 *of* 1868.—The services of Captain R. C. Stewart, of the late 8th Madras Light Cavalry, Assistant Adjutant General, Nagpore Force, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 965 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Mahomed Baz Khan, 1st Grade Inspector of Police, Baraitch, to the 2nd Class of the Order of Merit, in consideration of his conspicuous gallantry in action with the rebels whilst a Duffadar in the 5th Irregular Cavalry on the 3rd July and 28th September 1857, and in January and March 1858.

No. 966 *of* 1868.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel R. Ouseley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 15th October 1868.

No. 967 of 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Assistant Surgeon Edward Ord Tandy, of the Medical Department	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 968 of 1868.—The services of Lieutenant F. B. Morris, of the General List, Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 969 of 1868.—In publishing the following despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 291, dated 28th August 1868, authorizing the grant to Regimental Paymasters serving in India of the allowances of their relative rank and of the rates of pay allowed at home, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down a scale of pay and allowances which will be issued from the 1st October 1868 :—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have received and considered in Council your Military Despatch No. 122, dated 23rd March 1868, in which you state that you are in favor of granting to Regimental Paymasters the Indian allowances of their relative rank without, however, recognising any necessity for further modifications in accordance with every change in the British service.

2. Concurring in these views, Her Majesty's Government authorise the grant to these Officers serving in India of the advantages, in respect to pay conferred on them by the Royal Warrant of 3rd February 1866. The extra pay should be calculated in accordance with the decision in my Financial Despatch No. 427 of 9th December 1867.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

Monthly Rates of Pay and Allowances of Paymasters of British Cavalry and Infantry Regiments serving in India.

	Paymasters if holding the rank of Captain when appointed.			Paymasters if not holding the rank of Captain when appointed.		
	Pay.	Indian Allowances, exclusive of Horse Allowance.	Total per mensem.	Pay.	Indian Allowances, exclusive of Horse Allowance.	Total per mensem
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
On appointment ...	182 10 0	293 10 0	476 4 0	152 3 0	293 10 0	445 13 0
After 5 years' service as Paymaster	213 1 0	293 10 0	506 11 0	182 10 0	293 10 0	476 4 0
" 10 " "	243 8 0	576 9 0	820 1 0	213 1 0	576 9 0	789 10 0
" 15 " "	273 15 0	576 9 0	850 8 0	243 8 0	576 9 0	820 1 0
" 20 " "	304 6 0	576 9 0	880 15 0	273 15 0	576 9 0	850 8 0

Note.—Horse Allowance at Rs. 90 per mensem will be passed in addition to the above rates of pay and allowances to Paymasters of Cavalry Regiments, when in receipt of either the lowest or second rate of pay and allowances; at Rs. 120 to Paymasters of Cavalry Regiments, and at Rs. 30 to Paymasters of Infantry Regiments, when in receipt of the third or higher rates of pay and allowances.

Paymasters will also be entitled to office allowance as at present, viz, Rs. 65-5-5 and Rs. 78-10-8 per mensem respectively with Cavalry and Infantry Regiments.

Paymasters, if not holding the rank of Captain when appointed, will also be entitled to the higher rates of pay and allowances for length of service as given in the second division of the above Table under the following alternative conditions :—

(a).—After 5 years' service as Paymaster, or after 15 years' service as Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 10 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay.

(b).—After 10 years' service as Paymaster, or after 20 years service as Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 10 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 5 years as Paymaster in receipt of the pay, whether in or out of India.

(c).—After 15 years' service as Paymaster, or after 20 years' service as Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 10 years as Paymaster, or after 25 years' service as a Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 15 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 10 years as Paymaster.

(d).—After 20 years' service as Paymaster, or after 25 years' service as Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 15 years as Paymaster, or after 30 years' service as a Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 20 years shall have been as Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 15 years as Paymaster.

The 16th October 1868.

No. 970 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of Clause 37 of Army Circulars of 1868, dated 1st April 1868, applicable to India:—

Clause 37, messing on boardship.

The Secretary of State for War has, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India, decided that the rates to be charged to Officers for the messing of their wives and families on board Her Majesty's Indian troop ships, shall be those laid down in the Royal Passage Warrant of 2nd January 1865, page 14.

No. 971 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Quarter Master General's Department.

Major C. C. Johnson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter Master General, to officiate as Deputy Quarter Master General, during the absence on leave to Europe on medical certificate of Major H. R. Garden, or until further orders.

Captain C. J. East, of the 41st Foot, Assistant Quarter Master General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Major C. C. Johnson, whose term of staff service in that grade has expired.

Captain M. H. Heathcote, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to officiate as Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Captain C. J. East.

Captain W. W. Knollys, of the 93rd Highlanders, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General on the establishment, vice Captain A. C. Bruce, of the 91st Foot, proceeded to join his Regiment about embark for England.

Captain L. A. Gregson, of the 26th Foot, to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General to complete the establishment.

ARTHUR BROOME, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th October 1868.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers and Warrant Officer on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department during the month of September 1868:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
38th Foot ...	Captain W. H. Crawhall	29th August 1868	Hyderabad, Scind		
Medical Department	Staff Asst. Surgeon F. Madden	31st Ditto ...	Saugor ...	Intestate	
77th Foot ...	Major R. B. Willington	1st Sept. 1868	Murree ...	Ditto ...	Widow—Mrs. Mary Willington, 1, Clifton Terrace Monkstown, County Dublin.
106th Foot ...	Major E. S. K. Dawson	10th Ditto ...	Simla		
Medical Department	Surgeon Major A. L. S Campbell	11th Ditto ...	Futtehpore ...	Ditto	Mother—Mrs. M. F. Campbell, Woodlands, Merchistan Park, Morning Side, Edinburgh.
Royal Artillery ...	Lieutenant W. S. Alexander ...	13th Ditto ...	Allahabad ...	Ditto	Father—W. S. Alexander Esq., E.I.U.S. Club, 14, St. James' Square, London, S. W.
46th Foot ...	Colonel C. F. Campbell	14th Ditto ...	Simla	Testate ...	
Medical Department	Surgeon H. D. Jones ...	16th Ditto ...	Barrackpore		
Commissariat Department ...	Conductor G. F. Knight	10th Ditto ...	Sealkote ...	Ditto ...	Widow—Sophia Augusta Knight, Sealkote.

B. E. BACON, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 8th October 1868.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the amounts on account of the estates of deceased European Commissioned and Warrant Officers and a Soldier, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice:—

Statement of deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Military Service during the Month of September 1868.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.	Remarks.
	Commissioned Officers.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.						
5th Sept. 1868	Charles Gosling *(a)*	Lieutenant	Her Majesty's 60th Rifles	...	29th June 1868	Intestate	1,114 3 3	... ...	1,114 3 3						
8th Sept. 1868	George Sale Dysart *(b)* ...	Captain ...	107th Foot	...	28th July 1867...	Ditto ...	941 14 7	... ..	941 14 7						
						Total ...	2,506 1 10	... ...	2,056 1 10						

(a).—Mother, Mrs. Gosling, 24, Palmeira Square, Brighton; brother, F. Gosling, Esq., 19, Fleet Street, City, London,—Administrator General administering.
(b).—Uncle, Colonel Robert Henry Sale, either at Tenby, Wales, or near the Park, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

FORT WILLIAM,
PAY OFFICE;
The 19*th September* 1868.

C. F. M. MUNDY, *Colonel,*
Presidency Pay Master.

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers, Warrant Officer, and a Soldier of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service during the Month of September 1868.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of Monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.	Remarks.
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.						
	Commissioned and Warrant Officers.														
2nd Sept. 1868	Archibald Swiney Haig *(a)* ...	Major ...	Bengal Staff Corps	...	3rd Jan. 1868 ..	Testate ..	99 15 0	.....	99 15 0						
19th Ditto ...	Edward Rowland Mainwaring *(b)*	Major Genl.	Ditto .	..	8th Apl. 1868 ...	Intestate..	1,528 2 1	.....	1,528 2 1						
19th Ditto ...	Mathew Kennedy *(c)* ...	Asst. Apothecary ..	Subordinate Medical Department ...		15th May 1868.	Nil ..	18 3 0	.....	18 3 0						
	Soldier.														
9th Ditto ...	Michael Lynch ...	Bombardier	European Invalid Batallion .	...	27th June 1868..	Intestate..	2,054 13 2	.. ...	2,054 13 2						
						Total ..	3,701 1 3	.. ..	3,701 1 3						

(a).—Mrs Haig, Woodspring House, Clevedon, Somersetshire, widow, and heir by Will.
(b).—Widow, Mrs. Georgiana Caroline Barbara Mainwaring; children, Lieutenant Edward Philipson Mainwaring, Emily Sophia Isabella, Frances George Lawrence—Messrs. Grindlay & Co. administering.
(c).—Widow, Mrs. Catherine Kennedy; children, Edwin George Kennedy, Arthur Kennedy, three sisters, address not known, supposed to be at Madras.

C. F. M. MUNDY, *Colonel,*
Presidency Pay Master.

B. E. BACON, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William,
Pay Office;
The 19*th September* 1868.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Simla, the 10th October 1868.

No. 262.

Sergeant C. Riddock, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, British Burmah, is remanded to regimental duty.

No. 263.

Mr. J. Slator, Accountant, 4th Grade, Central Provinces, is permitted to resign his appointment.

No. 264.

Mr. R. A. Harman is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, and posted to Coorg.

The 13th October 1868.

No. 265.

Mr. F. B. Henslowe is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to Oudh.

No. 266.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, in the Class of Superintending Engineers, to fill existing vacancies with effect from 1st September 1868:—

To be Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, 1st Grade.

Major G. Price, S.C., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

To be Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Major C. T. Stewart, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

No. 267.

Corporal J. N. Worth, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, on probation, British Burmah, is permanently appointed to the Department in that rank, with effect from the 12th September 1868.

The 15th October 1868.

No. 268.

Ramswamy N. Nydoo is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 3rd Grade, and posted to Central India.

Revenue—Forests.

The 10th October 1868.

No. 17 F.

Mr. F. Read, Conservator of Forests in Oudh, is appointed Conservator of Forests in Berar.

Captain E. S. Wood, Officiating as Conservator of Forests in Oudh, is confirmed in that appointment.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 10 F of 25th June 1868.

The 15th October 1868.

No. 18 F.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. Jacob, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Class, in the room of Lieutenant W. Douglas, who has proceeded to Europe on two years' furlough.

Captain B. Rogers, Bengal Staff Corps, appointed to officiate as Deputy Conservator Forests, 2nd Class, in the room of Mr. Jacob.

C. H. Dickens, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st May 1868.

The Viceroy and Members of the Government of India having left the Presidency for Simla, it is hereby notified that on and after the 16th May and until further notice, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

All communications other than remittances intended for the Gazette should be addressed to the Superintendent, *Gazette of India,* Simla.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Nagpore, the 30th September 1868.

The Public are informed that there are available at the Nagpore Currency Office the following Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle:—

2,374 Ten Rupees Notes, value	Rs.	23,740
606 Twenty „ „ „	„	12,120
61 Fifty „ „ „	„	3,050
47 One Hundred Rs. Notes „	„	4,700
Total Rs.	...	43,610

The above Notes are a legal tender for all payments within that Circle of Issue, and are payable in cash or in exchange for other Notes of the Bombay Circle at the Office of Issue at Bombay.

G. W. Cline,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nagpore, the 6th October 1868.

POST OFFICE PASSENGER SERVICE.

Nagpore and Jubbulpore Road.

(See annexed list of Stages, Bungalows, &c.)

Seats on the Ordinary Mail or Parcel Carts.

One seat will be allowed in the ordinary mail or parcel cart if the weight of the mails admit of a passenger proceeding by it; a seat can be booked beforehand only on this condition, and, if taken from an intermediate station, on the further condition that the accommodation is not already occupied by a traveller from the rear.

2. A passenger travelling by ordinary mail or parcel cart must start from the Post Office compound, as the mail and parcel carts are not allowed

to go to the residence of individuals travelling by them.

3. For the convenience of passengers, the parcel carts stop one hour at Seonee Dâk Bungalow, half an hour at the Dâk Bungalow at Deolapar, and half an hour at the Dâk Bungalow, Doomah; but the mail cart will not stop, except for the purpose of greasing wheels at any place in transit.

4. Passengers by ordinary mail or parcel cart may halt at places on the road and betaken on by the following day's cart *if the seat is vacant.* Parties intending to halt should notify their intention when engaging their seat.

5. The fare for a seat in a mail or parcel cart is 2½ annas per mile, or for the whole distance from Jubbulpore to Nagpore or *vice versâ* Rs. 25.

6. Fares must be paid in advance, and the seats taken for the mail or parcel cart of a particular day. Fares once paid will not be returned even when the seat may not be availed of, except in the case of its being found to be occupied by a traveller from the rear, or if its not being available owing to the weight of the mails.

7. No dogs or animals may be taken in the mail or parcel cart.

8. Each passenger is allowed ten seers of baggage free; extra luggage may be taken in the cart when there is room for it, and when the cart is not fully laden, but all such extra luggage must be paid for at ordinary banghy parcel rates.

9. All baggage taken by a passenger in the cart (whether free or chargeable) is considered as in his charge and at his risk; and all such baggage must be weighed at the Post Office before the pass is given, or the cart allowed to start. Post Masters giving passes are responsible for the observance of this rule.

10. This pass given will state the place of departure and destination of the traveller, as well as the extra luggage (if any) allowed to be taken and the amount paid for it. The pass must be shown to any Post Office official who demands it, and must be given up to the Post Master or other Post Office official at the end of the journey. The Post Master at the place of arrival or at any other place is entitled to have the luggage of a passenger weighed and compared with the pass.

11. For extra baggage sent separately by bullock cart, see rule 34.

12. Passengers by ordinary mail or parcel cart must not in any way ill use or interfere with the mail establishment, or on any account or under pretext detain the mail in transit.

13. See also miscellaneous rules (35 to 38).

Special Carts (two wheeled with hoods) drawn by horses.

14. Special carts may be engaged between Nagpore (or Kamptee) and Jubbulpore, or between those places and Seonee, but full fares will have the preference, and engagements can be made at Seonee only under such conditions as may from time to time be laid down and exhibited in the Seonee Post Office.

15. The fare for a special cart between Nagpore (or Kamptee) and Jubbulpore is Rs. 100, and half that amount between those places and Seonee.

16. The maximum weight allowed to be carried in a special cart is five maunds, each adult person travelling being reckoned as equivalent to two maunds, and each child under twelve years old being reckoned as equivalent to one maund. Thus a single traveller taking a special cart may take with him three maunds of luggage, but if two adult persons travel, only one maund of luggage can be taken. Not more than two passengers are allowed in a special cart.

17. Fares must be paid in advance, and a pass will be given on payment showing the place of departure and destination of the cart and the amount paid for it. A copy of the preceding paragraph will be entered on every such pass. This pass must be shown to any Post Office official demanding it, and must be given up at the end of the journey. Fares paid will not be returned when the cart is not used, except under the special orders of the Chief Inspector of Post Offices.

18. Passengers proceeding by special cart between Nagpore (or Kamptee) and Jubbulpore may halt at intermediate places for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 12 hours, which will allow of a night's rest of 10 hours at Seonee and of a halt of 1 hour at each of two other Bungalows (*e. g.*, Deolapar and Lucknadown); and passengers proceeding to or from Seonee may halt for a period or periods not exceeding 6 hours in the aggregate.

19. Passengers proceeding by special cart must pay the tolls which at present are four annas at each of the two rivers Nerbudda (near Jubbulpore) and Kunhan (near Kamptee).

20. The coachman or any other official may cause the luggage taken in special cart to be weighed at any Post Office whether at the place of departure or arrival, or at an intermediate station; and any excess over the prescribed limit must be reported. Any such excess luggage actually conveyed in contravention of rules will be charged at banghy parcel rates.

21. Special carts will be sent to the residences of intending travellers, if within reasonable distance from the Post Office of the station of departure, and will proceed under like conditions to the residences at which passengers wish to be sent down at the end of the journey. Any detention at the place of departure exceeding half an hour will be reckoned as a stoppage under rule 18, and if such detention exceed two hours, the conveyance will be taken to the Post Office.

22. For extra luggage sent separately by bullock cart (see rule 34).

23. See also miscellaneous rules 35 to 38.

Bullock Bandies (two wheeled) and Bullock Carriages (four wheeled).

24. Bullock bandies and carriages may be engaged between Nagpore (or Kamptee) and Jubbulpore, or between those places and Seonee, but full fares will have the preference, and engagement can be made at Seonee only under such conditions as may from time to time be laid down and exhibited in the Seonee Post Office.

25. The fare between Nagpore (or Kamptee) and Jubbulpore is Rs. 42 (for a bandy), and Rs. 75 (for a carriage), and half those amounts between those places and Seonee.

26. The maximum weight allowed to be carried in a bullock bandy or carriage is eight maunds, each adult person travelling being reckoned as equivalent to two maunds, and each child under 12 years old being reckoned as equivalent to one maund. Thus a single traveller taking a bullock bandy or carriage may take with him six maunds of luggage, but if two adult persons travel, only four maunds of luggage can be taken, if three adult persons travel, only two maunds can be taken, and if four adult persons travel, no luggage can be taken.

27. Fares must be paid in advance, and a pass will be given on payment showing the place of departure and destination of the bandy or carriage, and the amount paid for it. A copy of the preceding paragraph will be entered on every such pass. This pass must be shown to any Post Office

official demanding it, and must be given up at the end of the journey. Fares paid will not be returned when the bandy or carriage is not used, except under the special orders of the Chief Inspector of Post Offices.

28. Passengers proceeding by bullock bandy or carriage between Nagpore (or Kamptee) and Jubbulpore may halt at intermediate places for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 18 hours, which will allow either of two nights' rest at intermediate Bungalows, or of stoppages of (say) 6 hours on each of three days. The time taken in actual travelling will ordinarily be about 54 hours, which, with stoppages aggregating 18 hours, will make the total period of transit 72 hours, or three days and three nights.

29. Passengers proceeding by bullock bandies or carriages must pay the tolls which at present are four annas at each of the two rivers,—Nerbudda (near Jubbulpore), and Kunhan (near Kamptee).

30. The coachman or any other Post Office official may cause the luggage taken in a bullock bandy or carriage to be weighed at any Post Office, whether at the place of departure or arrival, or at an intermediate station, and any excess over the prescribed limit must be reported. Any such excess luggage actually conveyed in contravention of rules will be charged at three times the rate mentioned in rule 34.

31. Bullock bandies or carriages will be sent to the residence of intending travellers if within reasonable distance from the Post Office of the station of departure, and will proceed under like conditions to the residence at which passengers may wish to be set down at the end of journey. Any detention at the place of departure exceeding half an hour will be reckoned as a stoppage under rule 28, and if such detention exceed two hours, the conveyance will be taken back to the Post Office.

32. For extra luggage sent separately by bullock cart (see rule 34).

33. See also miscellaneous rules (35 to 38).

Passengers' extra baggage sent separately by Bullock Carts.

34. Passengers may send extra luggage between Nagpore (or Kamptee) and Jubbulpore, or between those places and Seonee by separate bullock cart conveyance, for which they will be charged at the rate of Rs. 3-8 per maund between Nagpore (or Kamptee) and Jubbulpore, Rs. 1½ per maund between those places and Seonee. Fractions of less than half a maund will be reckoned as half a maund, and fractions above half a maund as a whole maund. Servants going in charge of baggage will be charged at the rate of 2½ maunds, half maund being allowed as free baggage to the servant.

Miscellaneous.

35. Seats on a mail or parcel cart may be booked at any Post Office on the line, and special carts or bullock bandies or bullock carriages may be engaged at Nagpore, Kamptee, Seonee or Jubbulpore.

36. All complaints against the road establishment should be made to the Post Master or Mail Superintendent.

37. A breach of any of these rules renders the traveller liable to forfeiture of fare and loss of passage in addition to any other notice of the breach which may be necessary.

38. Passengers must not interfere with the greasing, examining, &c., of the vehicles while in transit.

Table of Stages, Dâk Bungalows, &c., Nagpore and Jubbulpore Line.

No.	Stages.	Miles (old).	Dâk Bungalows.	Miles (old).	Jurisdiction.	Remarks.
1	Nagpore ...	...	2 Hotels (no Dâk Bungalow).	..	Deputy Commissioner, Nagpore.	10th mile, Kamptee Post Office, cross Kunhan river—Shops, Doctor, &c., &c.
2	Peelamuddee ...	7				
3	Ramaeshur ..	12	Kamptee	10		
4	Doongree ...	18				
5	Kandy ...	24	Munsee .. .	22		From Munsee the road becomes hilly with jungle in the neighbourhood.
6	Cherbowly ...	30				
7	Deolapar ...	37	Deolapar ...	37		
8	Moul Fata ...	43			Deputy Commissioner, Seonee.	
9	Puchdar ...	49				
10	Korai ...	55	Korai	56		Change and greasing stage, ascend pass 800 feet.
11	Reokur ...	60				
12	Suktalao ...	66				
13	Nundoora ...	72				
14	Seonee	78	Seonee	78		Change and greasing stage, Post Office, Doctor, Civil Station.
15	Nugger	84				
16	Sonadungree ..	90				
17	Sadik Seonee ...	96	Chupara ...	99		Goonje pass ascend, 102nd mile, Gunnesh Gunge pass ascend, 110th mile.
18	Amtra Nulla ..	102				
19	Koorai (Kooia) ...	107				
20	Morai	113	Lucknadown ...	114		Change and greasing stage.
21	Gurda Nulla ...	119				
22	Shere river ...	124				
23	Doomah	129	Doomah	129	Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore.	Descend Silwa pass, 138th mile.
24	Bunjaree .	135				
25	Hoolkee .. .	140				
26	Hanowtha Nulla ...	146				
27	Nigree	152				Cross Nerbudda River, 158th mile (here and at Kunhan river, boat plies when river is not fordable; passengers pay toll of 4 annas at each river).
28	Nerbudda ...	158				
29	Jubbulpore ...	164	3 Hotels (no Dâk-shops, Bungalow).			

F. J. JORDAN,
Offg. Chief Inspr. of Post Offices, C. P.

Simla, the 7th October 1868.

The annexed Time Table of the British India Steam Navigation Company's Contract Mail Service between Calcutta and Bombay for the remainder of the year 1868, is published for general information:—

A. M. MONTEATH,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

TIME TABLE of the British India Steam Navigation Company's Contract Mail Service between Calcutta and Bombay, from the commencement of the present Contract (22nd September) to the end of the year 1868, *approved by the Director General of the Post Office on the 7th October* 1868.

TRIPS FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY.

		1868	1868	1868	1868	1868	1868	1868	1868
CALCUTTA ...	Leave on Tuesday ...	22 Sept.	6 Oct.	20 Oct.	3 Nov	17 Nov.	1 Dec.	15 Dec.	29 Dec.
GOPAULPORE* ...	Arrive on Thursday ..	24 „	8 „	22 „	5 „	19 „	3 „	17 „	31 „
	Leave on Thursday ...	24 „	8 „	22 „	5 „	19 „	3 „	17 „	31 „
BIMLIPATAM ...	Arrive on Thursday ...	24 „	8 „	22 „	5 „	19 „	3 „	17 „	31 „
	Leave on Friday ...	25 „	9 „	23 „	6 „	20 „	4 „	18 „	1869 1 Jan.
VIZAGAPATAM ...	Arrive on Friday ..	25 „	9 „	23 „	6 „	20 „	4 „	18 „	1 „
	Leave on Friday .	25 „	9 „	23 „	6 „	20 „	4 „	18 „	1 „
COCONADA ..	Arrive on Saturday ...	26 „	10 „	24 „	7 „	21 „	5 „	19 „	2 „
	Leave on Saturday ...	26 „	10 „	24 „	7 „	21 „	5 „	19 „	2 „
MADRAS ...	Arrive on Sunday ...	27 „	11 „	25 „	8 „	22 „	6 „	20 „	3 „
	Leave on Monday ...	28 „	12 „	26 „	9 „	23 „	7 „	21 „	4 „
PONDICHERRY* ...	Arrive on Tuesday ...	29 „	13 „	27 „	10 „	24 „	8 „	22 „	5 „
	Leave on Tuesday ...	29 „	13 „	27 „	10 „	24 „	8 „	22 „	5 „
NEGAPATAM ...	Arrive on Tuesday ...	29 „	13 „	27 „	10 „	24 „	8 „	22 „	5 „
	Leave on Wednesday	30 „	14 „	28 „	11 „	25 „	9 „	23 „	6 „
GALLE ..	Arrive on Friday ...	2 Oct.	16 „	30 „	13 „	27 „	11 „	25 „	8 „
	Leave on Friday ...	2 „	16 „	30 „	13 „	27 „	11 „	25 „	8 „
COLOMBO* ...	Arrive on Saturday ...	3 „	17 „	31 „	14 „	28 „	12 „	26 „	9 „
	Leave on Saturday ...	3 „	17 „	31 „	14 „	28 „	12 „	26 „	9 „
TUTICORIN .	Arrive on Sunday ...	4 „	18 „	1 Nov.	15 „	29 „	13 „	27 „	10 „
	Leave on Sunday ...	4 „	18 „	1 „	15 „	29 „	13 „	27 „	10 „
COCHIN ..	Arrive on Monday ...	5 „	19 „	2 „	16 „	30 „	14 „	28 „	11 „
	Leave on Tuesday ...	6 „	20 „	3 „	17 „	1 Dec.	15 „	29 „	12 „
BEYPORE*	Arrive on Wednesday	7 „	21 „	4 „	18 „	2 „	16 „	30 „	13 „
	Leave on Wednesday	7 „	21 „	4 „	18 „	2 „	16 „	30 „	13 „
CALICUT ..	Arrive on Wednesday	7 „	21 „	4 „	18 „	2 „	16 „	30 „	13 „
	Leave on Wednesday	7 „	21 „	4 „	18 „	2 „	16 „	30 „	13 „
CANNANORE .	Arrive on Wednesday	7 „	21 „	4 „	18 „	2 „	16 „	30 „	13 „
	Leave on Thursday ..	8 „	22 „	5 „	19 „	3 „	17 „	31 „	14 „
MANGALORE	Arrive on Thursday ...	8 „	22 „	5 „	19 „	3 „	17 „	31 „	14 „
	Leave on Friday ...	9 „	23 „	6 „	20 „	4 „	18 „	1869 1 Jan.	15 „
CARWAR ..	Arrive on Saturday ..	10 „	24 „	7 „	21 „	5 „	19 „	2 „	16 „
	Leave on Saturday .	10 „	24 „	7 „	21 „	5 „	19 „	2 „	16 „
BOMBAY ...	Arrive on Sunday ...	11 „	25 „	8 „	22 „	6 „	20 „	3 „	17 „

NOTES.—The places marked * in the Table are optional ports of call, *i.e.*, ports at which the Company's steamers are not bound by the Contract to touch.

The Company have further the right to call at False Point, Pooree, Ganjam, Masulipatam, Tellicherry, Goa, Vingorla, and Rutnagherry.

The dates of arrival and departure given in the Table have been calculated on the supposition of the stay at Madras being only twelve hours of daylight, and only three hours of daylight at each of the other intermediate ports, but under the Contract, the Company have power to extend the stay at Madras to forty-eight hours in all, and at other intermediate ports to twenty-four hours in all.

The Government has also the power, when there are officers or troops on board, to require the steamers to touch at any other port on the Coast.

TRIPS FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

		1868	1868	1868	1868	1868	1868	1868
BOMBAY	Leave on Tuesday	29 Sept.	13 Oct.	27 Oct.	10 Nov.	24 Nov.	8 Dec.	22 Dec
CARWAR	Arrive on Thursday	1 Oct.	15 „	29 „	12 „	26 „	10 „	24 „
	Leave on Thursday	1 „	15 „	29 „	12 „	26 „	10 „	24 „
MANGALORE	Arrive on Friday	2 „	16 „	30 „	13 „	27 „	11 „	25 „
	Leave on Friday ..	2 „	16 „	30 „	13 „	27 „	11 „	25 „
CANNANORE	Arrive on Friday	2 „	16 „	30 „	13 „	27 „	11 „	25 „
	Leave on Saturday	3 „	17 „	31 „	14 „	28 „	12 „	26 „
CALICUT	Arrive on Saturday	3 „	17 „	31 „	14 „	28 „	12 „	26 „
	Leave on Saturday	3 „	17 „	31 „	14 „	28 „	12 „	26 „
BEYPORE*	Arrive on Saturday	3 „	17 „	31 „	14 „	28 „	12 „	26 „
	Leave on Sunday	4 „	18 „	1 Nov	15 „	29 „	13 „	27 „
COCHIN	Arrive on Sunday	4 „	18 „	1 „	15 „	29 „	13 „	27 „
	Leave on Monday	5 „	19 „	2 „	16 „	30 „	14 „	28 „
TUTICORIN	Arrive on Tuesday	6 „	20 „	3 „	17 „	1 Dec.	15 „	29 „
	Leave on Wednesday	7 „	21 „	4 „	18 „	2 „	16 „	30 „
COLOMBO*	Arrive on Thursday	8 „	22 „	5 „	19 „	3 „	17 „	31 „
	Leave on Thursday	8 „	22 „	5 „	19 „	3 „	17 „	31 „
GALLE	Arrive on Thursday	8 „	22 „	5 „	19 „	3 „	17 „	31 „
	Leave on Friday	9 „	23 „	6 „	20 „	4 „	18 „	1869 1 Jan.
NEGAPATAM	Arrive on Sunday	11 „	25 „	8 „	22 „	6 „	20 „	3 „
	Leave on Sunday	11 „	25 „	8 „	22 „	6 „	20 „	3 „
PONDICHERRY*	Arrive on Monday	12 „	26 „	9 „	23 „	7 „	21 „	4 „
	Leave on Monday.	12 „	26 „	9 „	23 „	7 „	21 „	4 „
MADRAS	Arrive on Monday	12 „	26 „	9 „	23 „	7 „	21 „	4 „
	Leave on Tuesday	13 „	27 „	10 „	24 „	8 „	22 „	5 „
COCONADA	Arrive on Thursday	15 „	29 „	12 „	26 „	10 „	24 „	7 „
	Leave on Thursday	15 „	29 „	12 „	26 „	10 „	24 „	7 „
VIZAGAPATAM	Arrive on Thursday	15 „	29 „	12 „	26 „	10 „	24 „	7 „
	Leave on Friday	16 „	30 „	13 „	27 „	11 „	25 „	8 „
BIMLIPATAM	Arrive on Friday	16 „	30 „	13 „	27 „	11 „	25 „	8 „
	Leave on Friday	16 „	30 „	13 „	27 „	11 „	25 „	8 „
GOPAULPORE*	Arrive on Saturday	17 „	31 „	14 „	28 „	12 „	26 „	9 „
	Leave on Saturday	17 „	31 „	14 „	28 „	12 „	26 „	9 „
CALCUTTA	Arrive on Monday	19 „	2 Nov.	16 „	30 „	14 „	28 „	11 „

NOTES.—The places marked * in the Table are optional ports of call, *i.e.*, ports at which the Company's steamers are not bound by the Contract to touch.

The Company have further the right to call at False Point, Pooree, Ganjam, Masulipatam, Tellicherry, Goa, Vingorla, and Rutnagherry.

The dates of arrival and departure given in the Table have been calculated on the supposition of the stay at Madras being only twelve hours of daylight, and only three hours of daylight at each of the other intermediate ports, but under the Contract, the Company have power to extend the stay at Madras to forty-eight hours in all, and at other intermediate ports to twenty-four hours in all.

The Government has also the power, when there are officers or troops on board, to require the steamers to touch at any other port on the Coast.

The 15th October 1868.

Under the provisions of a Convention between the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the General Post Office of the United States of America signed at Washington on the 28th July, and in London on the 14th August 1868, mails will be exchanged, from and after the 1st November, between India and the United States of America viâ Hong-Kong and San Francisco under the following conditions, viz. :—

The service will be performed by British Mail Packets between India (Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Aden) and Hong-Kong viâ Galle, and by United States Mail Packets between Hong-Kong and San Francisco viâ Yokohama.

Only such correspondence will be sent by this route as may be specially directed to be forwarded "viâ Hong-Kong."

The pre-payment of letters sent by this route is optional. Paid letters will be delivered without charge in the country of destination, and unpaid letters will be charged on delivery at the rates fixed for pre-paid letters sent in the opposite direction, together with a fine of 4 annas (in India), or 12 cents (in the United States). Insufficiently paid letters will be treated as if wholly unpaid.

Newspapers and packets of newspapers, books or patterns must be pre-paid in full, and will be delivered without charge in the country of destination.

The rates of charge for pre-paid correspondence sent from India to the United States of America by this route are given in the following table, in which have also been included the rates charged on similar correspondence sent viâ Bombay and the United Kingdom :—

To the United States of America.

	Letters. Pre-payment optional.			Registration fee, which, together with the postage, must be pre-paid in full.	Each Newspaper. Pre-payment compulsory.	Packets of Newspapers, Books or Patterns. Pre-payment compulsory.		
	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Not exceeding 1 oz.	Every additional ½ oz.		Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Not exceeding 8 ozs.	Every additional 4 ozs.
	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
WEEKLY ... Viâ Southampton ...	9 4	1 2 8	9 4	8 0	3 0	4 4	8 8	4 4
WEEKLY ... Viâ Marseilles and England	12 0	1 8 0	12 0	8 0	3 8	5 8	11 4	5 8
ONCE A MONTH ... Viâ Hong Kong ...	6 8	0 13 4	6 8	No registration.	2 8	2 8	5 4	2 8

The American Mail Packets are timed to leave Hong-Kong about the 15th or 16th of each month, reaching San Francisco about a month after their departure from Hong-Kong.

The British Packets marked* in the following table will reach Hong-Kong before the departure of the American Packets :—

BRITISH PACKETS.					AMERICAN PACKETS.
LEAVE				ARRIVE AT	LEAVE
Aden.	Calcutta (Sandheads).	Madras.	Bombay.	Hong-Kong.	Hong-Kong about
1868	1868				
* 8th November ...	* 11th November ..	* 15th November ..	* 13th November ..	5th December ...	16th December.
22nd " ...	25th " ...	29th " ..	27th " ..	19th " ...	
* 6th December ..	* 9th December...	* 13th December...	* 11th December...		
20th " ...	23rd " ..	27th " ...	25th " ...	1869	
1869	1869	1869	1869	2nd January ...	16th January.
3rd January	6th January ..	10th January ..	8th January ..	16th " ...	
*17th "	* 20th " ..	* 24th " ...	* 22nd " ..	30th " ...	
				13th February ...	16th February.

A. M. MONTEATH,

Dir. Genl. of Post Office in India.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees.	Certificates issued for Rupees.	Balance of Bullion.		
			Under Assay, Rupees.	Assayed, Rupees.	Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees.
October 5th, 1868	1,860	.....	2,135	95,566	20,61,717
„ 6th, „	.....	.....	285	95,587	20,61,717
„ 7th, „	10,496	.....	12,631	95,582	20,61,717
„ 8th, „	6,562	.....	19,194	95,579	20,61,717
„ 9th, „	1,060	.....	3,114	95,534	15,61,717
„ 10th, „	.....	1,814	17,359	95,534	15,61,717

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 12th October 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004*A*, *dated Simla*, 30*th July* 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

Lost.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A18—15053 for Rs. 10.
„ A27—13484 „ 20.

P. SHEEHAN.

In transit between Lucknow and Calcutta the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. 71812 for Rs. 20.

L. W. EWART.

In transit between Futtehpore and Cawnpore half of the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A38—95986 for Rs. 100.

A. BARNARD.

Left half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A18—36525 for Rs. 10.

C. MONK.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A40—37799 for Rs. 50.
„ A40—37800 „ 50.
„ A40—37801 „ 50.

SEETARAM.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A23—74159 for Rs. 50.

MOSUDDEE MULL.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A12—09000 for Rs. 50.

EMAMOODDEEN.

Between Delhi and Agra half of the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A34—71793 for Rs. 20.

J. A. G. GILMOUR.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A35—73729 for Rs. 50.

H. T. ALLISON.

Right halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A44—63724 for Rs. 20.
„ A31—55767 „ 10.

H. COTTON.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A40—50174 for Rs. 50.

GOVER DHUN.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A34—74866 for Rs. 20.
„ A34—74868 „ 20.

GOOLAM KADIR.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Offices, Calcutta and Lahore:—

No. A22—22175 for Rs. 10.*
„ A56—01627 „ 50.*
„ A12—14354 „ 50.†

D. BOWEN.

* Of the Calcutta Circle.
† Of the Lahore Circle.

In transit between Banda and Barrabunkee the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A40—33348 for Rs. 50.

MEER FUKEER ALLY.

Half of the following Currency Note:—

No. A61—44397 for Rs. 1,000.

CARRUTHER, PITTAR, & DIGNAM.

Left half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A56—00415 for Rs. 50.

W. CREIGHTON.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A38—53461 for Rs. 100.
„ A12—11590 „ 50.

J. VANGELDER.

Half of the following Currency Note:—

No. A26—21027 for Rs. 20.

J. NEWMAN.

In transit by Post from Nagpore to Jubbulpore left half of the following Currency Note of the Bombay Circle:—

No. C41—60647 for Rs. 50.

HAFIZ FYZ KHAN.

Left half of the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. A18—26176 for Rs. 10.

MUDOOSOODUN BHUTTACHARJEE.

The following Currency Notes:—

No. A40—35573 for Rs. 50.
„ A18—29207 „ 10.
„ A18—27800 „ 10.

RAM MOHUN BANERJEE.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Nagpore:—

No. A17—46878 for Rs. 10.

MANICK CHAND PAULIT.

Left half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Lahore:—

No. A15—22612 for Rs. 500.

ALLY HOSSEN.

Lost or Stolen.

Halves of the following Currency Notes:—

No. A14—00996 for Rs. 20.
„ A20—95445 „ 10.

NOBIN CHUNDER BOSE.

The following Currency Note—intimation given to the Currency Office:—

No. A45—28659 for Rs. 20.

CHUNDRA SHEKARA BANERJEE.

The following Currency Note—intimation given to the Currency Office:—

No. A58—91181 for Rs. 100.

G. E. GILBERT.

The following Currency Note of the Madras Circle:—

No. B23—93545 for Rs. 50.

H. B. GRIGG.

Left half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A37—94604 for Rs. 100.

KRISTNA IYANGA.

Stolen.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A39—25390 for Rs. 100.
„ A39—09087 „ 100.
„ A39—08240 „ 100.
„ A39—07307 „ 100.
„ A39—25037 „ 100.

W. A. HOWE.

Drowned.

In transit by boat from Chittagong to Calcutta the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office:—

No. A29—39970 for Rs. 500.

AHMED ALLY.

Destroyed by White-Ants.

The following Currency Note—intimation of destruction given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A35—61780 for Rs. 50.

KUMMER-OODDEEN HOOSAIN.

Wrongly Joined.

Application has been made for payment of a Currency Note wrongly joined as follows:—

1st half No. A34—72640 } one Note for Rs. 20.
2nd „ A34—72641 }

Any person possessing the corresponding halves should communicate with the Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad.

A. H. LINDSAY.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 5509 of the 4 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865 for Co.'s Rs. 1,000, last endorsed to Mervanjee Dadabhoy, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and of the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and an application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note in favor of the proprietor.

MERVANJEE DADABHOY.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, No. 9006 for Sicca Rs. 1,000.

LUCHMEE NARAIN MITTER.
RAJ NARAIN MITTER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Architects, &c.

Competition is invited for designs for a Palace intended to be built for His Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpore.

For the design selected as the most suitable, a premium of Rs. 500 will be awarded, and one of Rs 250 for the second best. These two designs will become the property of the State, and all others will be returned to the owners.

A printed form of specification and other needful information will be furnished by the Superintending Engineer of the State on application.

R. T. HARE, *Captain,*
Offg. Pol. Agent and Supdt. of Bhawulpore.

POL. AGENT'S OFFICE,
BHAWULPORE;
The 12th September 1868.

Notice.

We have appointed Mr. John Shepherd Douglas General Manager of our business, and he will sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

PEARCE, MACRAE & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th October 1868.

Home via Jubbulpore.

Government Dâk, Quick, Comfortable, and Cheap.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1.—By *Special* cart for one or two persons with four maunds luggage	100	0	0
2.—Ordinary Mail Cart with ten seers luggage free (ten additionals for Rs. 6), extra baggage sent at Rs. 3-8 per maund	25	0	0
3.—Parcel Mail Cart with ten seers luggage free (ten additionals for Rs. 6), extra baggage sent at Rs. 3-8 per maund.	25	0	0
The "*Special*" and Mail Cart does the trip in twenty hours, Parcel Cart in twenty-four hours, and stops for food, &c., two hours on the way.			
4.—Bullock Coach with six maunds luggage (or servant and four maunds) ...	42	12	0

N.B.—This is a comfortable covered Spring Cart ("Bandy"), holds two comfortably, well adapted for ladies or invalids, occupies about sixty hours in transit. *Extra baggage.*—Passengers by this or Mail Cart can send their extra baggage for Rs. 3-8 per maund.

For particulars, apply to Post Master or Mail Superintendent, Jubbulpore.

F. J. JORDAN,
Offg. Chief Inspr. of Post Offices, C. P.

NAGPORE,
The 6th October 1868.

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AND

CIRCULAR ORDERS

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PART II.

THE GENERAL RULES

AND

CIRCULAR ORDERS

OF THE

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C. D. FIELD, ESQ.,

Bengal Civil Service, Registrar of the Court,—Author of "The Law of Evidence in India,"—"Rent Law Procedure," &c., &c.

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CALCUTTA.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Intere
of the Bank of in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books
Bengal on the 6th October 1868.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of Loa[illegible]	[illegible]er 1856 [illegible] of [illegible]7.	5 PER CENT. P. W. of 1854-55.	of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR 2 years. Repayable Jan. 1869.	3 years. Repayable Jan. 1870.	5 years. Repayable June 1872.	10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 15th Sept. 1868 ...	53,100	39,466	2,346	21,36,000	38,71,300	1,50,97,400	1,19,03,100	48,41,500	17[illegible]									
Add—									[illegible],500	49,08,800	5,89,24,900	4,04,93,400	1,50,000	18,24,000	29,67,000	36,58,000	40,16,000	15,49,03,812
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th Sept. and 6th Oct. 1868 ...	...	...	...	..	...	2,88,300	10,000	...										
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th Sept. and 6th Oct. 1868 ...	...	...	...	...	3,900	2,500	36,500	...	...	2,000	1,19,900	22,000	...	...	...	...	...	4,42,200
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th Sept. and 6th Oct. 1868 ...	...	...	...	..	..	8,000	...	5,000	...	16,500	1,41,900	500	...	...	...	...	...	2,01,800
TOTAL ..	53,100	39,466	2,346	21,36,000	38,75,200	1,53,96,200	1,19,49,600	48,46,500	17,5[illegible]	...	18,500	1,19,000	..	...	..	...	1,000	1,51,500
Deduct—									[illegible]00	49,27,300	5,92,05,200	4,06,34,900	1,50,000	18,24,000	29,67,000	36,58,000	40,17,000	15,56,99,312
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	...	..	854	..	23,000	...	...	..									
Balance on 6th Oct. 1868 ...	53,100	39,466	2,346	21,35,146	38,75,200	1,53,73,200	1,19,49,600	48,46,500	17,[illegible]	...	2,46,000	7,25,800	...	...	...	50,000	1,00,000	11,45,654
									[illegible]500	49,27,300	5,89,59,200	3,99,09,100	1,50,000	18,24,000	29,67,000	36,08,000	39,17,000	15,45,53,658

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st July 1868, enface[illegible]
" 1st August 1868 " 14th August " "
" 15th " " " 31st " " "
" 1st September " " 15th September " " [illegible]d from India 427 lakhs, re-transferred from London 171 lakhs.
" 16th " " " 6th October " " [illegible] " " 6 " " " " 6 "
[illegible] " " 7 " " " " 23 "
[illegible] " " 6 " " " " 14 "
[illegible] " " 7 " " " " 11 "
453 lakhs 225 lakhs.
Balanc[illegible] 225 "
[illegible]ce against India 228 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
The 8th October 1868.

D. WOODS,
Depy. Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW NUMBER OF ARMY LIST,

CORRECTED UP TO OCTOBER 1, 1868.

Price Rs. 5; Packing Charges and Postage, 8 As. extra.

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By Authority of Government.

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OFFICIAL

QUARTERLY ARMY LIST

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H. M.'s FORCES IN BENGAL,

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CONTAINING

THE LATEST CORRECTED CIVIL LIST,

&c., &c., &c.

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During 1865-66.

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(REVISED EDITION.)

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SELECTIONS

FROM

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SIXTY YEARS AGO

BY

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BY

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1868.

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		A	B	C	D		E	F	G	H	I	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
ADEN, *viâ* BOMBAY—												
By British Packet	...	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	*P*
By French Packet	...	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	*P*
ADELAIDE (SOUTH AUSTRALIA), *viâ* GALLE.—By British Packet	...	*See* Australian Colonies.										
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, *viâ* GALLE.—By British Packet	*c*	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	*P*
BATAVIA, *viâ* GALLE AND SINGAPORE—												
By British Packet	*c a*	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	*None*	*a* 0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	*P*
By French Packet	...	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	*D*	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	*P*
BOMBAY.—By British Packet	...	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	*P*
BORNEO, *viâ* GALLE AND SINGAPORE.—By British Packet	*c a*	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	*None*	*a* 0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	*P*
BRISBANE (QUEENSLAND), *viâ* GALLE.—By British Packet	...	*See* Australian Colonies.										
CALCUTTA—												
By British Packet	...	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	*P*
By French Packet	...	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	*P*
CANTON, *viâ* GALLE.—By British Packet	*c*	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	*P*
CEYLON—												
By British Packet	...	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	*P*
By French Packet	*c*	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	*P*
By Land Dâk	*c*	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	*a* Indian inland rate only.					
CHINA (EXCEPT HONG-KONG AND SHANGHAI), *viâ* GALLE.—By British Packet ...	*c*	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	*P*
						Registered Letters can be sent to Amoy, Canton, Foo Chow Foo, Ningpo, and Swatow only; and Packets of Books and Patterns only to the places abovementioned and to Whampoa.						
GALLE (CEYLON)—												
By British Packet	...	*See* Ceylon.										
By French Packet												
HOBART TOWN (TASMANIA), *viâ* GALLE.—By British Packet	...	*See* Australian Colonies.										
HONG-KONG—												
By British Packet, *viâ* Galle	...	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	*P*
By French Packet, *viâ* Galle	*c*	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	*P*
By Private Vessel, *viâ* Calcutta	...	Cannot be pre-paid, but 4 annas per ½ oz. is charged on those received.					*a* Indian inland rate only.					
JAPAN, *viâ* GALLE.—By British Packet	*c*	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	*P*
JAVA, *viâ* GALLE AND SINGAPORE.—By British Packet	*c a*	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	*None*	*a* 0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	*P*
LABUAN (BORNEO), *viâ* GALLE AND SINGAPORE	*c*	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	*P*

TO		LETTERS. Not exceeding ½ oz.	Not exceeding 1 oz.	Not exceeding 1½ oz.	Not exceeding 2 ozs.	Registration Fee, which, together with Postage, must always be pre-paid by Stamps in full. Where no fee is shown, Registration is not available. D Denotes that registered letters will be charged at double rates (to be pre-paid), no separate fee being levied.	NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND PATTERNS. PRE-PAYMENT COMPULSORY. Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Not exceeding 8 ozs.	Not exceeding 12 ozs.	Not exceeding 1 lb.	Every additional 4 ozs.	Patterns.
		A	B	C	D		E	F	G	H	I	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras—												
By British Packet	...	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	P
By French Packet	...	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	P
Manilla, *viâ* Galle and Singapore.—By British Packet	...	*See* Phillippine Islands.										
Mauritius—												
By French Packet	c	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	P
Viâ Bombay by British Packet to Aden, and thence by French Packet	c	0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8	0 4 0	0 2 8	0 5 4	0 8 0	0 10 8	0 2 8	P
Melbourne (Victoria), *viâ* Galle.—By British Packet	...	*See* Australian Colonies.										
New South Wales, *viâ* Galle.—By British Packet	...	*See* Australian Colonies.										
New Zealand, *viâ* Galle.—By British Packet	...	*See* Australian Colonies.										
Perth (Western Australia), *viâ* Galle.—By British Packet	...	*See* Australian Colonies.										
Phillippine Islands, *viâ* Galle and Singapore.—By British Packet	c a	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	a 0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	P
Pondicherry.—By French Packet	...	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	D	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	
Queensland (Australia), *viâ* Galle.—By British Packet	...	*See* Australian Colonies.										
Reunion—												
By French Packet	...	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	D	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	
Viâ Bombay by British Packet to Aden and thence by French Packet	c	0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8	D	0 2 8	0 5 4	0 8 0	0 10 8	0 2 8	
Saigon.—By French Packet	...	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	D	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	
Seychelles—												
By French Packet	c	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	
Viâ Bombay by British Packet to Aden, and thence by French Packet	c	0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8	0 4 0	0 2 8	0 5 4	0 8 0	0 10 8	0 2 8	
Shanghai, *viâ* Galle—												
By British Packet	c	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	P
By French Packet	...	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	D	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	P
Singapore—												
By British Packet, *viâ* Galle; By British Indian Packet *viâ* Moulmein; By Private Vessel	...	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	P
By French Packet, *viâ* Galle	c	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	P
South Australia, *viâ* Galle.—By British Packet	...	*See* Australian Colonies.										
Straits Settlement—												
By British Packet, *viâ* Galle; By British Indian Packet *viâ* Moulmein; By Private Vessel; By French Packet, *viâ* Galle	...	*See* Singapore.										
Sydney.—(New South Wales)	...	*See* Australian Colonies.										
Tasmania (or Vandieman's Land), *viâ* Galle.—By British Packet	...	*See* Australian Colonies.										
Victoria (Australia), *viâ* Galle.—By British Packet	...	*See* Australian Colonies.										
Wellington (New Zealand), *viâ* Galle.—By British Packet	...	*See* Australian Colonies.										
Western Australia, *viâ* Galle.—By British Packet	...	*See* Australian Colonies.										

c Means that pre-payment is compulsory.

a Means that the cover may be liable to additional postage in the country to which it is addressed.

a Means that the cover may be liable to additional postage in the country to which it is addressed.

P Means that Patterns may be forwarded.

Treatment of unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence posted in India for transmission by the routes given in the preceding Table.

1. Where prepayment is compulsory, as in the case of all Newspapers, Books and Patterns and of such Letters as are sent by routes marked "C," unpaid and insufficiently paid covers cannot be forwarded.

2. Where prepayment is optional, as in the case of Letters sent by routes other than those marked "C," unpaid and insufficiently paid covers will be forwarded, the latter being treated as if wholly unpaid.

Charges on correspondence received for delivery in India by the routes mentioned in the preceding Table.

3. Prepaid Letters, Newspapers, Books or Patterns received are not liable to any charge on delivery in India.

4. All covers received from places abroad as unpaid (*i. e.*, those on which Sea Postage has to be collected and accounted for by the Receiving Office), whether bearing Postage Stamps or not, are chargeable on delivery in India at the rates shown in the Table.

5. Covers received as unpaid at one Indian Port from another Indian Port are also chargeable at the rates shown in the Table, but in this case any partial prepayment which may have been made will be taken into account, only the actual deficiency being levied.

SIMLA,
The 7th Oct. 1868.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Office Supdt. Govt. Printing.—No. 6623 D. G. P. O.—31-8-68.—1,400.

No. 38 of 1868.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1868.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

DUTIES OF SANITARY COMMISSIONERS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Sanitary), Nos. 128 *to* 140, *dated* 10*th September* 1868.

Read again—

Resolution No. 84-1294 to No. 84-1303, dated the 12th December 1867, on the subject of the appointment of Sanitary Commissioners for Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Oudh, Assam, and British Burmah.

Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. 9-681 to No. 9-688, dated the 12th February 1868, giving an outline of the duties proposed to be entrusted to the Sanitary Commissioners, and calling for opinions on the subject, and also requesting the submission of Tabular Statements showing the Office Establishments that may be considered necessary for carrying out the scheme.

Read also the following replies to the Circular of the 12th February—

From Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, No. 789-178, dated 6th March 1868.

To Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, No. 17, dated 31st March 1868.

From Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 972, dated 3rd March 1868.

From Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 2181, dated 9th May 1868.

From Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 806-67, dated 16th March 1868.

From Resident at Hyderabad, No. 9, dated 25th March 1868.

From Government of the Punjab, No. 847, dated 26th March 1868.

From Commissioner of Mysore, No. 883-12, dated 30th April 1868.

From Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 2060, dated 23rd May 1868.

From Government of Bengal, No. 2578, dated 26th May 1868.

Read further—

An Office memorandum No. 290, dated 28th May, from the Military Department, forwarding for disposal certain papers relative to a proposal for the interchange of proceedings between the various Sanitary Commissioners.

RESOLUTION.—In determining the nature of the duties to be discharged by the new Sanitary Commissioners, it must be remembered that these appointments were created solely for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition of the people. Considering the magnitude and the difficulty of the task to be

undertaken, the supervision of the public health will, the Governor General in Council thinks, take up all the time and tax all the energy and ability of the Sanitary Commissioners. It may, therefore, be assumed that these officers should not be called on to undertake any work which is not intimately associated with the special objects for which they were appointed; that they should not have transferred to them any duty now performed by others, unless that duty is unmistakably one which more properly belongs to them; and that their work should be so arranged as to prevent, as far as practicable, all possibility of collision between them and other officials.

2. Under this aspect, the Governor General in Council considers that the sketch of rules circulated for the consideration of the Local Governments and Administrations with the orders of the 12th February, requires some modification.

3. His Excellency in Council now proposes only to lay down some general instructions with the object of attaining a certain amount of uniformity of system, all further details will be disposed of as the Local Governments and Administrations may think best. In paragraph 14 of the orders of the 12th February, it was suggested that the Sanitary Commissioners, while having no control over jails, dispensaries, and vaccination, should visit in the course of their tours all jails, dispensaries, and hospitals, as well as all other public institutions, and remark on their sanitary condition. On mature consideration, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that this is *not* advisable. The jails and dispensaries have already their responsible heads. Official inspections by the Sanitary Commissioners could not fail to divide responsibility and weaken authority, while the comments made on these institutions by the Sanitary Commissioners might lead to acrimonious and unprofitable correspondence. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that Sanitary Commissioners shall be held to have no duties connected with the management of jails and dispensaries, or with the operations of the Vaccination Department, or any institution under the control of the heads of other departments. It is by no means intended that the Sanitary Commissioners should not visit and make themselves acquainted with the sanitary condition of such ~~institutions, but~~ merely that they should exercise no official interference with them. The case of Oudh is an exception to this rule, as in this Province, under special arrangements, the Sanitary Commissioner is also *ex-officio* Inspecter of Jails and Dispensaries.

4. The Governments of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces not only wish that the Sanitary Commissioner should be Inspector General of Dispensaries, relieving the Inspector General of Prisons of the duty, but the latter Government further proposes that the whole of the civil medical establishments should be placed under the Sanitary Commissioner, who should be appointed Under Secretary to the Government. A similar plan has been recommended by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh. As no other appointment which the Sanitary Commissioner could hold would so completely occupy his time and divert his attention from his own proper work as the medical supervision of a whole province, the Governor General in Council does not consider that it will be advisable to add this to the Sanitary Commissioner's duties. The question of how the administration of the Civil Medical Department of each Local Government and Administration can best be conducted, is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

5. The instructions contained in paragraph 17 of the previous orders, that the Sanitary Commissioners should prepare a carefully digested report of their proceedings quarterly for submission to the Local Governments within a month of the close of each quarter, have been objected to, on the ground that the labor of preparing these reports would be considerable, and that it is doubtful whether they would serve any useful purpose. On the whole, His Excellency in Council thinks that an annual report, as concise and short as possible, will be sufficient. But all questions requiring the immediate attention of the Local Governments should be submitted for orders without delay.

6. In paragraph 11 of the circular, it was proposed that the Sanitary Commissioner should keep a watch over the food-supplies within his jurisdiction,

and take early note of any anticipated deficiencies in the agricultural out-turn. Exception has been taken to this rule by some of the Local Governments and Administrations, and the Governor General in Council, on a re-consideration of the matter, thinks that the work more properly belongs to the district officers, and should not be imposed on the Sanitary Commissioners.

7. In other respects the Local Governments generally concur in the views which have been expressed by the Government of India. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, however, supporting the opinion of the local Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Smith, believes that the task sketched in the circular of the 12th February is difficult, if not impracticable, and suggests "the absolute necessity of reducing to reasonable limits the points to which a solitary Sanitary Commissioner, appointed over a country as large as France, should address himself in the first instance." Dr. Smith objects in particular to having anything to do with the registration of births and deaths, and proposes that this should form the work of a special department. His Excellency in Council admits that the circumstances of Bengal are to a certain extent peculiar, and he does not wish that the duty of superintending this registration shall be made over to the Sanitary Commissioner, if the Local Government consider that some other arrangement is preferable. Although it may not be possible at present to carry out the system of registering births and deaths to its full extent in every province, something at least should be done towards attaining this very important object. Where it may not yet be advisable to embrace the whole population, the collection of vital statistics should be commenced in all the large towns without delay. There can be no doubt that, without a good system of registration of births and deaths, sanitary knowledge can make little progress. It will be left to the several Local Governments and Administrations to work out their own schemes according to the means at their disposal. The circumstances of the various provinces are so different that it is impossible to lay down any general rules. But the Government of India must again urge forcibly on the Local Governments the great importance of the question.

8. There are a few other questions connected with this subject which require notice. The Government of the Punjab proposes that its Sanitary Commissioner should not only be *ex-officio* Member of all Municipal Committees, but of Cantonment Committees also. It is certainly very desirable that he should be a Member of all Municipal Committees, for the greater portion of his work will lie in towns; but his duties are already sufficient without being supplemented by any duties connected with Cantonments. These latter are moreover provided with Military Sanitary Officers, and the interference of the Civil Sanitary Commissioner may lead to conflicts of opinion, which had better be avoided. Accordingly, Sanitary Commissioners should not exercise any official supervision over Military Cantonments, although they will of course be entitled to visit them and make themselves acquainted with their sanitary condition.

9. In many cases lock hospitals have been established, and measures have been taken for the prevention of venereal diseases, not only among the troops, but among the civil population of the towns in the vicinity of Military Cantonments. There is usually no possibility of controlling these diseases among the troops, unless constant and vigilant attention be also paid to the subject outside the Cantonment boundaries. The Governor General in Council considers that there is no duty which will more properly fall upon the Sanitary Commissioners than the duty of supervising measures taken for the purpose of guarding the European soldiers against the dangers to which they are thus exposed, and which cannot be met by any amount of care exercised within the limits of the Cantonments alone. The Governor General in Council trusts that the Local Governments and Administrations will never allow this most important subject to be lost sight of, and he thinks that there will be no better practical test of the efficiency of a Sanitary Commissioner than the success or failure of the measures which are taken for the prevention of these diseases.

10. The nature of the connection of the Sanitary Commissioners with Civil Surgeons remains to be defined. Civil Surgeons are subordinate in their several departments to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, the Inspector General of Prisons, and the Inspector General of Dispensaries. Without actually

placing these officers, who have been already declared to be the health officers of their districts, under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner, His Excellency in Council depends upon their giving that officer their fullest co-operation and assistance. The exact amount of authority to be exercised over Civil Surgeons by the Sanitary Commissioner is a matter which may be left to the Local Governments to decide. Whatever arrangements, however, be adopted, the authority of the Sanitary Commissioner should be, as far as possible, confined to requiring the Civil Surgeons to furnish certain information on matters affecting the public health.

11. Nothing was said in the circular of the 12th February as to the relations between the new Sanitary Commissioners and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. The subject is, however, one of importance. It is desirable to strengthen, as far as possible, the means of the Local Governments in judging of the propriety in doubtful cases of the recommendations made by their sanitary officers. The Governor General in Council has already heard, in more than one case, of the issue of orders and circulars, which must be most irritating to the people, and which, instead of doing good, would in a sanitary point of view probably do harm. It is very desirable to prevent the issue of such circulars until they have been carefully considered by the highest sanitary authority. There is little fear of the Sanitary Commissioners wanting energy. The danger rather is that their zeal may outstrip their judgment, and that they may urge changes and reforms much more quickly than the people can understand or appreciate. Any rash attempt to force on improvements which are extremely distasteful to the people, would not only fail to accomplish the object in view, but might be productive of results highly objectionable and even dangerous politically. There is no sanitary authority which can exercise any check upon the recommendations of the local sanitary officers, except the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and he can afford the necessary amount of supervision without in any way interfering with the full authority which the Governor General in Council desires to leave to the Local Governments. It is desirable, on other grounds, that the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India should obtain the fullest information regarding the public health of each province. Possessed of all available information relative to the sanitary condition of the civil population, the Native army, and the prisoners in jails, he should always be in a position to give to the Government of India the best opinion regarding many matters of importance affecting the health of the European troops. The new sanitary officers will have nothing to do with Military Cantonments. The central sanitary authority should, therefore, be able to utilize and apply for the benefit of the European soldiers the information and experience derived from a knowledge of what is going on among the general population.

12. Whenever a Sanitary Commissioner thinks it necessary that any general instructions or circulars referring to matters of considerable sanitary importance should be issued, he should invariably, except in cases of real emergency, of which the Local Government or Administration will be the judge, ask the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India on his proposals before submitting them to the Local Government or Administration to which he is subordinate. In judging of the propriety of such recommendations, the Local Governments will thus have the benefit of the opinion of the Imperial Sanitary Officer as well as that of their own sanitary advisers. It will of course rest with the Local Governments or Administrations, in case of a difference of opinion between the two authorities, to adopt whichever view they think best. Under this system the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India will in fact be the adviser of the Local Governments and Administrations also. No circulars or orders should ever be issued by the local Sanitary Commissioners, except under express authority given in each separate case by the Local Governments and Administrations.

13. The local Sanitary Commissioners will be entirely subordinate to the Local Governments and Administrations and to no other authority, and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India will have no power to issue to them any instructions of his own. But it is necessary that the latter officer should at all times receive complete information on every matter of sanitary

interest, and he will be authorized to apply direct to the local Sanitary Commissioners for such statistics and information as he may require, and which it is in their power to supply. If in any case they are unable to furnish what has been asked for, they should explain the reasons to the Imperial Sanitary Commissioner, or, if necessary, refer to the Local Government or Administration under which they may be serving with the view of obtaining the necessary information, if possible.

14. Each Sanitary Commissioner should furnish annually to the Local Government or Administration to which he is subordinate a report containing information of all matters of importance affecting the public health of the province which have come to his notice during the past year. With this exception, no reports or proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioners should ordinarily be published by the Local Governments. Any special reports regarding the outbreak of epidemic disease or other matters of importance should be immediately sent by the local Sanitary Commissioner to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. When orders have been passed upon them by the Local Government, copies of these should be forwarded for the information of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, either by the Local Government or by the local Sanitary Commissioner, as may be most convenient. Everything of general interest will appear in the proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and these will be published and circulated.

15. Briefly stated, the duties of the local Sanitary Commissioners under this revised plan will be as follows, viz. :—

(1).—To ascertain the existing sanitary condition of the country under their charge, and suggest measures for its improvement;

(2).—To advise Local Governments and Administrations in matters concerning the public health;

(3).—To collect information as to the unusual prevalence of any particular disease or diseases in any particular locality, and to suggest measures for their removal; and to supervise measures for the prevention of venereal disease in the neighbourhood of Military Cantonments;

(4).—In case of any unusual visitation, to proceed to the spot, endeavour to trace its source, and aid in carrying out remedial measures;

(5).—To examine all localities in which cholera, fevers, and similar diseases are endemic or localized, and propose means for removing them;

(6).—To assist in organizing, as well as circumstances will allow, a proper system of registration of births and deaths, unless this duty be entrusted by the Local Government to some other officer;

(7).—To prepare a medical topography of their respective provinces or presidencies;

(8).—To submit to Local Governments and Administrations a carefully digested annual report of their proceedings, and in case of the outbreak of epidemic diseases to forward early reports of all their proceedings;

(9).—To furnish the Imperial Sanitary Commissioner with copies of their reports, and generally to keep him informed on all matters of sanitary importance.

16. The propriety of appointing the Sanitary Commissioners to be Under Secretaries to the Local Governments and Administrations, is advocated by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh. But the plan has already been disapproved by the Secretary of State, and the Governor General in Council does not consider it necessary to request its re-consideration.

17. The Resident at Hyderabad proposes to alter the arrangement under which the sanitary duties in Berar are to be performed by the Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and to have a separate officer for Berar, who would perform the duties of Inspector of Prisons and Superintendent of Vaccination, as well as those of Sanitary Commissioner, "rather than to append the province in each of the three cases to the charge of the corresponding officers in the Central Provinces." If such an arrangement can, as the Resident believes, be carried out with very trifling additional expense, it might probably be adopted with advantage. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces will be consulted on this point.

18. The scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Government of India, does not provide for the appointment of a Sanitary Commissioner for Mysore. But a copy of the circular of the 12th February was, by a clerical error, forwarded to the Commissioner, and Mr. Bowring has submitted for sanction certain arrangements that he would propose to make for the performance of the sanitary duties in the Mysore territory. But he does not anticipate any good results from those arrangements. The end proposed to be attained by the nomination of a Sanitary Commissioner can, in his opinion, be as well secured by the local Municipal Committees, acting under the guidance of the Deputy Superintendents and Divisional Medical Officers. Under these circumstances, the Governor General in Council does not think it necessary to consider at present the propriety of appointing a Sanitary Commissioner for Mysore.

19. It now remains to consider the question of the office establishment, travelling allowance, and office-rent to be assigned to the several Sanitary Commissioners. Considering the nature of the duties entrusted to the Sanitary Commissioners, the Governor General in Council does not think that the office work will be heavy. Experience alone can, however, show what establishments are actually necessary for them. For the present, the establishment asked for by the Government of the North-Western Provinces (Rs. 240 a month) seems to be reasonable. The same amount may be allowed for Bengal, but less costly establishments should be sufficient for the other provinces. No sufficient reason has been shown for allowing the services of Sub-Assistant Surgeons to the Sanitary Commissioner in Bengal, as has been proposed.

20. Office-rent ought not to be allowed, unless under very exceptional circumstances when no accommodation can be found in any of the existing Government buildings.

21. As regards travelling allowance, the various Sanitary Commissioners will be allowed to draw, when travelling, 8 annas a mile by road and 3 annas by rail, and Rs. 4 per day during halts, provided that the sum charged for each halt shall not exceed Rs. 50. The papers will be referred to the Financial Department for final orders on the points noticed in this and the two preceding paragraphs.

22. The Office of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India also requires to be placed on a better footing. It has been the opinion of some authorities that the maintenance of this Office will be unnecessary, now that separate Sanitary Commissioners have been appointed for each province; so far from this being the case, the Governor General in Council is convinced that it will become one of greater importance than before, and that it may be considerably improved in efficiency and usefulness.

23. Accurate statistics of mortality and disease form the basis of sanitary science, and are the only index of its progress. Our knowledge of facts bearing upon these subjects in India is unfortunately very limited at present. The tables of Dr. Bryden, Statistical Officer, Indian Medical Department, which have hitherto been appended to the Annual Sanitary Reports, are the most valuable data possessed by the Government of India regarding the sanitary condition of the British and Native armies and the jails of the Bengal Presidency. It is of the greatest importance that these tables should be continued. But the unsatisfactory position which Dr. Bryden now occupies should be ameliorated. He is required to prepare returns showing the sickness and mortality among the European and Native troops and in the jails throughout the Bengal Presidency; and when the system of registering births and deaths among the general population becomes developed, he will also be expected to check and tabulate the results. Dr. Bryden's work is of great and imperial consequence; but he is attached as a mere adjunct to the Indian Medical Department, which has now nothing to do with European troops, particulars regarding which are of the first importance; for the proper sanitary and medical administration of the jails in each province, special officers are responsible. The Native troops are the only portion of the community, with the vital statistics of which the Indian Medical Department is directly concerned, and these troops supply a very small portion of the work which properly devolves on a statistical officer. Over many

of the officers by whom registration returns will be furnished, the Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department has no authority. The time of Dr. Bryden, which ought to be devoted to the preparation of these important statistics, is now taken up to a great extent in preparing tables which have little value in connection with vital statistics, and which can easily be compiled by ordinary clerks, such as the elaborate tables required by the local Medical Department to illustrate the operations of the dispensaries in Lower Bengal.

24. The Governor General in Council is, therefore, of opinion that Dr. Bryden should be attached to the Office of the Imperial Sanitary Commissioner, which has to deal with questions affecting the health of the country at large, and which will be in a position to utilize to the utmost the facts and returns collected by him. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to direct the immediate transfer of Dr. Bryden and his establishment to the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. Although Dr. Bryden's present establishment is known to be inadequate, there will be no difficulty in providing him with a sufficient staff when the salaries now allowed for his clerks are combined with those allowed for the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner. The want of a separate statistical officer will not be felt in the Indian Medical Department, and if thought necessary, Dr. Bryden can forward to the Inspector General of Hospitals, Lower Provinces, a weekly or monthly return of sick in Native Regiments.

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab; the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and British Burmah, and the Resident at Hyderabad, for information and guidance;

that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for information and guidance, and for early report on the subject referred to in paragraph 17;

that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Mysore for information;

that a copy of this Resolution, with a copy of the replies to the circular of the 12th February, be forwarded to the Financial Department for information and for the issue of further orders in regard to paragraphs 19 to 21;

that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Military Department for information and for communication of the order contained in that last paragraph to the Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, Lower Provinces. It is understood that, in anticipation of the orders about Dr. Bryden being carried out, no officer will be appointed to act as Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner in place of Dr. Cuningham, now acting as Sanitary Commissioner. It is, therefore, desirable that the transfer of Dr. Bryden's services be carried out as quickly as possible. Original papers received with Office memorandum, dated 28th May, returned;

that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for information and guidance;

that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, Lower Provinces, for information and guidance;

that extract, paragraphs 22 to 24 of this Resolution, with a copy of the endorsement to the Military Department, be forwarded to the Statistical Officer, Indian Medical Department, for information and guidance.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 15th October 1868.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Colonel H. W. Norman, C.B.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B.

LOCK-HOSPITALS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAINE moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enable Municipalities to provide for Lock-Hospitals be taken into consideration. He said that he had already fully explained the nature of the Bill, which was merely a permissive measure; that the Committee had made no change therein; and that he had observed with satisfaction that, in anticipation of the Bill's becoming law, the Calcutta Justices of the Peace had included in their Budget for the ensuing year a sum for the maintenance of Lock-Hospitals.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAINE then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned till Monday, the 19th October 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

SIMLA,
The 15th October 1868.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

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Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th October 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXV OF 1868.

An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts in Coorg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define the jurisdiction of the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of Coorg; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Coorg Courts' Act."

Commencement of Act.

This Section and Section 25 shall take effect at once and the rest of this Act shall come into operation on the first day of December 1868.

Grades of Courts in Coorg.

2. There shall be six grades of Civil Courts in the province of Coorg, which shall be in addition to any Courts of Small Causes and to any other Courts established under any Act hereafter passed by the Governor General of India in Council (that is to say),—

(1.) The Court of the Súbahdár of the second class:

(2.) The Court of the Súbahdár of the first class:

(3.) The Court of the Assistant Superintendent of the second class:

(4.) The Court of the Assistant Superintendent of the first class:

(5.) The Court of the Superintendent; and

(6.) The Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

The Criminal Courts in the said Province shall be those referred to in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Civil Jurisdiction.

Power to declare grades of Súbahdárs and Assistant Superintendents.

3. Subject to any orders that may from time to time be issued by the Governor General of India in Council, the Commissioner of Coorg shall have power to declare to which of the said grades any Súbahdár and any Assistant Superintendent shall belong.

Power to invest Párbatiyagárs and Naib Súbahdárs with jurisdiction up to Rupees fifty.

4. The Commissioner may invest any Párbatiyagár and any Náib Súbahdár with power to try and determine suits for money due whether on bond or other contract or for rent, or for moveable property, or for the value of such property, or for damages, when the debt, damage, or demand does not exceed in amount or value the sum of Rupees fifty, and to prescribe the local limits within which the Párbatiyagár or Naib Súbahdár so invested shall exercise such power.

Jurisdiction of Súbahdár of second class.

5. The Court of the Súbahdár of the second class shall have power to try and determine suits of every description in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rupees one hundred in value or amount.

Jurisdiction of Súbahdár of first class.

6. The Court of the Súbahdár of the first class shall have power to try and determine suits of every description in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rupees three hundred in value or amount.

Jurisdiction of Assistant Superintendent of second class.

7. The Court of the Assistant Superintendent of the second class shall have power to try and determine suits of every description in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rupees one thousand in value or amount, and, subject to the provisions and limitations hereinafter prescribed, to hear and determine appeals from the original decisions in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the rules of procedure) from the orders of the Courts of the Súbahdárs of the first and second classes respectively, and of Párbatiyagárs or Náib Súbahdárs invested as aforesaid.

Jurisdiction of Assistant Superintendent of first class.

8. The Court of the Assistant Superintendent of the first class shall have power to try and determine suits of every description in which the subject-matter does not exceed Rupees three thousand in value or amount, and, subject to

the provisions and limitations hereinafter prescribed, to hear and determine appeals from the original decisions in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the rules of procedure for the time being in force in Coorg) from the orders of the Courts of the Súbahdárs of the first and second classes respectively, and of Párbatiyagárs or Náib Súbahdárs invested as aforesaid.

Jurisdiction of Superintendent.

9. The Court of the Superintendent shall have power to try and determine suits of every description and of any amount, and to hear and determine appeals from the original decisions in suits and (where an appeal is allowed by the said rules of procedure) from the orders of the Courts of Súbahdárs and Assistant Superintendents of both classes respectively, and of Párbatiyagárs or Náib Súbahdárs invested as aforesaid.

Jurisdiction of Judicial Commissioner.

10. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall have power to hear and determine appeals from the original decisions of the Superintendent in suits, and (where an appeal is allowed by the said rules of procedure) from the orders of the Superintendent, and also special appeals from the decisions passed by the Superintendent or by an Assistant Superintendent of either grade on regular appeal:

Provided that such special appeals shall lie on the ground of the decision being contrary to some law or usage having the force of law, or of a substantial error or defect in law in the procedure or investigation of the case, which may have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits, and on no other grounds:

Provided also that no special appeal shall lie from any decision or order passed on regular appeal after the passing of this Act, in any suit of the nature cognizable in a Court of Small Causes under Act No. XI of 1865, section six, when the debt, damage or demand for which the original suit is instituted does not exceed three hundred rupees; but every such order or decision shall be final.

Time for presenting appeals.

11. The memorandum of appeal prepared in the form and containing the particulars mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure shall be presented in the Court empowered to hear an appeal within the period hereinafter specified, unless the appellant shows sufficient cause to the satisfaction of such Court for not having presented the memorandum of appeal within such period, that is to say, thirty days if the appeal lie to the Assistant Superintendents or Superintendent, and ninety days if the appeal lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

The said period shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the day on which the decision or order appealed against was passed, and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree or order from which the appeal is made.

Special appeals shall be presented in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner within the period hereinbefore fixed for appeals.

Extraordinary original jurisdiction of Judicial Commissioner.

12. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall have power to remove and to try and determine as a Court of extraordinary original jurisdiction, any suit within the jurisdiction of any Court in the said province when he thinks proper to do so, either on the agreement of the parties to that effect, or for purposes of justice, the reasons for so doing being recorded on the proceedings of his Court.

Judicial Commissioner to superintend and to frame rules of practice for subordinate Courts.

13. The Judicial Commissioner shall have superintendence over all Courts in the said province, and shall have power to call for returns and to make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of such Courts, and also to prescribe forms for every proceeding in the said Courts for which he thinks necessary that a form be provided, and also for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept by the officers, and also settle tables of fees to be allowed to the attorneys, vakeels, and all clerks and officers of such Courts, and from time to time to alter any such rule, form or table.

The rules, forms, and tables so made, framed and settled, shall be used and observed in the said Courts: Provided that such rules, forms and tables be not inconsistent with the provisions of any law in force for the time being, and shall before they are issued have received the sanction of the Commissioner.

Governor General in Council may confer powers of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent.

14. Whenever the state of the public business requires it, the Governor General of India in Council may invest any person with the powers of a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent in any part of the province of Coorg.

Court in which suit shall be instituted.

15. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it: Provided that no suit cognizable by a Court of Small Causes which may hereafter be established, shall be heard and determined in any other Court having any jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court of Small Causes.

Appeal to lie from all decisions, except when expressly prohibited.

16. Except when otherwise provided in any law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from the decisions of the Courts of original jurisdiction to the Courts authorized by this Act to hear appeals from the decisions of those Courts.

Distribution of business among subordinate Courts.

17. The Superintendent may direct the business in the Courts subordinate to him whether or not they have their sittings in the same place, to be distributed among such Courts in such way as he thinks fit: Provided that no Court shall try any suit in which the amount or value of the claim shall exceed its proper jurisdiction.

Local limits within which Appellate Courts shall exercise appellate jurisdiction.

18. The Superintendent shall from time to time, with the concurrence and approval of the Commissioner, prescribe to each of the Appellate Courts subordinate to him such local limits within which they shall respectively exercise their appellate jurisdiction.

Transfer of suits from subordinate Court to that of the Superintendent or Assistant.

19. The Superintendent may, on the petition of either party, or in the absence of such petition, withdraw any suit instituted in any Court subordinate to him, and try such suit himself or refer it for trial to any other such subordinate Court, and competent in respect of the value or amount of the suit to try the same.

The Superintendent may also withdraw any appeal instituted in the Court of any Assistant Superintendent subordinate to him, and try the appeal himself or refer it for trial to the Court of any other Assistant Superintendent in his province.

Transfer of suits from one subordinate Court to another.

20. The Judicial Commissioner may order that the cognizance of any suit or appeal instituted in any Court subordinate to his Court, not being a Court of Small Causes, shall be transferred to his own Court or to any other such subordinate Court competent in respect of the value or amount of the subject matter of the suit or appeal to try the same.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

Superintendent to be Chief Officer charged with executive administration of District in criminal matter.

21. For purposes of criminal jurisdiction, the Superintendent of Coorg shall be taken to be the Chief Officer charged with the executive administration of a District in criminal matters.

Power to appoint Session Judge of Coorg.

22. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time appoint any subject of Her Majesty to be Session Judge of Coorg, and may also from time to time suspend or remove any person so appointed.

The Session Judge shall, as often as may be necessary for the trial of offenders, hold sessions in the said Province. Provided that he and the Judicial Commissioner respectively may hear and determine appeals beyond the limits of the same Province.

Appeals from sentences of Superintendent and other Officers vested with full powers.

23. Appeals from sentences and orders passed by the Superintendent or by any officer subordinate to him exercising full powers of a Magistrate, from which an appeal is allowed under the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner, and shall be heard and determined by him:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent the Judicial Commissioner from exercising under the said Code all or any of the powers of the High Court vested in him.

Confirmation of sentences passed by Superintendent of Ashtagram.

24. All sentences and orders heretofore passed by the Superintendent of Ashtagram in his capacity of Session Judge of Coorg shall be deemed to be as valid as if this Act had then been passed, and he had been appointed, under section 22, Session Judge of Coorg.

Extension of Code of Criminal Procedure.

25. The Code of Criminal Procedure shall extend to the said Province, and shall be deemed to have been in force therein from the ninth day of December 1862.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th October 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXVI OF 1868.

An Act to enable Municipalities to provide for Lock-Hospitals.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable all Municipalities in British India to provide out of the municipal funds for the maintenance of Lock-Hospitals and generally for the prevention of contagious venereal disease; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to Municipal Committees to devote funds to maintaining Lock-Hospitals, &c.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act of the Governor General of India in Council, of the Governor of Madras in Council, of the Governor of Bombay in Council, of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council, or in any other law for the time being in force,

it shall be lawful for every Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, or other Body of persons duly appointed to conduct the affairs of a municipality in British India to pay, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, out of the funds at their disposal

towards the maintenance of the hospital provided under section twelve of Act No. XIV of 1868 *(for the prevention of certain contagious diseases)* within the limits of the place for which they are so appointed

and towards defraying the cost of the medical treatment, lodging, clothing and food of the women detained in such hospital, and of the allowance provided under section nineteen of the same Act for the subsistence of prostitutes residing within the limits aforesaid,

such part as may from time to time be agreed on by and between the Corporation, Committee or Body and the Local Government of the total cost of the said maintenance, treatment, lodging, clothing, food and allowance as annually estimated by such Government.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st October 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXVII OF 1868.

An Act to exempt certain Instruments from the Indian Registration Act, 1866.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exempt expressly from compulsory registration under the Indian Registration Act, 1866, certain documents heretofore or hereafter executed by or in favour of Government; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Scheduled documents exempted from Act XX of 1866.

1.—Nothing contained in the said Act shall be deemed to require, or to have at any time required, the registration of any of the documents or maps comprised in the Schedule hereto annexed.

But all such documents and maps shall, for the purposes of sections forty-eight and forty-nine of the same Act, be deemed to have been and to be registered in accordance with its provisions.

Inspection and copies of scheduled documents.

2.—Subject to such rules and the previous payment of such fees as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, all documents and maps specified in the first, second, and third clauses of the said schedule shall be open to the inspection of any person applying to inspect the same, and, subject as aforesaid, copies of such documents shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Copies of sanads to be filed by Registrar.

3. A copy of every document mentioned in the fourth clause of the said schedule and executed on or after the first day of May 1866, shall, in the case of every such document heretofore executed, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, and in the case of every such document hereafter executed, as soon as may be after its execution, be sent by the Local Government to the Registrar or to every Registrar within whose district the whole or any part of the immoveable property comprised in such document is situate, and shall be filed by him in his Book 1.

This Act to be read with Act XX of 1866.

4. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of Act No. XX of 1866.

SCHEDULE.

(1). Documents issued, received, or attested by any officer engaged in making a settlement or revision of settlement of land revenue, and which form part of the records of such settlement.

(2). Documents and maps issued, received, or authenticated by any officer engaged on behalf of Government in making or revising the survey of any land, other than waste land, and which form part of the record of such survey.

(3). Documents which, under any law for the time being in force, are filed annually by patwáris or other officers charged with the preparation of village records.

(4). Sanads, inám title-deeds, and other documents purporting to be or to evidence grants or assignments by Government of land or of any interest in land, in reward for special services.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Simla, the 22nd October 1868.

No. 4226.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. Arthur Brandreth, of the Civil Service.

Judicial.

The 21st October 1868.

No. 1760.

Mr. C. D. Field, Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the afternoon of the 10th instant of the subsidiary leave granted to him in Notification No. 3837, dated the 21st ultimo.

No. 1761.

Mr. J. H. Belchambers, Deputy Registrar of the High Court of Judicature in Bengal, received charge of the office of Registrar on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

Police.

The 19th October 1868.

No. 644.

APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant F. B. Morris, of the General List, Infantry, to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces.

Revenue.

The 21st October 1868.

No. 983.

Leave of absence for one month is granted to Lieutenant W. F. Badgley, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to the Rewah and Bundelkund Topographical Survey Party, preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe.

The 23rd October 1868.

No. 992.

The appointment of Lieutenant H. S. Hutchinson, R.A., to the Revenue Survey Department, published in Revenue Notification No. 909, dated the 24th ultimo, will have effect from the 13th August 1868.

No. 995.

The following promotion has been sanctioned in the Revenue Survey Department to fill an existing vacancy :—

Lieutenant J. E. Sandeman, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 1st Grade, with effect from the 6th instant.

Ecclesiastical.

The 23rd October 1868.

No. 618.

The Reverend E. J. Tandy, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State an extension of six months' leave on medical certificate.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Revenue.

Simla, the 23rd October 1868.

No. 339.

With reference to Notification No. 205, dated 28th June 1867, in which the provisions of Act VII of 1864 were applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following rules for the regulation of salt traffic within the Customs jurisdiction in the Berars, which have been approved by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, are published for general information :—

Rules for regulation of Salt Traffic in Berar within Customs Jurisdiction.

1. Salt in excess of one seer found entering Berar, viz., crossing the Customs line from north-west, west, south, or south-east shall, if unprotected by rowannah, be liable to confiscation and sale, but the owner of such salt shall not be liable to the penalties prescribed by Act XIV of 1843, unless the salt be in excess of five seers.

2. Salt not exceeding in quantity three maunds* may circulate from village to village within Customs jurisdiction, and may cross the Customs line from north, north-east, or east without hindrance. But if it attempt to re-cross from north-west, west, south, south-west, or south-east, it will, if uncovered by rowannah, be liable to penalty, that is to say, if a trader has once taken his salt from within to outside the Customs cordon, he cannot re-cross the latter without a fresh payment of duty.

* About a bullock load.

3. Persons desirous of bringing from the interior of Berar into Customs jurisdiction, or of keeping and storing within the limits of such jurisdiction salt which has already paid duty in excess of three maunds, shall first apply to the nearest Customs Officer, or Tehseel or Police Stations, and the Officer in charge of any of these, on receiving a verbal declaration that the salt has been purchased in the interior of Berar, shall grant a pass under his own official seal and signature.

4. Such pass may be in Oordoo or Mahrattee, and shall run as follows :—

Pass for maunds of salt, the property of , laden on (here follows description of carriage) current until , and shall bear the official seal and signature of the Officer who grants it; such Officer shall be empowered to refuse to grant a pass, if, on examination, he shall deem the salt to be more than the quantity stated by the applicant, and shall require the applicant to cause the salt to be weighed.

5. Such pass shall be current for ten days from date of issue, and for no longer, and if the salt which it covers continue to circulate or remain stored within Customs jurisdiction, it must be renewed at one of the public offices indicated in Rule 3.

6. When application is thus made for renewal of a pass, the Officer who receives such application shall question the applicant as to the quantity disposed of during the currency of his former pass, and shall then examine the salt. Should such salt appear to be in excess by 25 per cent., or one-fourth of the quantity stated by the applicant, the public Officer, if of the Department of Customs, shall cause the salt to be weighed, or if a Revenue or Police official, shall detain the salt, and give notice to the nearest Customs Officer, who shall cause the salt to be transported to the nearest Customs open post, and there have it weighed.

7. If on weighment, such salt shall prove to be more than 25 per cent. in excess of the quantity for which application was made, double duty shall be levied on the whole excess, and should the owner refuse, or within one month from date of weighment fail to pay such double duty, application shall by the Customs officials be made in due course to the Commissioner of Revenue for permission to confiscate the whole despatch and its carriage.

8. When double duty is levied and paid, one moiety of the duty so levied shall be credited to Government. The remaining moiety shall be divided equally between the Customs official who weighed and the official who detained the salt, or where Customs officials alone are in question shall be divided in the following manner, viz. :—

To the Customs official who weighed the salt, one-half.

To the other Customs officials concerned, the remainder, in proportion rateable to salary.

9. Where confiscation ensues, the property shall be disposed of in accordance with the ordinary rules of the department, and the proceeds shall remain in deposit for three months from the date of the order of the Commissioner of Revenue sanctioning confiscation. If, at the expiry of the above-mentioned period of three months, no notice of appeal is received from the Commissioner of Revenue, the Government duty, at the rate of one rupee eight annas per maund, shall be deducted for the quantity in excess, and the remainder be divided among the officials entitled to share on the principle laid down in Rule 8.

10. When double duty has been paid, or when salt confiscated is sold by a Customs Officer in charge of an open post, the sum to which

Government is entitled as duty shall, by the Collector of Customs, be carried to credit in the usual manner and with all formalities now in use. The Officer in charge of the open post may grant to the payer of double duty, or to the purchaser of the confiscated salt a certificate, in the form now in use in the department, for such period within a maximum of six weeks, as will, in his judgment, suffice to enable the owner to dispose of his merchandize.

11. No search of a dwelling-house, or other enclosed place, shall, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, be made under Act XXXVI of 1855, unless the Customs official who conducts the search shall have reason to believe that the salt stored is in excess of three maunds.

12. On all points not especially mentioned in these rules, the ordinary rules of the Department of Customs will remain in force.

Military.

The 21st October 1868.

No. 206.

APPOINTMENTS.—In consequence of the deputation of Lieutenant E. Gibson on special duty, the following appointments in the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse are sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council as a temporary arrangement:—

Lieutenant R. J. H. Wyllie, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant H. F. Showers, Officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern (on probation), to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern.

No. 208.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Ouseley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, or until further orders.

The 23rd October 1868.

No. 210.

LEAVE.—Lieutenant H. F. Showers, of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 213.

Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Black, 2nd in Command of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, has been granted leave of absence for six months on private affairs.

No. 214.

Captain J. Jacob, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in Command of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force.

Lieutenant W. E. Gowan, Officiating Adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Adjutant of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force.

Political.

The 21st October 1868.

No. 1220.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. John Halliday as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon.

The 23rd October 1868.

No. 1230.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much pleasure in publishing for general information the following notification which has been issued by the Maharajah of Rewah:—

"NOTIFICATION.—The levy of transit duties leading to the inconvenience of the people frequenting the Rewah territory, it is hereby notified that the levy of these duties is abolished for the convenience of the people in general."

"*Dated Sawun Soodhee,*
14th Sumwunt 1925."

General.

The 21st October 1868.

No. 3936.

PROMOTIONS.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following temporary promotions in the Hyderabad Commission, with effect from the 1st July 1868:—

Major J. Allardyce, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, vice Colonel Stubbs, appointed to officiate as Commissioner of East Berar, but to continue to act as Commissioner of West Berar in the room of Mr. Lyall on leave.

Captain J. G. Bell, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, vice Major Allardyce.

Lieutenant H. C. A. Szczepanski, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, vice Captain Bell.

Mr. C. Hordern, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Captain H. C. Menzies, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, vice Lieutenant Szczepanski.

Lieutenant R. Bullock, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, vice Mr. C. Hordern.

Mr. Bymanjee Jamasjee, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, vice Captain Menzies.

Lieutenant F. W. Grant, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, vice Lieutenant Bullock.

The 23rd October 1868.

No. 1847.

Captain G. E. Fryer, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade in British Burmah, reported his return to duty at Rangoon from sick leave to England on the afternoon of the 19th ultimo.

No. 1849.

Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., to be Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces.

The appointment of Mr. H. W. Steel, notified in orders of 2nd October, No. 1689, is cancelled.

No. 1853.

The following promotions in the Central Provinces Commission are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council with effect from the date on which Colonel R. T. Snow proceeded on furlough :—

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Crichton, C.B., to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class.

Major F. A. Fenton to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Captain W. B. Thomson to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Mr. J. W. Chisholm to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.

No. 1855.

Major C. Elliot, C.B., Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division in Mysore, is granted preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of it to proceed to Madras, with the view of obtaining furlough.

W. S. Seton-Karr,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th October 1868.

No. 3115.

Read—

A docket from the Government of Bengal, No. 3850, dated 22nd September 1868, reporting with reference to an enquiry whether the transfer of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon to the rank of an Uncovenanted Medical Officer involves the loss of his services in the former appointment as counting towards pension and leave, that it was never intended that the Officer should forfeit the privileges as to pension and leave which, under the rules, he might have already acquired while serving as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, excepting only that the previous service will not count towards the periodical increments to his salary.

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council approves of the views expressed by the Lieutenant Governor.

Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be sent to the Home Department, the Local Governments and Administrations, the Comptroller General of Accounts, and the several Provincial Accountants General.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 21st October 1868.

No. 3159.

STATEMENT of the Amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the Amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

Date.	Circles of Issue.	Balance of Issue Account.	Retired by other Offices of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
1868.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 30th	Calcutta ..	4,12,00,580	61,760	4,11,38,820	1,97,84,319	20,61,718	1,47,495	1,29,32,078	3,49,25,610
" "	Madras ...	69,26,450	..	69,26,450	31,29,486	...	...	27,28,404	58,57,890
" "	Bombay ..	4,40,94,770	50,560	4,40,44,210	2,25,77,439	18,00,000	...	1,37,52,961	3,81,30,400
" "	Allahabad ..	66,27,040	31,78,430	34,48,610	54,68,209	...	...	11,03,291	65,71,500
" "	Lahore ...	56,61,560	30,89,640	25,71,920	49,55,303	...	...	7,00,037	56,55,340
" "	Calicut ..	10,27,940	1,85,700	8,42,240	9,27,881	...	...	1,00,059	10,27,940
" "	Trichinopoly	11,92,560	8,27,670	3,64,890	10,92,501	...	...	1,00,059	11,92,560
" "	Vizagapatam	4,31,040	55,190	3,75,850	3,30,981	...	...	1,00,059	4,31,040
" "	Nagpore ...	66,26,840	44,40,960	21,85,880	60,35,328	...	...	5,47,902	65,83,230
" "	Kurrachee ..	37,13,190	15,19,800	21,93,390	32,06,134	...	...	5,00,106	37,06,240
" "	Akola ..	37,280	10,510	26,770	37,280	...	...	...	37,280
	Total ...	11,75,39,250	1,34,20,220	10,41,19,030	6,75,44,861	38,61,718	1,47,495	3,25,64,956	10,41,19,030

Calcutta,
Commr. of Issue of Paper Currency,
The 9th October 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Head Commissioner.

The 22nd October 1868.

No. 3205.

Read—

The undermentioned correspondence regarding the allowances of Military Officers in staff employ during absence on preparatory leave :—

From the Accountant General, Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,—No. E 1702, dated 9th September 1868.

I have the honor, by direction of the Accountant General, to observe that the new rules for the grant of leave to Military Officers are silent as to the rate of allowance to be paid to Officers on preparatory leave under Section XVIII; considering, however, that that description of leave is analogous to general leave taken in India, this Office has in three cases passed to Officers proceeding on the former leave full Military pay and allowances and half staff salary, I am to beg the favor of being informed whether this procedure has the sanction of Government.

No. 2560, dated 18th September 1868.

Endorsed by the Finl. Dept.

Forwarded to the Military Department for opinion.

Office Memo. from Military Department, to Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department,—No. 216, dated 12th October 1868.

In returning the enclosure of docket No. 2560, dated 18th September 1868, the undersigned is directed to inform the Financial Department that the allowances of an Officer taking leave preparatory to furlough have always been regulated on the principle applying to general leave, that is, an Officer is entitled during such leave to the staff Corps pay of his rank and a moiety of his staff salary.

2. The proceeding of the Examiner of Claims appears therefore to have been correct.

ORDERED, that the above-mentioned correspondence be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Comptroller General of Accounts, the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and British Burmah; and to the Deputy Accountants General in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and Mysore.

The 23rd October 1868.

No. 3243.

In continuation of Notification No. 2549, dated the 18th September 1868, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of August last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

	August 1866.	August 1867.	August 1868.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Government of India	1,07,19,088	1,55,31,493	80,27,069
Bengal	98,73,648	1,21,65,786	1,40,14,231
British Burmah	19,42,255	20,53,296	27,54,787
North-Western Provinces	1,98,15,638	1,86,80,271	1,81,98,454
Oudh	42,64,806	46,27,174	44,03,188
Punjab	1,10,88,671	1,09,54,874	1,07,47,261
Bombay	2,49,30,471	1,91,51,202	1,56,31,971
Central Provinces	44,70,548	53,60,617	39,84,149
Madras	1,96,46,280	2,33,53,123	1,85,49,232
	10,67,51,405	11,18,77,836	9,63,10,342
Berars	40,81,356	*	*
TOTAL ...	11,08,32,761		

* The Cash Balance of the Berars is omitted, their Revenues and Charges being excluded from those of the Government of India from April 1867.

No. 3250.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that an Apothecary holding permanent medical charge of a civil station on the allowance sanctioned for Uncovenanted Medical Officers in the Notification of this Department, No. 2295, dated the 25th April 1867, may be allowed leave on the absentee pay admissible under the rules for the grant of leave of absence to Uncovenanted Servants, provided it be not less than the military pay and allowances, or military pay of his rank (as the case may be), which would be admissible for that term of leave under Military Leave Rules.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th October 1868.

No. 972 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force :—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAMES.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED.	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN WHOSE ROOM.
2nd Punjab Cavalry.	*Ressaldar.* Tota Ram ..	Ressaldar Major.	26th Aug. 1868.	Bishen Sing, Sirdar Bahadoor, deceased.
	Ressaidar. Budawah Sing	Ressaldar	Ditto...	Tota Ram, promoted.
	Jemadar. Jowahir Sing..	Ressaidar	Ditto...	Budawah Sing, promoted.
	Duffadars. Ameeroollah Khan.	Jemadar	2nd July 1868.	Kurreem Beg, dismissed.
	Bhoroo Sing ..	Ditto ...	26th Aug. 1868.	Jowahir Sing, promoted.

No. 973 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his departure on the date specified :—

Captain E. C. Impey, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 938 of 1868	*Carnatic,* 10th October 1868, from Bombay.

No. 974 *of* 1868.—ADDENDUM.—In Government General Order No. 575, dated 11th June 1868, appointing Lieutenant T. Higginson, of the Madras Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 1st Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Pitcher, V.C., after "Wing Officer," insert the words *in addition to his other duties.*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

The 21st October 1868.

No. 975 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his departure on the date specified opposite to his name :—

Major T. Lamb, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 935 of 1868 ...	*Surat,* 28th Sept. 1868.

No. 976 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer has reported his return from England :—

	Date of arrival in the Bengal Presidency.
Apothecary R. J. Quinnell, of the Subordinate Medical Department	14th June 1868.

No. 977 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Alexander Taylor, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, Department Public Works, Punjab ...	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 978 *of* 1868.—Captain G. L. Keir, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 20th October 1868, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Kurrachee and Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe (medical certificate) under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 979 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed :—

No. 616 *of the 24th September* 1868.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned Officer :—

Major Arthur Hill Millett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Inspector General of Police, Berar	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 980 *of* 1868.—The services of Captain O. I. Chalmers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 981 *of* 1868.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 22nd September 1868, pages 5079 and 5080, are published for general information :—

"London Gazette" of 22nd September 1868, *page* 5079.

INDIA OFFICE,
19th September 1868.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the following list of promotions amongst the Officers of Her Majesty's Military Forces and in the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BREVET.

Major John Sabatier Frith, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain (local Major) Harry Vince Timbrell, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to be Major, in succession to Major General Alexander William Lawrence, Madras Cavalry, deceased. Dated 22nd February 1868.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles John Fullerton, Madras Infantry. Dated 24th May 1868.

The undermentioned Officers will take rank as follows:—

Major William Todd Brown, C.B., Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to rank as Lieutenant Colonel, Captain (local Major) Joseph Carneross Griffith, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to rank as Major, in succession to General John Alexander Paul Macgregor, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 6th May 1868.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.

Major Erskine Nimmo Sandilands. Dated 21st May 1868.

To be Majors.

Captain Henry Wyndham Waterfield. Dated 10th May 1868.

Captain Roger Wolley Glasse. Dated 20th May 1868.

"London Gazette" of 22nd September 1868, page 5080.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Edward Temple. Dated 15th May 1868.

Lieutenant Frederick Van Hagen Sperling. Dated 15th May 1868.

Lieutenant Benjamin Jerrard Parsons. Dated 15th May 1868.

BENGAL ARMY.

Late 68th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Alexander Lindsay to be Captain, vice Browne, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels. Dated 9th December 1867.

Infantry.

Major Frederick John Davies, Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Paterson, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels. Dated 9th December 1867. This cancels the promotion of Major Davies in the *London Gazette* of 4th September 1868.

Late 40th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Godwin Vehour to be Captain, vice Vaughan, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels. Dated 22nd February 1868.

Late 6th European Regiment.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Robert Alexander Dobbin to be Captain, vice Brander, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels. Dated 22nd February 1868.

Infantry.

Captain (Brevet Major) William Nassau Lees, late 42nd Native Infantry, to be Major, Lieutenant Adam Wilson Graham, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, vice Dennys, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels. Dated 22nd February 1868.

Late 24th Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet Major) John March Earle to be Major, vice Stewart, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels. Dated 22nd February 1868.

Infantry.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) William Henry Lowther to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Doran, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels. Dated 22nd February 1868.

Late 66th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Philip Story to be Captain, vice Ruxton, killed in action. Dated 12th March 1868.

Infantry.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Wredenhall Queiros Pogson to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brown, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels. Dated 24th April 1868.

Late 43rd Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Montague Millett to be Captain, vice Brown, removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels. Dated 24th April 1868.

Late 12th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant William Christopher Chowne to be Captain, vice Mackenzie, deceased. Dated 8th October, 1868.

INDIA OFFICE,
19th September 1868.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that Surgeon John Lumsdaine, Bombay Army, and First Class Veterinary Surgeon William Lamb, Bombay Army, be promoted to the ranks of Surgeon Major and Staff Veterinary Surgeon respectively from the 15th August 1868, in consideration of their valuable service with the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

No. 982 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, in accordance with Clause 79 of Army Circulars of 1868, dated War Office, 1st August 1868, that the words *within one year of such discharge to complete a total period of twenty-one or twenty-four years' service*, in paragraph 7 of Clause 49 of Army Circulars of 1867, published in Government General Order No. 1081, dated 21st November 1867, be cancelled.

No. 983 *of* 1868.—With reference to Government General Order No. 442, dated 29th April 1868, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of the following Clause of Army Circulars of 1868, dated War Office, 1st August 1868, applicable to India to the same extent as the previous circular:—

Wages of hospital servants on boardship, Clause 82.

1. All claims for wages of hospital servants employed on board vessels conveying troops to this country from abroad, will in future be settled by the Principal Purveyor at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. Such claims will accordingly be transmitted to the Officer in question for adjustment.

2. The claim will be prepared on War Office Form 172, and the names, rank of each man, and the nature and period of employment carefully entered, whether he belong to the permanent hospital staff or not.

3. The following information is necessary before any claim can be considered, and will therefore be sent in with it:—

(A).—A certificate from the Medical Officer in charge that the servants were actually and necessarily employed in attendance on sick soldiers, an additional certificate being added in the case of special orderlies (in conformity with the rule laid down in Article 216 of the Purveyor's Regulations) when the orderlies exceed ten per cent. of the sick in hospital.

(B).—A certificate from the Officer Commanding that the men did not receive free rations during the voyage.

(C.)—A certificate from the Medical Officer showing the average number of sick daily under treatment and in hospital during the voyage.

4. In the case of a voyage from this country, the claim will, on termination of the voyage, be submitted by the Medical Officer in charge for the approval of the Principal Medical Officer at the foreign station.

5. The Principal Medical Officer will, if he approve the claim, forward it to the General or other Officer Commanding to authorize the issue of the amount due.

6. The same information as would be required for the adjustment of claims at Netley (see paragraphs 2 and 3 above) will be furnished with the claims at foreign stations.

7. Clause 74, Army Circulars, 1867, is hereby cancelled as far as it relates to acting Hospital Sergeants and acting or temporary Orderlies.

The 22nd October 1868.

No 984 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

	Rate of pension per diem.
Quarter Master Sergeant John Brown, late of the 24th Brigade, Royal Artillery ...	2*s.* (two shillings), from the date he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowance.
Corporal Henry Clifford, late of the 101st Foot ...	9*d.* (nine pence), from the date he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowance.
Corporal Robert Cleary, late of the 101st Foot... ...	1*s.* 4*d.* (one shilling and four pence), from the date he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowance.
Private Gilbert Wilson, late of the 105th Foot ...	1*s.* 3*d.* (one shilling and three pence), from the date he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowance.
Gunner James Milloy, of the 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery ...	1*s.* (one shilling), from the date he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowance.
Luke Carroll, late of the 14th Hussars	6*d.* (six pence), for 2 years, from 21st July 1868, to 20th July 1870.

No. 985 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Captain Edwin Venour, of the late 40th Regiment Native Infantry	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 986 *of* 1868.—Agreeably to Government General Order No. 94, dated 1st May 1837, the undermentioned widow is admitted to pension, equal to that conferred by the 3rd Class Order of Merit on her late husband, for three years commencing from the date of the casualty :—

Name of Claimant.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of Admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	Amount of Pension.	For what period.	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.					
Hurkore	25	...	5	6	Seikh ...	Has the scar of a boil on the back of right wrist.	Pudday, Umritsur	Widow	Prem Sing...	Havildar, 3rd Class Order of Merit.	19th Punjab N. I.	5th July 1866.	27th July 1867.	*Rs. A.* 0 0	3 years.	Umballa.

No. 987 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major Thomas Charleton Merrick, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, Department Public Works, Punjab } For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking after 2nd November 1868.

No. 988 *of* 1868.—The following promotion and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

PROMOTION.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Cadre of the late 52nd Native Infantry.	Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) A. A. Dick.	Captain ...	6th Feb. 1868 ...	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) H. F. Waddington, promoted.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To rank from	In whose room.
Cadre of the late 52nd Native Infantry.	Captain A. Cockburn (Staff Corps) ...	13th June 1866 ...	Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) J. B. Y. Matheson, deceased.
	Captain F. J. N. Mackenzie (Staff Corps)	12th Sept. „ ...	Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) W. H. Lowther, promoted.

Memo.—The promotion of Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Douglas George Manning, late 52nd Native Infantry (resigned) to the rank of Captain regimentally from 13th June 1866, published in G. G. O. No. 586 of 1866, is cancelled.

No. 989 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Bahadoor," to fill existing vacancies:—

Ressaldar Major Kaleh Khan, "Khan Bahadoor," 15th Bengal Cavalry.
Subadar Ramdeen Pattuck, 2nd Native Infantry.
Subadar Durreao Sing, 5th Native Infantry.

No. 990 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major W. G. D. Massy, of the 5th Lancers, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General of Division, to be an Assistant Adjutant General of Division on the Establishment, with effect from the 12th October 1868, vice Colonel H. Nicoll, whose tenure of staff service expires on that date.

No. 991 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry.	*Jemadars.*			
	Gujadhur Singh	Subadar	1st May 1868.	Ruggonath Opudhea, invalided.
	Mirza Soobhan Beg.	Ditto	Ditto	Kurruk Singh, invalided.
	Havildars.			
	Sewburrut Singh.	Jemadar	Ditto	Gujadhur Singh, promoted.
	Aproop Tewaree ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Soobhan Beg, promoted.

No. 992 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, when Military Officers in civil employ shall apply for leave beyond India on medical certificate, the Accountant General of the Province in which they may be serving, and not the relieving Officer, will, on application, furnish the certificate prescribed in the 2nd paragraph of Government General Order No. 755, dated 17th July 1860, an extract from which is subjoined for facility of reference:—"When an Officer in charge of cash or stores applies for leave on medical certificate, he shall be required to furnish a certificate from the Officer taking charge of his duties, that, as far as can be ascertained after careful examination, nothing irregular nor any known demands against him remain unadjusted in his office."

The 23rd October 1868.

No. 993 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the date specified opposite to their names:—

Lieutenant W. B. Craigie, of the General List, Cavalry, Government General Order No. 920 of 1868 ...
Assistant Surgeon E. O. Tandy, of the Medical Department, Government General Order No. 967 of 1868 ..
} *Simla*, 12th October 1868.

No. 994 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of his pension:—

Private James Dogherty ... 104th Foot.

No 995 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
	Jemadars.			
30th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.	Phoola Sing ...	Subadar ...	1st May 1868 ...	Soobhan Khan, invalided.
	Nutha Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Allee Buksh, invalided.
	Havildars.			
	Ruhoom Buksh ...	Jemadar ...	Ditto ..	Kan Sing, invalided.
	Gootah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Phoola Sing, promoted.
	Muhtab Khan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nutha Sing, promoted.

No. 996 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned men, declared unfit for further service by a Special Invaliding Committee, are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Rank.	Names.	In what Rank Pensioned.	Circle of Payment.
	1st Regiment Bengal Cavalry.		
Naib Ressaldar ...	Sheikh Nuzzurullee ...	Naib Ressaldar ...	Umballah.
Jemadar ...	Sheikh Jeewun ...	Jemadar ...	"
Kote Duffadar ...	Nutteh Khan ...	Kote Duffadar ...	"
Duffadar ...	Noor Buksh ...	Duffadar ...	"
" ...	Murdan Ullee ...	" ...	"
" ...	Khoda Buksh ...	" ...	"
Nishan Burdar ...	Uhmud Khan ...	Nishan Burdar ...	"
Sowar ...	Jewun Khan ...	Sowar ...	"
" ...	Wuzeer Oodeen ...	" ...	"
" ...	Uzeem Oodeen ...	" ...	"
" ...	Surwur Khan ...	" ...	"
" ...	Ullehyar Khan ...	" ...	"
" ...	Beycha Khan ...	" ...	"
" ...	Dhowkul Khan ...	" ...	"
" ...	Ghassee Khan ...	" ...	"
" ...	Gholam Mohumed Khan ...	" ...	"
" ...	Peer Buksh ...	" ...	"
" ...	Ullemoodeen ...	" ...	"
" ...	Mudar Buksh ...	" ...	"
" ...	Haleemdad Khan ..	" ...	"

No. 997 *of* 1868.—Agreeably to Government General Order No. 181 of 12th December 1833, the undermentioned heirs of deceased Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men are admitted to the Native Family Pension from the date specified opposite to their names, and the Pay Master of Pensioners in whose circle the individuals reside will furnish the prescribed Rolls to the Department of Audit and to the parties concerned :—

Name of Claimant.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of Admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	Amount of Pension.	For what period.	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.			Rs. A.		
Sihkore	29	...	5	2	Dhanook ...	Middle finger at right hand injured by a blow.	Residing with her brother, who belongs to the 6th Native Infantry.	Widow	Ramtuhul...	Sepoy ...	23rd Punjab Pioneers.	3rd May 1868.	12th Augt. 1868.	2 12	For life.	With 6th Native Infantry.
Nag Bunsee... ...	22	...	5	1	Kyath	Fair slight scar on the right cheek—Flat nose, tattooed on arms.	Oochkoondee, Dawoodnuggur, Behar.	Widow	Richpal ...	Naick ...	Sappers and Miners.	5th Feb. 1865.	28th Jany. 1867.	3 8	Ditto	Presidency Pay Master.
Mahadea	12	...	4	9	Chutree... ...	Brown, oval, countenance, slightly marked with small-pox, and a very small mole over the right eye.	Cherowlee Buragoon, Fyzabad.	Widow	Pirtee Sing	Sepoy ...	Ditto...	11th Sept. 1865.	Do.	2 12	Ditto	Allahabad.
Kanh Sing	50	...	5	6	Muzbee	Mark of a boil on right shin.	Turunlarun, Aumritsur.	Father	Utter Sing	Sepoy ...	23rd Punjab Pioneers.	30th April 1868.	10th Augt. 1868.	2 12	Ditto	Umballa.
Dhala	50	...	5	...	Mussulman ...	Fair	City Lahore ...	Mother	Hosain Deen	Sowar ...	Hodson's Horse now 9th B. C.	* 21st Feb. 1858.	14th May 1867.	2 12	Ditto	Ditto.
Bagoo	70	...	5	...	Sikh	Very old and infirm, can scarcely stand, and is nearly blind. She has no mark on her person.	Mulleenwallah, Loodiana.	Mother	Beer Sing ...	Sepoy ...	13th Regiment N. I.	* 5th June 1857.	31st Jany. 1867.	2 12	Ditto	Ditto.
Tufuzool Hossein Khan	18	...	5	6½	Mussulman ...	Very fair mark of leech bites under left ear.	Shahjeanpore, Malhalla, Bazeel Koil.	Son	Gholam Hosen Khan.	Jemadar...	1st Cavy Hyderabad Contingent.	*24th March 1858.	4th May 1867.	13 13†	For 12 years.	Ditto.
Koonjeah	45	...	5	5	Bunjreah ...	Dark complexion—scar on left arm above elbow.	Cawnpore, Cawnpore	Widow	Ram Sabaie	Havildar	Sappers and Miners.	* 21st June 1857.	1st Nov. 1859.	4 8	For life.	Allahabad.

* Arrears of pension restricted to two years antecedent to the date of Committee's proceedings.
† With a gratuity of one year's pay of the Regimental rank of the deceased.

No. 998 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Captain F. H. Conolly, of the Bengal Staff Corps ...	16th Oct. 1868.

No. 999 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 163 *of the 7th October* 1868.—Appointing Major H. C. Dowker, 2nd in Command, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to command the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, vice Lieutenant Colonel G. Nightingale, deceased.

No. 1000 *of* 1868.—The establishment of a permanent service of Government Troop Transports in the Red Sea and Medeterranean having very greatly reduced the number of passages round the Cape for soldiers, and affected the average cost of such passages, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to modify paragraph 4 of G. G. O. No. 1017 of 1854, and to decide that soldiers obtaining a free discharge and electing to proceed from India to any of the British Colonies, shall be allowed the *bonâ fide* cost of passage for themselves and families from the chief port of the Presidency in which they are serving, to the colony or port nearest to the colony to which they elect to proceed, providing the amount of such passage does not exceed the undermentioned sums:—

For the soldier	Rs. 300
For his wife	„ 300
For each child above one year of age	„ 150

2. The money is in all cases to be payable to the Agent of the vessel in which the passage may be engaged.

No. 1001 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 164 *of the 12th October* 1868.—Confirming the Regimental Order issued to the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated the 6th October 1868, directing Lieutenant C. J. O. FitzGerald, Officiating 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain T. H. Way, Officiating Adjutant, to officiate in addition as 2nd in Command, as a temporary measure, consequent on the death of Lieutenant Colonel G. Nightingale.

No. 1002 *of* 1868.—The services of Captain H. M. B. Burlton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

ARTHUR BROOME, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Simla, the 19th October 1868.

No. 269.

Sergeant J. H. Quilter, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Oudh, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces, and Sergeant T. Greening, Overseer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces, to Oudh.

The 20th October 1868.

No. 270.

Captain J. G. Forbes, R.E., Superintendent of Irrigation Works, Oudh, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of Executive Engineers, with effect from the 1st September 1868.

The 23rd October 1868.

No. 271.

Sergeant W. Gorman, Overseer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 272.

Sergeant G. Maile, Sappers and Miners, and Sachachellum Moodelliar, have been appointed to the Public Works Department in Mysore, the former as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, and the latter as an Overseer of the 2nd Grade.

No. 273.

Mr. R. Smith is appointed an Accountant, 4th Grade, and posted to British Burmah.

No. 274.

Mr. P. H. Brown is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 275.

Sergeant W. T. Tobin and Corporal J. Blackwell, Overseers, 1st Grade, on probation in Central India, are permanently appointed to the Department in that rank, with effect from the 29th ultimo.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st May 1868.

The Viceroy and Members of the Government of India having left the Presidency for Simla, it is hereby notified that on and after the 16th May and until further notice, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

All communications other than remittances intended for the Gazette should be addressed to the Superintendent, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dhoon, the 16th October 1868.

No. 59.

The following promotion is made with effect from 1st instant:—

Mr. W. G. Beverley from 2nd to 1st Grade Civil Assistant.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut. Col., R.E.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees.	Certificates issued for Rupees.	Balance of Bullion.		
			Under Assay, Rupees.	Assayed, Rupees.	Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees.
October 12th, 1868	.....	.....	18,404	97,307	15,61,717
„ 13th, „	2,101	13,586	6,679	1,11,509	15,61,717
„ 14th, „	.....	949	3,546	1,11,479	15,61,717
„ 15th, „	Holiday	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 16th, „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 17th, „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 19th October 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004A, dated Simla, 30th July 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

Lost.

In transit between Lucknow and Calcutta the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. 71812 for Rs. 20.

L. W. EWART.

In transit between Futtehpore and Cawnpore half of the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. A38—95986 for Rs. 100.

A. BARNARD.

Left half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A18—36525 for Rs. 10.

C. MONK.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A40—37799 for Rs. 50.
„ A40—37800 „ 50.
„ A40—37801 „ 50.

SEETARAM.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A23—74159 for Rs. 50.

MOSUDDEE MULL.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A12—09000 for Rs. 50.

EMAMOODDEEN.

Between Delhi and Agra half of the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. A34—71793 for Rs. 20.

J. A. G. GILMOUR.

Right halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. A44—63724 for Rs. 20.
„ A31—55767 „ 10.

H. COTTON.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A40—50174 for Rs. 50.

GOVER DHUN.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A34—74866 for Rs. 20.
„ A34—74868 „ 20.

GOOLAM KADIR.

In transit between Banda and Barrabunkee the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A40—33348 for Rs. 50.

MEER FUKEER ALLY.

Left half of the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A18—26176 for Rs. 10.

MUDOOSOODUN BHUTTACHARJEE.

First halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A40—42533 for Rs. 50.
„ A34—49721 „ 20.
„ A41—60567 „ 10.
„ A41—60568 „ 10.

JAMES ANDERSON & Co.

Half of the following Currency Note :—

No. A42—17555 for Rs. 10.

C. J. SHARP.

In transit by Post half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A11—15617 for Rs. 50.

MOHAMED EASHAC.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A36—04662 for Rs. 50.

ARLINGTON & Co.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A22—09064 for Rs. 10.

LUCHMUNPERSAUD.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A58—80981 for Rs. 100.
„ A58—96099 „ 100.

GOLAP

Lost or Stolen.

The following Currency Note :—

No. A59—08889 for Rs. 100.

CHUNDER SHEKER GOOPTO.

In transit by Post from Cooch Behar to Calcutta halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A39—08613 for Rs. 100.
„ A39—08605 „ 100.

ANANDA CHUNDER GHOSE.

Halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A50—50962 for Rs. 10.
„ A50—46711 „ 10.
„ A49—16300 „ 10.

SHIB CHUNDER MITTER.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A58—65841 for Rs. 100.

FUCKEER CHAND.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office :—

No. A34—39357 for Rs. 20.

E. D. POLLETT.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office :—

No. A31—38483 for Rs. 10.

DENONATH SHINGHE.

Wrongly Joined.

Application has been made for payment of a Currency Note wrongly joined as follows :—

1st half No. A34—72640 } one Note for Rs. 20.
2nd „ A34—72641 }

Any person possessing the corresponding halves should communicate with the Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad.

A. H. LINDSAY.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers :—

No. A50—23588 } one Note for Rs. 10.
„ A50—23590 }

PEERAG DOSS.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 5509 of the 4 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865 for Co.'s Rs. 1,000, last endorsed to Mervanjee Dadabhoy, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and of the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and an application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note in favor of the proprietor.

MERVANJEE DADABHOY.

Lost or Stolen.

One Interest Draft No. 14890 on Government Promissory Note No. 004289 for Rs. 2,000.

One ditto No. 14901 on Government Promissory Note No. 13622 for Rs. 1,000.

SREEMUTTY BEENUD MOHINY DOSSEE.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, No. 9006 for Sicca Rs. 1,000.

LUCHMEE NARAIN MITTER,
RAJ NARAIN MITTER.

Government Promissory Note No. 002049 of 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 500, standing in my name, and never endorsed by me to any one.

KHETTER MOHUN CHATTERJEE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

We have appointed Mr. John Shepherd Douglas General Manager of our business, and he will sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

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CALCUTTA,
The 5th October 1868.

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1.—By *Special* cart for one or two persons with four maunds luggage ...	100	0	0
2.—Ordinary Mail Cart with ten seers luggage free (ten additionals for Rs. 6), extra baggage sent at Rs. 3-8 per maund	25	0	0
3.—Parcel Mail Cart with ten seers luggage free (ten additionals for Rs. 6), extra baggage sent at Rs. 3-8 per maund...	25	0	0
The "*Special*" and Mail Cart does the trip in twenty hours, Parcel Cart in twenty-four hours, and stops for food, &c., two hours on the way.			
4.—Bullock Coach with six maunds luggage (or servant and four maunds) ...	42	12	0

N.B.—This is a comfortable covered Spring Cart ("Bandy"), holds two comfortably, well adapted for ladies or invalids, occupies about sixty hours in transit. *Extra baggage.*—Passengers by this or Mail Cart can send their extra baggage for Rs. 3-8 per maund.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1868-69.

BY

THE RIGHT HONORABLE W. N. MASSEY.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
8, HASTINGS STREET.
1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1868.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st October 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXVIII OF 1868.

THE PANJÁB TENANCY ACT.

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An Act to define and amend the law relating to the tenancy of land in the Panjáb.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to certain matters connected with the tenancy of land in the Panjáb; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—Preliminary.

Short title. Extent of Act.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Tenancy Act, 1868," and shall extend only to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb.

Saving of decrees and of agreements between landlords and tenants.

2. Nothing contained in this Act shall affect the operation of any decree of Court under which a tenant holds or of any agreement between a landlord and a tenant, when such agreement is in writing or recorded by the proper officer in the record of a regular settlement sanctioned by the Local Government.

All entries in such record in respect of matters comprised in Chapters III, IV, V and VI of this Act shall, when attested by the proper officer, be deemed to be agreements within the meaning of this section.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Land." "Land" means immoveable property for the time being subject to a settlement, whether regular or summary, of land-revenue;

"Rent." "Rent" means whatever is payable by an occupant of land on account of the use or occupation thereof;

"Arrear of rent." Any instalment of rent which is not paid on or before the day when the same becomes due, whether under a written agreement or according to law or local usage, shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, an arrear of rent;

"Tenant." "Tenant" means any occupant of land liable to pay rent therefor, but does not include an under-proprietor;

"Landlord." "Landlord" means any person entitled to receive rent payable by a tenant.

"Grand-father," "uncle," and "grand-uncle." "Grand-father" includes the father of an adoptive father, "uncle" the brother of an adoptive father, and "grand-uncle" the adoptive father of an uncle;

"Representative." "Representative" means an heir or any other person taking by operation of law or by will a beneficial interest in the property of a deceased person.

Repeal of Book Circular No. 33 of 1860.

4. The Book Circular of the Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb, No. 33 of 1860, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER II.—Of Rights of Occupancy.

Tenants having right of occupancy.

5. Every tenant who—

(1) has heretofore paid no rent and rendered no service, in respect of the land occupied by him, to the proprietor thereof for the time being, beyond the amount of land-revenue and village-cesses for the time being chargeable thereon, and whose father and grandfather, uncle and grand-uncle occupying the same land, have paid no rent and rendered no service in respect thereof to such proprietor, beyond the amount aforesaid.

(2) or who has involuntarily parted or shall involuntarily part with proprietary rights in any land otherwise than by forfeiture to Government; and who has continuously occupied or shall continuously occupy such land or any part thereof from the time of such parting;

(3) or who is at the date of passing this Act the representative of a person who settled as a cultivator in the village in which the land occupied by such tenant is situate along with the founders of the village;

(4) or who is or has been jágírdár of the village or any part of the village in which the land occupied by him as tenant is situate, and who has continuously occupied such land for not less than twenty years—

shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in the land so occupied.

Presumption arising from entry in settlement record.

6. Every tenant whose name appears in the records of a regular or revised settlement heretofore sanctioned by the Local Government, as having a right of occupancy in land which he or the person from whom he has immediately inherited has continuously occupied from the entry of his name or the name of such person (as the case may be) in such settlement, shall be presumed to have a right of occupancy in the land so occupied,

Rebuttal of presumption.

unless the landlord shall in a regular suit prove—

(1) that within the thirty years immediately before the institution of such suit other tenants of the same class in the same or in adjacent villages have ordinarily been ejected from their holdings at the will of the landlord; or

(2) that the tenant has voluntarily admitted before any officer employed in making or revising a regular settlement of land revenue or before any officer authorized to attest the entries in the record of such settlement, that he is a tenant not having a right of occupancy, and that such admission has been recorded at the time by the officer so employed or authorized.

Right of occupancy in land taken in exchange.

7. If the tenant has voluntarily exchanged the land, or any portion of the land, formerly occupied by him for other land belonging to the same landlord, the land taken in exchange shall, for the purposes of this Act, be held to be subject to the same right of occupancy as the land given in exchange would have been subject to if the exchange had not taken place.

Suits to establish rights of occupancy on other grounds.

8. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to preclude any person claiming a right of occupancy on any ground other than the grounds hereinbefore specified from suing to establish such right.

Non-acquisition of right of occupancy by lapse of time.

9. No tenant shall be deemed to acquire a right of occupancy by mere lapse of time.

And no right of occupancy in the common lands belonging to a pattídári village-community shall be acquired under this Chapter.

CHAPTER III.—Of Rent.

1.—*Enhancement.*

Decree for enhancement of Rent.

10. No tenant shall, in the absence of an agreement or decree of Court to the contrary effect, be held liable, in a suit for arrears of rent in [illegible] any land, to pay rent exceeding in amount [illegible] rent payable by him in respect of such la[illegible] the last preceding agricultural year, unless a decree for the enhancement of the rent has been made as hereinafter provided.

The said Lieutenant Governor shall have power, from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette*, to declare for all or any of the Districts under his government the day on which the agricultural year shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to commence.

Grounds of enhancement.

11. The Court may decree that the rent previously payable by any tenant having a right of occupancy may be enhanced on any of the following grounds:—

1st Ground.—That the quantity of land held by him as tenant exceeds the quantity for which he has previously been liable to pay rent.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall decree rent for the land in excess at the same rate as that payable in respect of the land of a similar description and with similar advantages held by him of the same landlord.

2nd Ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is below the rate of rent usually paid in the same or adjoining villages by the same class of tenants having a right of occupancy for land of a similar description and with similar advantages.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall enhance his rent to the amount claimed by the plaintiff not exceeding such rate.

3rd Ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is,

if he belong to the class described in clause 1 of section five, more than fifty per centum,

if he belong to any of the classes specified in clause 2, 3 or 4 of section five, more than thirty per centum,

and if he belong to the class specified in section six, more than fifteen per centum,

below the rate of rent usually paid in the neighbourhood by tenants of the same class not having a right of occupancy for land of a similar description and with similar advantages.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall enhance his rent to the amount claimed by the plaintiff not exceeding such rate, less fifty per centum, thirty per centum or fifteen per centum, as the case may be.

Enhancement when tenant pays revenue or cesses.

12. If the revenue or any of the village-cesses is payable by the defendant, the rate to which his rent may be enhanced shall be reduced by the amount so payable.

Suit for re-enhancement.

13. After a decree has been passed under section ten, no suit shall lie against the defendant for re-enhancement of his rent until the expiration of five years from the date of such decree, unless in the mean time there has taken place a general revision of regular settlement, under which the revenue payable for the land comprised in the decree has been increased.

2.—*Abatement.*

Grounds of right to abatement.

14. Every tenant having a right of occupancy shall be entitled to claim abatement of the rent previously paid by him on either of the following grounds, and on no others:—

(1) that the area of the land in his occupation has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise, or proved to be less than the quantity for which rent has been previously paid by him; or

(2) that the productive powers of such land have been decreased by any cause beyond his control.

3.—*Remission.*

When Court may allow remission from rent.

15. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Court, in making a decree for an arrear of rent,

if the area of the land in the tenant's occupation has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise,

or if the produce of such land has been diminished by drought or hail, or other calamity beyond his control, to such an extent that the full amount of rent payable by him cannot, in the opinion of the Court, be equitably decreed,

to allow such remission from the rent payable by him as may appear equitable:

Provided that if the tenant hold a lease for an unexpired term of not less than five years, or have a right of occupancy, in a revenue-paying estate, no such remission shall be allowed to him, unless a remission of revenue has been allowed on the same ground and by competent authority in respect of the same estate.

4.—*Rent in Kind.*

Commutation of rent in kind.

16. No commutation of rent in kind into rent in money, and no commutation of rent in money into rent in kind, shall take place without the consent of both the landlord and the tenant.

Division and appraisement of produce taken for rent.

17. Whenever rent is taken by division of the produce in kind, or by estimate or appraisement of the standing crop, or other procedure of a similar nature, requiring the presence of the person entitled to the rent and of the cultivator, either personally or by their recognized agents,

if either party neglects to be present at the proper period,

or if a dispute arises between the parties regarding such division, estimate or appraisement,

either party may present an application to the Court, on a paper bearing a stamp of eight annas, requesting that the proper person be deputed to make the division, estimate or appraisement.

Procedure in case of dispute.

18. On receiving such application and such sum, to be paid in the first instance by the applicant, as the Court thinks sufficient to defray the costs of serving the notice and making the award next hereinafter mentioned, the Court shall issue a written notice to the other party requiring him to attend on the date and at the place specified in the notice, and shall depute a proper person to make the division, estimate or appraisement and to direct by whom the costs of each party are to be paid.

The award of such person in respect of the said division, estimate or appraisement and costs shall be final, unless within three months from the date thereof either party institutes a suit to set it aside.

CHAPTER IV.—Of Ejectment.

Ejectment of tenant with right of occupancy

19. No tenant having a right of occupancy in any land shall be ejected therefrom otherwise than in execution of a decree.

Such decree shall not be made, unless

(1) at the date of the decree, a decree against such tenant for an arrear of rent in respect of such land has remained unsatisfied for fifteen days or upwards; or

(2) the landlord tenders to the tenant, in addition to any compensation to which he may be entitled under sections twenty-seven and thirty-seven (but subject to deduction in respect of the arrears of rent, if any, payable by him), such compensation as the Court thinks fit, not less than fifteen, and not more than thirty, times the amount of the net annual profits receivable by the tenant in respect of such land on an average of the three years next before the date of the tender.

Nothing in the last preceding clause shall be deemed to apply to a tenant belonging to any of the classes specified in section five, or to a tenant when he, or the person from whom he has inherited, has continuously occupied such land for thirty years or upwards.

Ejectment of tenant without right of occupancy.

20. A tenant not having a right of occupancy may be ejected—

first, if a decree has been obtained against him for arrears of rent or for ejectment; or

second, when he is not holding under an unexpired lease, or an agreement, or a decree of Court, by notice given by the landlord in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Time of ejectment.

21. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, no tenant shall be ejected from the land in his occupation, except between the fifteenth day of April and the fifteenth day of June, unless while the rent in respect of such land is in arrear, he has failed to cultivate the land in accordance with the terms on which he holds it.

Notice of Ejectment.

Notice of ejectment.

22. The notice of ejectment shall be written in the vernacular language of the district: it shall specify the lands from which the tenant is to be ejected; and it shall inform him that, if he means to dispute the ejectment, he must institute a suit for that purpose on or before the fifteenth day of May next after the service of the notice, or quit the land on or before that date.

The said Lieutenant Governor shall determine what, for the purposes of this section, shall be deemed to be the vernacular language of each District in the territories under his government.

Service of notice.

23. On the landlord's application and occupancy Tahsildár or other officer [illegible] to serve such notice [illegible] notice shall be served by him on or before [illegible] fifteenth day of April, and the landlord shall pay the costs of service.

The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the tenant.

But if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or, if he does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at some conspicuous place in the village wherein the land is situate.

Power to alter dates for suing to dispute, and for serving notice of, ejectment.

24. The said Lieutenant Governor shall have power, from time to time, by notification published in the official *Gazette* not less than six months before such notification is to come into force, to fix, for the purposes of sections twenty-two and twenty-three, in all or any of the Districts under his government, any two days other than the days fixed in the same sections:

Provided that between the days so fixed by notification, there shall be an interval of at least one month.

Cessation of tenancy on failure to contest notice.

25. If the tenant on whom such notice of ejectment has been served fails to institute, on or before the fifteenth day of May next after the service, or, in case the said Lieutenant Governor fixes for the purpose of section twenty-two any day other than the said fifteenth day of May, then on or before the day so fixed, a suit to contest his liability to be ejected, his tenancy of the land in respect of which the notice has been served shall be held to cease on that day.

Assistance to eject.

When assistance to eject may be given by Court

26. If no such suit be brought, or if such suit be brought and dismissed, and the landlord require the assistance of the Court to eject any person whose tenancy is alleged to have ceased under the provisions of section twenty-two, he may apply for such assistance; and if the Court be satisfied that notice of ejectment was duly served on such person, it shall, subject to the provisions of section nineteen, give such assistance accordingly.

Nothing done by the Court under this section shall affect the right of any tenant to institute a suit against his landlord on account of illegal ejectment, and to recover compensation for the same.

Growing Crops.

Compensation to ejected tenant for growing crops.

27. Any tenant ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of any growing crops or other ungathered products of the earth belonging to such tenant and being on the land at the time of the ejectment:

Provided that if the land has been sown or planted by the tenant after the service on him of the notice mentioned in section twenty, he shall not be so entitled, unless, after such service, the landlord has expressly authorized him to continue to occupy the land.

CHAPTER [illegible] — OF RELINQUISHMENT, LEASES AND UNDER-LEASES, ALIENATION AND SUCCESSION.

[illegible].—*Relinquishment.*

Relinquishment of land by tenant.

28. Every tenant shall be liable to pay the rent payable in respect of the land in his occupation for the ensuing agricultural year, unless, on or before the first day of January next before the commencement of that year, he gives notice to the landlord of his intention to relinquish such land before the commencement of such year, and relinquishes it accordingly, or unless the land has been let to any other person by the landlord.

Power to fix commencement of agricultural year for purposes of section 28.

29. The said Lieutenant Governor shall have power, from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette*, to declare, for all or any of the Districts under his government, the day on which the agricultural year shall, for the purposes of section twenty-eight be deemed to commence, and, in lieu of the said first day of January, to substitute, for the purposes of section twenty-eight, in all or any of the same Districts, such day as he thinks fit.

Discharge of tenant.

30. If the tenant relinquishes the land according to his said notice, he shall be discharged from all liability to pay the rent which would otherwise have accrued due in respect of such land after the date of the relinquishment.

Refusal to receive notice.

31. If the landlord or his recognized agent refuse to receive such notice, he tenant may apply to the tahsíldár or proper officer, and ritten notice shall thereupon be served by him on such landlord or agent, and the tenant shall pay the costs of service.

The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the landlord or agent.

But if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or, if he does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at some conspicuous place in the village wherein the land is situate.

2.—*Leases and Under-leases.*

Right to let or under-let.

32. Every tenant having a right of occupancy may let or under-let the land in his occupation or any part thereof:

Saving of agreements not to let or sub-let.

Provided that nothing in the former part of this section shall be deemed to affect any agreement on the part of a lessee that he will not, or will not without the previous consent of the lessor or his representative, unde·let or part with the possession of the said la.d or any portion thereof.

Liability of lessee and under-lessee.

33. Every person to whom land is let or under-let under section thirty-two shall in respect of such land, and so far as regards the landlord and his representative, be subject to all the liabilities under this Act to which the lessor or under-lessor would have been subject in respect of such land, and so far as regards such landlord and his representative, in case the lease or under-lease had not been made.

3.—*Alienation.*

Right of tenant to alienate.

34. Any tenant having a right of occupancy claimable in accordance with the terms of any of the clauses of section five, may alienate the land in his occupation, or any part thereof:

Landlord's right of pre-emption.

Provided that in every such case the land or part aforesaid shall be offered for sale in the first instance to the landlord at the market-value, and shall not be alienated to any other person unless the landlord shall, for the space of one month, refuse or neglect to complete the purchase.

Every other tenant may alienate the land in his occupation, or any part thereof, with his landlord's previous consent, but not otherwise.

Rights and liabilities of tenant's alienee.

35. Every person other than the landlord, to whom land is alienated under section thirty-four, shall, in respect of such land, have the same rights and be subject to the same liabilities as the tenant making the alienation.

Succession to right of occupancy.

36. When a tenant having a right of occupancy in any land dies his right shall devolve on his male lineal descendants (if any), and, failing such descendants, the right shall go to his male collateral relatives: provided that the common ancestor of the deceased and his said relatives shall have occupied such land.

As among descendants and collateral relatives claiming under this section, such right shall devolve and go as if it were land left by the deceased in the village in which such land is situate.

CHAPTER VI.—Of Compensation for Tenants' Improvements.

Tenant's right to compensation for improvements.

37. If any tenant, or, in the case of a tenant with a right of occupancy, the person from whom he has inherited, makes any such improvements on the land in his occupation as are hereinafter mentioned, the rent payable by him or his representative in respect of such land shall not be enhanced, nor shall he or his representative be ejected from the same land, unless and until he or his representative, as the case may be, has received compensation for the money or labour, or both, expended in making such improvements by him, or the person from whom he has inherited, or whom he represents, within thirty years next before the date of such enhancement or ejectment.

"Improvements" defined.

38. The word "improvements," as used in section thirty-seven, means works by which the annual letting-value of the land has been, and at the time of demanding compensation, continues to be, increased, and shall comprise—

1st, the construction of works for the storage of water, for the supply of water for agricultural purposes, for drainage, and for protection against floods; the construction of wells, the reclaiming and clearing of waste lands and other works of a like nature;

2nd, the renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works, or such alterations therein, or additions thereto, as are not required for maintaining the same, and which increase durably their value.

Compensation how made.

39. Such compensation may, at the option of the landlord or his representative, be made—

(1) by payment in money;

(2) by the grant of a beneficial lease of the land by the landlord or his representative to the tenant or his representative; or

(3) partly by payment in money, and partly by the grant of such lease as aforesaid.

Provision for difference as to amount or value of compensation.

40. In case of difference as to the amount or value of the compensation tendered, either party may present an application to the Court on a paper bearing a stamp of eight annas, stating the matter in dispute, and requesting a determination thereof.

Notice of such application shall be served on the other party by the proper officer, and the applicant shall pay the costs of service.

On receiving such application, the Court shall, after taking such evidence as the parties or either of them may adduce, and after making such further enquiry (if any) as it may deem necessary, shall determine (as the case may be) the amount of the payment, or the terms of the lease, or both:

Provided that, in determining such amount or value, the Court shall take into account any assistance given by the landlord, either directly by money, material or labour at the time of making such improvements, or indirectly by subsequently allowing the tenant to hold at a rate of rent more favourable than the rate at which he otherwise would have held.

Tender of lease for twenty years to bar right to claim compensation.

41. If in any case a landlord tenders to a tenant a lease of the land in his occupation, for a term of not less than twenty years from the date of the tender, at the annual rent then paid by the tenant, or at such other annual rent as may be agreed upon, such tender, if accepted by the tenant, shall bar any claim by him or his representative in respect of improvements previously made on such land by the tenant or the person from whom he has inherited.

CHAPTER VII.—Of Procedure.

Civil Courts to hear cases under certain sections.

42. Cases cognizable under sections five, six, eleven, fourteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-five, shall, unless otherwise provided for by any law for the time being in force, and subject to the provisions of section twenty-one of Act No. XIX of 1865 (*to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of judicature of the Pánjáb and its dependencies*), be heard in the Civil Courts other than the Courts of Small Causes, unless when such Courts of Small Causes shall have been specially empowered by the Local Government, under Act No. XI of 1865, section six, to hear such cases.

Applications under certain sections to be proceedings on Revenue side.

Applications under sections seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, and thirty-one shall be deemed to be proceedings on the Revenue side: they shall be subject to the rules of procedure for the time being in force in such cases; and all orders on such applications shall be appealable to the Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb.

Stamp on certain plaints.

43. The plaint in every suit under sections five, six, eleven, fourteen and twenty-five, shall bear a stamp of eight annas.

Saving of procedure for recovery of rent.

44. The procedure now in force in the Panjáb for the recovery of rent shall, except in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, continue to be in force.

Confirmation of proceedings of settlement officers.

45. All proceedings of officers of Government in making or revising, prior to the passing of this Act, settlements of land-revenue shall, so far as such proceedings are consistent with the provisions of this Act, and subject to appeal and revision when an appeal or a revision is provided, be deemed to have been taken in accordance with law.

Whitley Stokes,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Monday, the 19th October 1868.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S I.
The Hon'ble Colonel H. W. Norman, C.B.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B.

EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. COCKERELL moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to exempt certain instruments from the Indian Registration Act, 1866, be taken into consideration. He said that, when this Bill was last before the Council, he had noticed what might be deemed to be the principal objection to it, that it would have the effect of disturbing that continuity of the record of interests in immoveable property which the Registration Act especially aimed at providing, and he had expressed the hope that this objection might be met by the insertion in the Bill of a provision for securing the transmission to the registering officer of copies of all exempted documents, with a view to their being recorded in the Registration Office in the same manner as memoranda of decrees of the Civil Court.

The Local Governments were consulted as to the effect of such a provision, and in reply, the Government of the North-Western Provinces raised strong objections to the proposal in regard to settlement records, on the ground of the expense which would have to be incurred in the preparation of copies of those records, and the uselessness of their being recorded in the Registration Office, inasmuch as they were already sufficiently available for inspection by the public.

As this ground of objection would apply equally to the documents specified in the second and third clauses of the schedule, provision had been made in the new section 3 of the Bill for the transmission to the Registration Office of the documents specified in clause 4 of the schedule only, and to secure the certainty of the other exempted documents being made available for inspection by the public, provision had been made in section 2 for persons who might desire information in regard to the subject-matter of such documents, obtaining the same facility of access thereto as they would have enjoyed had the documents been regularly registered or placed on record in the Registration Office.

At the instance of the Governments of Bombay and Madras, the words "maps" and "inám title deeds" have been inserted in the 2nd and 4th clauses of the schedule, respectively.

In the second clause also a distinction had been drawn between general surveys to documents connected with which the exemption was intended to apply, and the mere survey of waste lands which preceded their demarcation and allotment to purchasers. It was not desirable to exempt from registration documents connected with the latter class of surveys.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. COCKERELL then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJAB TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir R. TEMPLE moved that the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the Law relating to the tenancy of land in the Panjáb, together with the Bill as amended by them, be taken into consideration. He said that the previous history of this Bill would be in the recollection of this Council. For particulars it would suffice to refer to the proceedings of the Council of the 17th January and the 11th April last.

On the last-mentioned date, that is, the 11th April, he obtained leave to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. On the 15th July he presented the preliminary Report of that Committee, together with an amended Draft Bill, and obtained permission to refer the same to the Local Government and to the judicial authorities of the Panjáb. On the 8th October he presented the final Report of the Committee with a Bill reconsidered and amended after receipt of replies from the Panjáb. And he now moved that this report be taken into consideration with a view to the Bill being passed without amendment, or with such amendment as might to His Excellency the President and to the majority of the Council seem fit.

The report now in the hands of the Council was explicit as to the alterations in, or additions to, the original Bill, as proposed by the Committee. He would therefore not recapitulate these, but would merely state the reasons which have actuated the Committee in respect to some of the more important of their recommendations.

The Council would see that the Bill was divided into seven Chapte[illegible] Preliminary; II., Rights of Occupancy; III., Rent; IV., Ejectment; V., [illegible]quishment, leases, alienation, succession; VI., Compensation for tenan[illegible] [illegible]n-provements; VII., Procedure.

In the preliminary chapter, the most important point was this: the Committee provided in Section 2 for the strict upholding of all agreements between landlord and tenant, when such should have been separately executed, or else recorded by the Settlement Officer. But then the question arose, what was an agreement recorded by a Settlement Officer? In practice, these agreements being very numerous, were not separately recorded, but were usually entered in a general statement or schedule for each village, which important document was attested item by item by a responsible official, and signed by the parties or their representatives either by signature or mark. Such entries, though not supported by separate documents, were nevertheless truly and really agreements. Still, unless some specification were added, the Committee feared lest there might be doubt hereafter as to whether these entries were agreements within the meaning of the Act.

Therefore they proceeded to lay down that such entries, when duly attested, should be held to be agreements within the scope of this section. This was necessary to guard the tenant-rights secured by the Settlement records.

In Chapter II., relating to occupancy rights, the 5th and 6th Sections were in some respects, the most important in the whole Bill; for these defined the status of an occupancy-tenant, and these were intended to answer the primary question as to who were the tenants to be deemed to possess rights of occupancy. Now, the original Bill, as prepared by Mr. E. Brandreth, late a Member of this Council, and then in charge of the measure, described occupancy-tenants mainly as those who had been declared to be such in the Settlement records. When this was first referred to the Panjáb authorities in February last, this definition was considered to be not sufficiently complete or accurate. So this particular definition was proposed to be modified, and certain other definitions were proposed to be added. Now, after the best consideration which the Committee were able to give, they had adopted most of the additional

definitions with certain simplications, but they had retained in its essentials the original definition.

The result was that the Committee had been obliged to classify the occupancy tenants into five categories: the first four categories comprised various superior classes of tenants, and the fifth comprised those who had been so recorded at the Settlement. The fifth, however, was the most important, and really embraced the other four, inasmuch as all the superior classes of tenants were undoubtedly recorded at the Settlement as occupancy-tenants. It would, therefore, suffice to notice briefly the reasons why the validity of the Settlement record had been so carefully upheld in Section 6. This section laid down that a tenant recorded at the Settlement as having a right of occupancy should be presumed to have that right, unless the landlord could rebut that presumption by a regular suit on particular grounds. But then these grounds of rebuttal were strictly limited to circumstances which would prove an actual error in the record. And the practical effect must be that the Settlement record was for the most part to be declared valid by law. Now, what were the grounds for conceding by legislation such validity to the record?

It were needless to dwell on the vast efforts put forth by the Panjáb Government to make that record a really good registration of landed tenures, on the liberal expense incurred, on the experience of the officers engaged in supervision, on the scale of establishments allowed, on the years devoted to the enquiry, on the patient frequency of revision so as to ensure ultimate accuracy. With all this, there was no doubt that mistakes occurred, although, on the whole, the record was, as might have been expected, an admirable one. But in respect to tenant-right, there was probably as little mixture of mistake as in any respect; for, in this particular, there was a clear rule to go by. The Settlement Officers understood that in regard to occupancy-right, they were to look to incidents and circumstances, and quality of tenure, to local custom, and the like. But failing the ascertainment of this, they were, unless there should be reason to the contrary, to regard a tenant who had been in possession twelve years and upwards, as entitled to right of occupancy.

On what reason then was this twelve years' rule founded? In his speech before this Council on 11th April last, he, Sir R. TEMPLE, showed the uncertainty which hung round all rights, superior or inferior, in land during the period which preceded the introduction of British rule into the Panjáb. If the rights of tenants were weak, so were the rights of landlords. If there were indications which justified the confirmation of proprietary right to the proprietors, there was exactly similar justification for confirming the occupancy-right of the better classes of tenants. If the traces of tenant-right were often dubious, or for a time obscured, the same remark applied to the proprietors. The Sikh government used to treat the proprietor and the cultivator much in the same way. Though acknowledging the existence of proprietorship in the abstract, the Sikhs used to look to the occupant—to the man in possession. On him was cast the then heavy fiscal burden. On him devolved the real labour of management. Thus it happened that, under Sikh rule, all good tenants used to be treated much as under-proprietors, and inasmuch as the burden was so severe, such a mode of dealing was considered as convenient by the proprietor. It was, therefore, deemed but just that, while unprecedented security was afforded to the proprietors, something of the same sort should be secured to the better classes of tenants. Certainly such tenant-right was not opposed to custom: there was no *lex loci* against it; the presumption, indeed, was in favour of such right, according to the circumstances of the Panjáb. But local custom, though often traceable, was seldom quite proveable, or was not absolutely ascertainable. If *that* were to be the sole guide, the opinions of no two officers would agree: in no two districts would the result be similar. In one place there would be a tendency to award occupancy-rights to too many, in another place to too few. It was essential that a line should be drawn somewhere by some better criterion. Under such circumstances, it was inevitable that regard should be largely had to possession and to period of occupancy, which things could certainly be ascertained, and about which there could not be much mistake. Then, if a period of qualifying possession was to be assumed, what was that period to be? Why, the analogy of the older Regulation

Provinces was followed, and a period of twelve years was assumed. That was a period well known all over the great Presidency to which the Panjáb was annexed; it had been observed in Courts of Justice since the earliest period of British rule in Northern India; it had been embodied in all directions to the land, revenue authorities; it was understood by the people of the Provinces adjoining the Panjáb.

If then the majority of occupancy-tenants had that position awarded to them at the Settlement by reason of twelve years' possession, that reason was a good one: that rule was *per se* a reasonable one. About this fact of possession there was little or no error. According to *this* test at least, nearly all the occupancy-tenants were recorded correctly enough without any mistake in fact whatever. The mistakes alleged against the records chiefly related to custom—a thing which, though existing more or less, was yet peculiarly vague at that time in most parts of the Panjáb, and in regard to which it would have been nearly impossible to say what was correctness and what incorrectness.

Moreover, according to the general sense of the people just emerging from troubled, harassed, and even revolutionary times, a period of twelve years' possession *did* give a man some claim. The proprietors not only refrained from objection, not only consented, but were positively willing and often desirous that claims thus supported should be recognized and recorded. They *then* thought it for their best interests that this should be done as tending to organize a staff of tenants who would be the mainstay of the lands in future troubles. They might, indeed, think differently now after the lapse of half a generation, when they saw the value of land rising fast, when they found that the troubles of the past were happily averted, and were not likely to recur under British administration. But a change, real or fancied, in their interest, could not justify the setting aside of agreements deliberately and formally made at that time of Settlement.

Thus it came about that occupancy-rights were recognized as belonging to, or were judicially awarded to many thousands of tenants in the Panjáb. The settlement was made before the people, and was thoroughly known to all parties. It was afterwards confirmed by the Government, and that confirmation was publicly notified. Since the completion of the settlement, years had elapsed, in some districts fifteen, in others ten, and so on. Thus there were thousands of tenants who had been at least twelve years in possession before the settlement, who had then been told by authority that they were occupancy-tenants, and who had been ten or fifteen years in possession since; in all, for nearly one generation. It was too late now to interfere with such tenures, or to deliberate whether the settlement was right or not (though, indeed, there was every reason for supposing that it was right). And these cases, though strong enough, were the comparatively weaker ones. Many cases were far stronger, as the men had more than twelve years' possession, or had something in the shape of custom, if not actually full custom, in their favour.

Various proposals, from first to last, had come before the Committee for re-examining the principles on which the settlement in this branch was made. But, on full consideration, the Committee decided to maintain the substance of Section 6 as it now stood. It was felt that any relaxation would leave the status of thousands of tenants open to dispute or to revision; and that men should not now be required to defend a position so long ago recognized, so formally guaranteed, so continuously enjoyed. Moreover, even if such enquiry were just (which it really was not), still after such a lapse of time it could not be brought to any satisfactory conclusion.

Therefore Section 6 had been framed so as to uphold the title previously recognized at the settlement as belonging to occupancy-ryots, and to narrow within strict bounds the power of rebutting this presumption.

But while pre-existing rights were fully respected in the Bill, care had been taken to avoid the creation of rights not as yet existing, and so it had been provided that, in the future, no tenant should be deemed to acquire occupancy-right by mere lapse of time. This was desirable for the sake of the landlords.

In Chapter III. relating to rent, due provision had been made in Section 11 for the enhancement of the rent, even of occupancy-tenants, on grounds specified, which grounds, if established, would go to prove that the rent might be reasonably enhanced in justice to the landlord. Herein, however, a margin of privilege and advantage had been allowed to the occupancy-tenant, that is to say, he was to pay so much less than the ordinary tenant. Further, this margin had been apportioned to the different classes of occupancy-tenants, the beneficial margin being for some classes as much as 40 and 50 per cent. of the ordinary rent, and for other classes, 15 per cent.

It had been provided by Section 10 that the rent of no tenant,—occupancy or other,—should (in the absence of agreement) be enhanced without decree of Court. But in the case of tenants-at-will, it must be remembered that the landlord could eject by notice.

The payment of rent in kind had always been known in the Panjáb; indeed, the revenue used often, under Native rule, to be paid in this manner. It was possible that applications might be made for commutation of rents in kind to rents in cash, or *vice versâ*. After full consideration the Committee had decided by Section 16 that, for such commutation, the consent of *both* landlord and tenant should be necessary.

After rent had been enhanced by decree, it was not, Section 13, to be further enhanced for five years, unless there had, in the meantime, been a revision of settlement—the object being to prevent the tenant being harassed by too frequent enhancements.

Questions of abatement seldom arose in the case of tenants-at-will. But with occupancy-tenants, these questions might arise. Therefore, in Section 14 the grounds on which alone an occupancy-tenant could claim abatement had been specified. This was desirable quite as much for the sake of the landlord as of the tenant.

In Chapter IV. relating to ejectment, it was laid down in Section 19 that an occupancy-tenant could only be ejected by decree of Court. And such an ejectment could only be decreed when either there was an unsatisfied decree for rent, or when compensation was to be tendered by the landlord. In this chapter, indeed, the most noticeable part was clause 2 of this section, wherein provision was made for the ejectment even of an occupancy-tenant on payment of compensation. He (Sir R. TEMPLE) had explained, in his speech of the 11th April last, that this provision had been introduced at the special request of the Hon'ble Sir Donald Macleod, the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjab. The grounds on which the policy and justice of this proposal must rest, were fully set forth in His Honour's Minute of the 10th February last. It would suffice to quote one brief passage from that paper:—

"My own opinion is that, while great and permanent dissatisfaction as well as serious obstruction to progress would result from declaring the occupancy of the ordinary hereditary tenant to be permanent, this principle of granting compensation on withdrawal of land, if prudently applied, would operate most beneficially and be readily accepted by nearly all. No sudden or startling change would be thus introduced. * * *. Seeing also how constant is the tendency in India to excessive sub-division, and how rapid the progress of the country promises to be in population as well as in agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial activity, it appears to me to be a matter of no small moment that the transfer of capital from agricultural to other pursuits in the more densely-peopled parts should be as much as possible facilitated."

The principle was no doubt novel to Indian practice, and there had been difference of opinion in the Committee in regard thereto. It had been retained partly in deference to the views of the Local Government, partly because there was every desire to look to the fair interest of the landlord while securing the rights of the tenant, but mainly because the plan, though new, was fair enough in regard to at least the large majority of occupancy-tenants as they were actually circumstanced in the Panjáb. Many were thus recorded at the settlement mainly by reason of a certain period of possession without any special

privileges of tenure. That such persons should be bought out by compensation, seemed to be just enough, provided always that the compensation were substantial. And the Committee had taken care to provide an adequate rate of compensation. Even then, however, doubt would arise as to whether the superior classes of occupancy-tenants should be liable to be bought out. Sir D. Macleod would (as the Committee understood him) specify certain classes of these tenants as excepted from that liability. But on close examination, it had been found difficult to draw a line for this purpose between one class and another. No exception had therefore been proposed. As an amendment was likely to be proposed, or as, at all events, objections were sure to be raised in Council, it seemed sufficient for the moment to state briefly as above the reasons why this clause had been retained.

Tenants without right of occupancy might be ejected by notice from the landlord. It seemed desirable to declare the landlord's power in this respect.

Chapter V. related to relinquishment, leases, alienation and succession. In respect to leases, all tenants having a right of occupancy were to be allowed by Section 32 to let and sub-let their lands. But then by Section 33, the landlord's authority over the sub-lessee had been secured. In respect to alienation, the Committee had carefully considered how far occupancy-tenants should possess this power: the point being one on which custom was not clearly pronounced. It had been decided by Section 34 that the superior classes, described in Section 5, who were almost sub-proprietors, should have this power with merely a reservation of right of pre-emption to the landlord at the market value. All other tenants, including the occupancy-tenants of Section 6, that is, the great majority of occupancy-tenants, must obtain the landlord's consent to proposed alienation. This distinction seemed suitable to the circumstances of the occupancy-tenants in the Panjáb, and showed the caution exercised by the Committee in affirming this privilege

In this Chapter there was an important section (36) regarding the succession to occupancy-right. That such a right should devolve on direct male lineal descendants, had perhaps remained unquestioned. But the question arose as to whether, failing such heirs, the succession should go to collaterals or not. It had been decided that this should go to male collaterals. A further question arose as to whether the condition of residence in the village should be attached to such succession. A condition to this effect had been inserted in the Bill, but there was difference of opinion on this point, and probably objections would be raised in Council. At all events, the observance of the main principle of succession had been secured.

Chapter VI. related to compensation for improvements made by tenants. The provisions were simple, sufficient for the present state of things. If, from canal irrigation or other cause, a regular era of improvement should set in, further legislation would be needed in detail.

By Section 37, in the case of occupancy-tenants, if the tenant himself or the person from whom he had inherited, had made improvements on the land, then his rent was not to be enhanced, nor was he to be ejected till he had received compensation for the money and labor so expended within the previous thirty years. In the case of tenants without right of occupancy, the same rule was to apply to improvements made by the tenant himself, but not necessarily to improvements made by his father or ancestor. The question arose as to whether he should not be entitled to compensation for improvements made by his ancestor. These were held to be difficulties in making such a rule for tenants-at-will, and so the section stood. There would probably be some difference of opinion on this particular.

It had been provided in Section 41 that this compensation might be afforded by the landlord partly or wholly by a beneficial lease. This of course applied to tenants-at-will. How far a particular lease might be tantamount to the compensation, must be decided by the Court. And Section 40 provided for the determination of disputes of this nature. But if such lease should be for a term of twenty years at the annual rent paid by the tenant at the time of the offer, then such offer, if accepted by the tenant, would bar claim to compensation for improvements.

Consideration had been given as to what should constitute an improvement; and this had been defined in Section 38 to consist of works whereby the letting value of the land had been and continued to be increased. This was necessary, among other things, to guard against compensation being demanded for futile improvements. If further question arose as to the compensation, it must be decided by the Court under Section 40. No reservation had been made of the power of the landlord to take the execution of an improvement out of the hands of the tenant, and to execute it himself. In the case of occupancy-tenants, it seemed doubtful whether such power should be specially reserved to the landlord. In the case of other tenants, the landlord could always reserve such power to himself by agreement. Nor had any allusion been made to the consent of the landlord being necessarily obtained by the tenant. As regarded occupancy-tenants whose right was a species of property, there might be doubt as to the propriety of making such a provision. As regarded other tenants, if the landlord choses he could impose a restriction beforehand; but if he allowed an improvement to be made by a tenant, and had not objected, his virtual consent was inferrible. On the whole, it was good that the tenant should make improvements, and that in doing so, he should be as unfettered as possible. It was also probable that whatever improvements were made in tenant lands would be made by the tenants themselves, the landlords in the Panjáb being mostly peasant proprietors fully occupied in working their own glebes.

Chapter VII. merely adapted the procedure to the machinery and constitution of the civil administration of the Panjáb.

Such then were the principal considerations relating to this Bill: further details were given in the Committee's report. Endeavour had been made to secure what was fair both to the tenants and to the landlords.

For the protection of the tenants, the occupancy status, as defined by the settlement, had been preserved, and the engagements then entered into had been adhered to; the re-opening of questions then formally decided had been barred; the enhancement of rent, save by decree of Court, had been stopped; and even then a beneficial margin had been secured for occupancy classes: ejectment of occupancy classes, save by decree of Court, had been prevented; the right to sub-let had been reserved for all occupancy tenants, and the power of alienation had been proposed for some classes of them; the terms of succession to occupancy-rights had been declared; the grant of compensation on eviction for all improvements made by tenants, whether occupancy-tenants or other, had been carefully provided for.

On the other hand, in the just interest of the landlord, the means had been afforded for rebutting the validity of the settlement in cases where real invalidity was apparent. It had been declared that in future, no tenant should be deemed to acquire right of occupancy by mere lapse of time; the power of enhancing the rent even of occupancy-tenants had been affirmed; the grounds on which an occupancy tenant can demand abatement of rent have been limited; the right of ejecting tenants-at-will merely by notice had been declared; the consent of the landlord to alienation even by occupancy-tenants, save those of the superior classes, had been rendered necessary; even in those cases where right of alienation was allowed to the tenant, the right of the landlord to pre-emption had been reserved; the power of the landlord over the sub-lessees of his tenants had been secured; and lastly a power had been proposed for the landlord of terminating occupancy-rights by the tender of compensation.

Sir R. TEMPLE now submitted this Bill for the consideration of His Excellency the President and of the Council, with some confidence that it would stand the tests supplied even by His Excellency's vast experience. That confidence was based not only on the knowledge he (Sir R. TEMPLE) necessarily had of the people concerned in this measure, having for years pitched his tents among them, but also on the strong support and aid received from his Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Strachey, who had successfully introduced a similar Rent Bill for Oudh, on the thorough examination of principles afforded by their learned Colleague Mr. Maine, and on the care and acumen brought to bear on the drafting of the sections and clauses by the Secretary to the Council, Mr. Whitley Stokes.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAINE said "Sir, there is much in the Bill of my Hon'ble friend on which it will be safe for one who has not passed the greatest part of his life in India to abstain from pronouncing positively, but some questions of principle are raised by it on which I may be entitled to have an opinion. The views which I have formed on them (which happen for the moment not to be popular views), I am the more anxious to state, because, though the subject-matter of the measure has undergone much public discussion, I do not think justice has been done to the side of the questions involved to which I am compelled to incline. Before, however, I come to the merits of the Bill, it is perhaps proper I should say something on a point which was much discussed when the Bill, then in Mr. Brandreth's charge, came before your Excellency's Council. I was not in India at the time, but I see that several Members of the Legislature expressed doubts whether any legislation at all was required, and whether the law, as applied by the Settlement Officers and Civil Courts of the Panjáb, should not be suffered to take its course. The facts of the case are now much more clearly known. We have not before us the statistics of the recent Settlement for the whole province, but we have them for one Division. It appears that in the single division of Amritsar 60,000 heads of households were recorded at the first Settlement of the Panjáb as entitled to beneficial rights of occupancy. At the recent settlement, 46,000 of these cultivators have been degraded to the status of tenants-at-will. If the same proportions be maintained for the whole province, these numbers denote some hundreds of thousands. It would appear, however, from a Minute of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, that, though the Settlement Officers employed the Settlement Regulation of 1822 to produce these formidable results, they did not think fit to follow the prescribed procedure, but have adopted a procedure of their own, unknown to the law. The Chief Court states accordingly that all the settlement operations have effected is a 'superior description of registration.' But that is not all. It seems that the Settlement Officers, from compassion or compunction, did not in all cases degrade the occupancy-tenant at once to a tenancy-at-will. They allowed him a period of grace, during which he was to retain his rights of occupancy. The Chief Court has decided that they had no power to do anything of the kind, and that in such cases the higher status must continue indefinitely. Sir, I observe with regret that, during the sittings of the gentlemen who recently assembled at Murree to consider the amended Bill, an attempt was made to get some words introduced to it reflecting on this decision of the Chief Court. I do not suppose that anything I may say can add authority to the Court's opinion, but still I am bound to state that it appears to me—and what is more important, I believe it appears to your Excellency—that the Chief Court was entirely and obviously in the right, and that the functions of a Settlement Officer are confined to declaring the class of tenure to which the holding of each cultivator belongs. This decision of the Chief Court, however, in Amritsar alone, affects no less than 22,000 cases. In one division, there have been 46,000 rulings on rights to land, of which 22,000 are bad in law. We are threatened with an agrarian revolution, to be immediately followed by an agrarian counter-revolution. In such a state of things, it is probably superfluous for me to argue on the necessity for legislation, and indeed I greatly lament that the course of circumstances has prevented your Excellency's Government from stepping in earlier, and with a high hand forcing a compromise on the official disputants in the Panjáb.

And now, Sir, as to the Bill before the Council. I do not mean to oppose it. Indeed, as a Member of the Committee, I have joined unreservedly in the recommendation that it be passed. But the chief ground on which I support it is that affairs in the Panjáb have come to such a pass that no arrangement of the matters in dispute is now prudent or politic, except one in the nature of a compromise. The controversy between the officials has extended to the Natives; the fears of one class and the expectations of another have been roused, and it thus become imperative on the Government of India to avert great political evils by taking a decided course and effecting a settlement intermediate between extreme views. I further refrain from placing any impediment in the way of the Bill, because your Excellency, who certainly cannot be accused of

any fanatical dislike of tenant-right, does not think that the measure as now settled by the Select Committee will inflict intolerable hardship on the large class it will affect. But, Sir, I am bound to say that but for this feeling on your Excellency's part, and but for my conviction that nothing but a compromise of some sort is now admissible, I should have the gravest doubts of the wisdom, fairness, and expediency of the Bill. I should doubt whether it did not go much too far in countenancing proceedings, which seem to me to exhibit characteristics rarely found together in India, and to combine an attack on tenant-right with an attack on the stability of the rights of property. Let me say, however, that I do not think that, properly speaking, the Bill raises the question of the expediency of tenant-right. I can quite understand two opinions being held as to the well-known rule of Act X of 1859, under which there is a perpetual creation of new tenant-rights. I can understand two opinions on the question of tenant-right as it presents itself in Ireland, and as it presented itself three years since in Oudh. But when tenant-right has once existed for a definite period of years, when it has been protected by Government and law, and when it has become vested in specific individuals, it appears to me just as much deserving of respect as any other form of property. All question of its expediency disappears, and the principles of justice and statesmanship no more admit of its violent destruction than they do of the confiscation of copyholds.

Sir, in order to explain the grounds on which I should dispute the equity and common fairness of this Bill, if I thought the question open to any arrangement except one of the sort which it proposes, I must repeat those amazing figures which I read to the Council a few moments ago. At the first Settlement of the Panjáb, 60,000 heads of agricultural households were in the single division of Amritsar recorded as having beneficial rights of occupancy in their holdings. At the present Settlement, 46,000 of these occupancy-tenants have been degraded to the position of tenants-at-will, liable to eviction and rack-rent. Sir, the exact economical position of the ryot whose tenure is one of occupancy, I take to be this. He cannot be evicted except on certain conditions, and the profits of the cultivation of the soil (independently of the share of those profits taken by the Government as revenue, and independently of the portion which represents the cost of tillage, and of the cultivator's subsistence, and the interest of whatever capital he may have embarked) are divided under varying rules of law between the occupancy-tenant and the landlord, instead of going wholly to the landlord, as in the case of a tenant-at-will. This being so, I have always held the opinion attributed to me at a recent sitting of this Council by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Strachey, that, in strictness of language, the occupancy-tenant is a co-proprietor with the landlord. Rights over land or any valuable commodity are either rights arising out of contract or proprietary rights. This distribution of rights is considered by the best jurists as exhaustive; if then the occupancy-ryot does not hold (and it is clear he does not hold) under contract, it follows that he has some sort of right of property in the land. There has, therefore, been in the district of Amritsar an attempt at a clear confiscation of property to the extent indicated by 46,000 heads of agricultural households. These 46,000 persons are, it is proposed, to be placed in the same condition as if they had merely contracted for the use of the land. Not only that. A contract may be highly beneficial; but the contract under which these ex-proprietors are to hold, either at once or ultimately, is the least beneficial of all contracts connected with land—a tenancy-at-will and at a rack-rent. If the Settlement Officers of the Panjáb are allowed to have their way—and in order to have their way, they have left no stone unturned which an Indian functionary can move—these 46,000 households will be completely dependent on the will and pleasure of others for the liberty of remaining on the land, and will pay for that liberty exactly what those others choose to demand. And taking the whole province, there must be hundreds of thousands of cultivators whose proprietary status has been similarly degraded.

Now let me trace the history of those advantages of tenure of which it is proposed to deprive these unhappy persons. First, what has been the duration of their beneficial enjoyment? Fifteen years is a fair average time to assume for the duration of the first settlement, though in some parts it has

lasted considerably longer. It is conceded, and this is the very ground of objection to the first settlement, that the status then recorded corresponded with the actual facts as they existed for at least twelve years preceding. It is, therefore, a beneficial enjoyment and possession of at least a quarter of a century, and probably of a far longer period, which it is now sought to disturb. But that is not all. Sir, I say that for the last fifteen years, these rights have been enjoyed under a distinct protection and guarantee of permanency by the British Government. I commend to the attentive consideration of the Council the earlier part of the valuable Minute of the Chief Court. It is there shown that at the first settlement of the Panjáb, the officers employed did not merely, as in older Indian settlements, construct a record which was only a *primâ facie* description of the rights therein described. The Panjáb officers were invested with judicial powers, and the Civil Courts were carefully excluded from interference with their decisions, which when given on merits, became the decisions of Judges. Of course I do not mean to say that they adjudicated in every case. No court of justice ever adjudicates in more than the minutest fraction of the cases really, though indirectly, affected by its jurisdiction. But it is clear that everybody, landlord or tenant, had an opportunity of coming forward to assert his rights in litigious form, and had power to appeal from decisions which he thought inequitable, and every decision of the Settlement Courts must have indirectly disposed of thousands of cases not actually brought before them. I can scarcely conceive any stronger guarantee given to these rights. A Parliamentary title to property is necessarily somewhat arbitrary; but when a Government sets its courts of justice in motion for the affirmation of rights, bringing them to the very doors of claimants and opponents, it gives a moral guarantee of the highest order. These tenants, therefore, Sir, have been in possession for at least 27 years, and for 15 years of that time have enjoyed their rights under the protection not only of the British Government, but of British courts of justice. Let me now ask whether they are an idle and thriftless class, whom it is expedient to improve off the face of the earth. Sir, the evidence to the contrary, which has been laid before me, is truly astonishing. I have been told of parts of the Panjáb which were little better than a wilderness before annexation, and which now bloom like a garden, mainly through the industry of these tenants. I have heard of villages voluntarily paying more for the mere rent of irrigation-water than the whole amount of revenue, which, at the time of annexation, it was thought fair to demand from them on the part of the Government. Sir, I do not adduce the proved laboriousness of these cultivators simply by way of appeal to compassion. It constitutes my main answer to the proposition so often occurring in these papers that 'it was the British Government which introduced rights of occupancy into the Panjáb.' I do not believe the statement, and I see that the most violent partizans of the theory have now been compelled to relinquish it, for after the most stringent revision of the Amritsar Settlement 15,000 occupancy-tenants remain on the record, which is a conclusive admission of the existence of the tenure before the conquest. But suppose the statement to be true. Why should not the British Government, under the peculiar circumstances of the Panjáb, establish rights of occupancy in the tenants whom it found in the province at annexation? Who is it that has created in the Panjáb the rent of land and its value for sale or letting, which were practically unknown there under Native rule? It is partly the British Government by the peace and security which it has established—partly the cultivators by their industry. Why should the British Government not give some degree of protection to one large section of the class which, jointly with that Government, has produced all this wonderful prosperity? Why should it, on any principle of justice, be bound to place these tenant-cultivators suddenly at the mercy of any body who can make a claim to those faint, vague, and shifting proprietary rights which by general admission alone existed before the annexation?

Sir, the proposal deliberately made to us by one numerous and energetic section of the Panjáb officials is to confiscate, either immediately or after a short interval, the beneficial rights of hundreds of thousands of households, guaranteed as I have described, vested in the class I have described, and gained at the expense of nobody. But what are we to say of derivative rights

which in 15 or 20 years have probably flowed from the original rights in the course of the ordinary transactions of life? As there has always been a doubt whether occupancy-tenures were alienable, they have probably not been parted with in any number, but money-lending is active in every corner of India, and undoubtedly these tenures have been the security, direct or indirect, for considerable advances of money. They may not have been expressly mortgaged, but I find from the papers of the Orissa Famine Commissioners that even in the most difficult times, an occupancy-tenant can obtain an advance when a tenant-at-will can get none. What is to become of the security for such advances? It is apparently to be destroyed together with the original rights.

Sir, I am bound to say—remembering always that I speak from an English lawyer's point of view, and subject to the reservation implied in my comparative ignorance of the necessary conditions of administration—I am bound to say that, when these proposals first became known to me, they struck me as really monstrous. Yet things *primâ facie* monstrous may turn out simple and natural, but we may at least expect that a strong defence will be made for them. What defence is made here? The chief, it may be said the only, reason assigned for such proposals is that mistakes were made at the first settlement, and that cultivators were recorded as having a right of occupancy, to whom the custom of the country did not attribute any such right. It will be inferred from what I have said that I decline to regard this as in any respect an answer to the tenants' claim. The true question is whether the title of the occupancy-ryots is not of such a character that it ought to prevail, even though it began in mistake,—nay, even though it began, like many of the Talukdárí tenures of Oudh, in simple violence. I consider, therefore, the allegation that mistakes were made as raising an immaterial issue. But as many estimable persons do seem to attach some degree of importance to the assertion, I may be permitted to enquire briefly on what foundation it rests. And here, Sir, let me say it was a piece of great good fortune for this Council that my Hon'ble friend, Sir R. Temple, joined us at the particular juncture in the history of this measure at which he took his seat. The impugners of the accuracy of the first settlement were very clamorous and positive; its defenders gave, it seemed to me, but an uncertain sound. But my Hon'ble friend, who had an intimate connexion with this settlement—which, I believe, most of its present critics know only by tradition—who in the Central Provinces has had proceeding under his eye a settlement conducted on precisely the same principles, was able to assure us that the imputation of carelessness or empirical precipitation was absolutely groundless, and that as much pains were taken as with any other settlement of revenue. Your Excellency is further aware that since it became known in England that these charges were being made, the Government has received letters from gentlemen who were engaged in the settlement in high positions, and who indignantly repudiate the imputations directed against their carefulness and sagacity. I have read the papers most diligently, and I find the only error worth mentioning, which is charged against the original Settlement Officers, is that they took the state of the facts existing during the 12 years previous to annexation as proof of the state of the rights. Now, Sir, with a view to ascertaining in what degree the Settlement Officers were blameable for taking this course, permit me to read a passage from a Minute of the present Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, who, it must be recollected, is a very high authority on opinions and ideas in purely Native states of society:—'The state of things,' he says, 'existing in the Panjáb, for a long series of years preceding annexation, was such as almost to extinguish proprietary rights in land, or at all events to deprive them of mostly all their value. The people, in consequence possessed very indistinct ideas in regard to those rights, so that the best security for a correct ascertainment of the rights and relations of the several classes connected with the land was wanting.' Other authorities who have joined in this controversy have made the same admission even more strongly, so much so that it may almost be inferred from their language that, under Sikh rule, there was no such thing as eviction, and no such thing as the rent of land. Nor is this last statement as incredible as it may seem, for it may well be that the Sikh government took so much from the cultivator in the form of Revenue, that nothing, or next to nothing,

was left to him but the means of subsistence and cultivation, and consequently there was nothing, or next to nothing, which could go to the landlord in the form of Rent. But what was the problem before the first Settlement Officers? To discover whether tenants were occupancy-tenants or tenants-at-will—whether they could be evicted, and their rent enhanced at pleasure—and this discovery had to be made in reference to a state of society which included neither eviction nor rent. Really, Sir, the customary mode of doing that which was never done—the customary mode of dividing the non-existent—strike one as belonging to that class of questions on which it is best to decline giving a confident opinion. Why then, when the conditions of enquiry were these, why should the Settlement Officers be condemned for preferring one of the best established principles of jurisprudence to an investigation of the 'very indistinct ideas' described by Sir D. Macleod. There is, in a memorandum recently sent up, a dictum of the Settlement Commissioner that 'the recognition of periods as tests of rights is the very mischief.' Well, Sir, the recognition of a period of time as the test of a right may in the Panjáb be called a mischief, but it is known to jurists as a prescription; and not only are prescriptions common in all systems of jurisprudence, but it so happens that the free use of prescriptions has been selected by jurists as the criterion for distinguishing good and civilized systems of law from those that are bad and barbarous. And the reason is notorious. The accumulated common sense of ages has shown that, even in societies which have very distinct ideas as to property, enquiries into rights which are unfrequently and intermittently exercised are, if carried far back, as nearly as possible worthless.

But, Sir, assuming that the adoption of the twelve year rule led to the recording of some rights which would not have been recorded if a different mode of investigation had been followed, let us see whether the officers engaged in the recent settlement had any advantage in prosecuting their enquiries over their predecessors of twenty years since. And first, Sir, I put aside the assumption which I regret to see occasionally made in the papers of superior sagacity and care in the present Settlement Officers. There is no evidence for the assumption, which at best is not very graceful; and it is probably safe to take it for granted that at both settlements all parties did their duty to the best of ther ability and up to the measure of their lights. But is it not evident, Sir, that from the very nature of the case, the present Settlement Officers were not only not at an advantage, but at a vast disadvantage, as compared with my Hon'ble friend, Sir R. Temple and his colleagues? I must again quote from the Lieutenant Governor the admission that, property having little or no value before the annexation, 'very indistinct ideas' prevailed on the subject of proprietary right. This then was the subject-matter of enquiry—a mass of 'very indistinct ideas' which were entertained on a particular subject twenty years ago. Then, Sir, the nature of these ideas had to be established by the oral testimony of very ignorant men. It is necessary, Sir, to put this clearly, for some of the papers appear to me to disclose a very curious misconception of the Settlement Officers. They seem to have supposed that what they had to enquire into was the present ideas of the people on the subject of property and tenancy. But that, Sir, cannot be. The true question was whether the first settlement of the Panjáb was at variance with local customs, and the business in hand was to take evidence of those customs as they existed before the annexation. And as to these customs, or rather ideas as to customs admitted to have been 'very indistinct,' they had to accept the oral testimony of very ignorant witnesses, and, if possible, to make that testimony prevail against a written record made very shortly after annexation. Well, Sir, it is almost a proverb in India that oral testimony is of very little value. The strongest statement I have seen on the point fell from the eminent Native Judge who sits on the Bench of the High Court at Calcutta. Nor is it necessary to assign moral defects in the witness as the cause of this untrustworthiness. The truth is, Sir, that the power of answering questions intelligently is a fruit and result of the habit of interrogating yourself; and men who do not look into their ideas, who take outward facts as they find them, and remember nothing but their actual experience, cannot answer questions except as to the barest matters of fact. The only effect of

interrogating them is either to reduce them to confusion, or to get any answers out of them which the questioner pleases. Now I will show presently what was the character of the questions put to the witnesses; at present I will only say that their testimony was oral, and it related to 'indistinct ideas' belonging to the past. But surely, Sir, in the Panjáb as well as elsewhere, evidence grows weaker in proportion as it grows older, and therefore necessarily, though the mere fact of its relating to matters of old date, the evidence taken during the recent settlement operations was incalculably weaker than that taken immediately after annexation. But the age of the evidence adduced before them was by no means the heaviest disadvantage with which the present Settlement Officers had to struggle. Surely it must be evident that the motives to false testimony had vastly increased, at least on the part of one class. Property in land which had little or no value before the annexation, has now a very great and distinct value, and the real struggle obviously is whether, in the case of the occupancy-tenants, the new profits shall be divided between them and the landlords, or shall go wholly to the landlords. The position, therefore, of the two parties to this contention in the Settlement Courts was this: on the one side you had very ignorant men, asked very difficult questions as to indistinct ideas of old date. On the other, you had witnesses, a shade better educated, more thoroughly aware of the matter in hand, but under the strongest temptation to adapt their testimony to their interests.

Sir, there is much in the detail of the Panjáb settlement proceedings which relates to matters which are quite foreign to my experience. There are, however, certain peculiarities in the method of enquiry pursued, on which it is not presumptuous in me to form an opinion, and certainly those peculiarities have not given me a favourable impression of the value of the investigation. I observe, for example, that in a great number of cases, the persons under examination, whether landlords, tenants, or witnesses, were asked whether a particular class had a Right to do a particular thing, and the point was frequently put for decision to the committees who acted as referees. I do not mean to say that the word right was invariably used, but the questions constantly implied the notion of a Right, or some shade of it. Now, everybody who has paid even a superficial attention to the subject is aware that there is no more ambiguous term than Right, and no idea less definite. I do not suppose that in the Oriental patois in which these questions were asked, the word is less equivocal than in the cultivated European languages, and yet in Europe it is only the strictest and severest jurists who speak of Rights with accuracy. *Primâ facie* when you ask whether a class had rights of a particular kind, you mean legal rights; but legal rights imply a regular administration of fixed laws, and there was confessedly no such administration under Sikh rule. Yet I find the Settlement Officers enquiring about rights of eviction or enhancement, without explaining (and apparently without being conscious of the need of explaining) whether the rights in question were of the nature of legal rights, or whether moral rights were meant, or whether what was intended was merely the physical power of the stronger to do what he pleased to the weaker. And these difficult and ambiguous questions—questions which in reality sometimes involved highly refined abstractions—questions which I do not hesitate to say that, even if I had been cognizant of the facts, I could not always myself have answered without fuller elucidation of their meaning—were put to ignorant and uneducated men, to men therefore who, like all ignorant men, are capable only of thinking in the concrete and in connection with actual facts, and were put moreover with reference to a state of facts which ceased to exist twenty years ago. Perhaps, Sir, it may be said that the rights about which enquiry was made were customary rights—rights arising under a Custom. But here, so far from having my ideas cleared, I find myself in greater difficulties than ever. For it appears to me that in the papers relating to the recent Panjáb settlement, the word 'custom' is used in a sense certainly unknown to jurisprudence, and I believe also to popular usage. A custom is constantly spoken of, as if it were independent of that which is generally, if not universally, considered to be the foundation of a custom. According to the understanding of lawyers, and I should have said according to the understanding of all men, barbarous

or civilized, the foundation of a Custom is habitual practice, a series of facts, a succession of instances, from whose constant recurrence a rule is inferred. But the writers of these papers perpetually talk of customs of eviction, of enhancement, or of rack-rent, and in the same breath admit the non-existence of any practice of the kind alleged. Some broadly state that there never was an instance of the customary right being exercised; nearly all allow that its exercise was as rare as possible, nor do they attempt to show that the rare instances of its exercise were not simple acts of violence. Indeed, a good deal of the papers is taken up with conjectural explanations of the reasons why the custom was not acted upon, or, as I should venture to put it, why, there was in point of fact no custom at all. A curious illustration of these (to me) remarkable ideas about customs occurs in the suggestions of the gentlemen who lately assembled at Murree for the revision of the Bill as settled by the Select Committee. The Bill contained, and still contains, a provision allowing the presumption of occupancy right, created by entry in the settlement record, to be rebutted by showing that 'tenants of the same class in the same or adjacent villages have ordinarily been ejected at the will of the landlord.' The so-called Murree Committee proposed to reject this provision, and even the more moderate section proposed to substitute another to the effect that rebuttal should turn upon proof that the entry was opposed to a custom locally recognized and acted upon. Obviously they considered that it would be impossible to show that tenants were ordinarily evicted at will by their landlords. As a mere matter of curiosity, I should really like to see the evidence which would be tendered to a court of justice for the purpose of establishing a custom, in the face of an admission that instances of the exercise of the alleged customary right had never occurred or were extraordinary occurrences. Sir, I must say that, on this ground alone, the claim preferred for the recent settlement to be superior to all former settlements, must be held to fail. I do not pretend to have an exhaustive acquaintance with the voluminous literature of Indian revenue settlements; but I know something of it, and I think I can see that the older investigators of Native customs proceeded on a mode of enquiry which is perfectly intelligible. They enquired for the most part into practices and into facts, not into vague opinions. They inferred a rule from the facts they believed themselves to have discovered, and then they stereotyped it. No doubt they may have made mistakes. They may have generalized too rapidly, may have neglected local exceptions, and may have made a usage universal which was only general or even occasional. But at all events their undertaking was perfectly practicable, whereas I doubt whether the method followed in the recent settlement enquiries was not fatal to any trustworthy result.

That, Sir, however, is not my case. I say that even if these beneficial rights of occupancy were really planted in the Panjáb by the British Government, they have grown up and borne fruit under its shelter, and that it is not for its honour or interest to give them up to ruthless devastation. Nor is it solely for the interest of the British Government that they should be protected—it is for the interest of everybody who has a vested right in property, whether moveable or immoveable, and whatever be the form it may take among the innumerable forms which proprietary right assumes in India. There could be no more dangerous precedent than the wholesale obliteration by the Government of vested rights which the Government created fifteen or twenty years ago, merely on the ground that the Government made a mistake. I know, indeed, that it is a point against me that this view does not seem to be taken by the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, whose name is not to be mentioned without respect. But I cannot help thinking that Sir Donald Macleod reconciles these proceedings with his sense of justice and expediency by his belief that a system might be devised of buying out the occupancy-tenants on the principle of equitable compensation. Now, Sir, I have always thought that over limited areas of land in India, particularly in the vicinity of great cities, where capital is abundant, and where great cultivation is possible, a system of buying out occupancy-rights for fair value might have much to recommend it, and might solve many embarrassing difficulties. But I am satisfied that, for a whole province like the Panjáb, such a system would be quite impracticable, and I say this the more confidently, because the

plan has evidently been suggested by what seems to me an erroneous view of the functions of the English Copyhold Commissioners. It has been truly said, in the first place, that the office of the Copyhold Commission is to get rid not of the class corresponding to the tenants, but of the class corresponding to the landlords. It is the lord of the manor who is bought out, not the copyholder. Thus it is the few who receive compensation from the many, not the many from the few. Moreover, the compensation proper to be given for the heriots and other manorial dues is calculable with comparative ease, and scarcely amounts in any whole year a very serious aggregate sum. Still, with all these facilities, the Copyhold Commission is notoriously cumbrous and dilatory in its action. A body of functionaries, however, charged with arranging compensation for all the tenants affected by the recent settlement proceedings, would have a herculean task before it. The rights to be paid for hardly admit of estimation, and the mass of those rights is enormous. Although, too, the Panjáb has advanced so extraordinarily in prosperity, it may be doubted whether it contains the means for the pecuniary compensation which would be required; and, indeed, I venture to think that if an attempt were made over territory so vast as that comprised in a whole Indian province to buy out occupancy-rights on equitable principles, no system would be possible, except that recently tried in Russia—a system of dividing the land between landlord and tenant, which would probably be infinitely more unpopular with the proprietary class than the present system of dividing the profits.

Sir, I have stated my doubts as to this Bill as strongly as possible, chiefly because, as I said before, I do not think that side of the question has had fair play. But I do not in the least wish to withdraw from the compromise which the Bill embodies. The article of that compromise which involves the greatest concession on the part of those who agree with me, is the erasure from the settlement record of all the tenants, once registered as having occupancy-rights, who have admitted before the present Settlement Officers that they can be evicted by their landlords. I will not enquire too closely or curiously whether the admission was intelligently given, whether the tenant was or was not thinking of the moral right of his landlord, or of his power as the stronger man. Every compromise must involve concession, and if there is any of these rights which it is equitable to destroy, they are those which the owner has in some sense or other disclaimed. One point, and one only, remains for me to notice. It may perhaps appear at first sight a merely legal point, but it is in reality one of the most far-reaching importance. Sir, what is the proper construction to be put on certain provisions of Regulation VII of 1822? On the annexation of a new country to the British Indian Empire, two operations are carried through,—the revenue payable to Government is settled, and a Record of Rights in land, which has hitherto been considered the surest guarantee of the stability of those rights, is framed by the Settlement Officers. When the period for which the revenue has been settled expires, everybody agrees that it can be re-settled according to the increased or diminished profits of the land. But can the Record of Rights be re-cast by the Settlement Officers at new settlements, not on complaint, but officiously and of their own motion? This is the claim of the Panjáb Settlement Officers, which I deny on grounds both of reason and of expediency. I admit that the language of the old Regulation is incautious. The truth is, these older enactments were not intended to stand the tests now applied to them; if they were carried out in a sense not intended by their framers, an executive order, which in fact emanated from an authority identical in point of *personnel* with the Legislature, corrected the error. But, I believe, chiefly because the authors of the Regulation were great men and men of strong sense, that they intended nothing so preposterous as a periodical, wholesale, officious revision of the Record. Moreover, it is only the 'spirit' of the Regulations which has been extended to the Panjáb, and whatever be the exact meaning of the distinction, it is assuredly the letter, and not the spirit, of the Regulation which countenances these late proceedings. For just see what is claimed. The land in India is the foundation of society, and it is asserted that once every ten, fifteen, or twenty years a number of gentlemen, many of whom it is surely not disrespectful to call young gentlemen, may go in and reconstruct the very basis of society. I have some-

times heard and seen the advocacy of tenant-right called socialistic, but what Communist in his wildest dreams ever imagined a wholesale re-adjustment of rights in land once every fifteen years? There is not, moreover, the smallest security for the principles on which such re-adjustment would take place. If an ordinary contingency of Indian life had happened, and certain able and energetic officials had fallen ill during the late settlement, I am not sure that it would have concluded on the principles on which it began; and, for all I know, if these pretensions be allowed, and if the whirligig of Indian opinion goes round as rapidly as it has done in my time, we may have tenant-right introduced universally fifteen years hence, possibly in imitation of Irish legislation which might have occurred in the interval. There is no question, Sir, I suppose, that the extraordinary burst of prosperity which invariably follows the annexation of a new State to British India is chiefly owing to the stability which we give to property—more to that perhaps than to the protection we give to life and limb. If, however, these novel views as to the unlimited supremacy of Government officers over property prevail, I am not sure we shall not by such experiments arrest the progress of the country in civilization even more than did the dispossessed Native ruler by his tyranny and oppression."

The Hon'ble Mr. TAYLOR.—"Mr. Maine has so entirely expressed the views which I myself entertain on the question of tenant-right in the Panjáb, and as to the necessity for legislation at the present time, that it is quite unnecessary for me to attempt to follow my Hon'ble friend over the same ground. I desire only to explain to the Council very briefly why I concur in the general recommendations of the Select Committee in regard to this Bill, and why I object to the proposed clause in section 19 empowering the landlord by tendering compensation to eject a tenant with a right of occupancy.

I may begin by saying that I regard a tenant with the right of occupancy, acquired by prescription or in the manner which is declared in this Bill to constitute such right in the Panjáb, as a co-proprietor of the land in his occupation, who cannot be ousted on any pretence whatever so long as he pays the rent which is properly chargeable thereon. Such a man is not to be confounded with a tenant-at-will, a term which is unknown to the old Regulations. Tenants-at-will are for the most part the servants and labourers of the occupancy peasant-proprietary, usually of a different caste, and whose rights are governed by prescription or custom peculiar to each part of India. It may perhaps be said, as Sir Richard Temple did in fact say in Committee, that my notion of the proper status of an occupancy-ryot is derived from the state of things with which I am familiar in the Southern Presidency, where the ryots are real peasant-proprietors, absolute owners of the land they occupy or cultivate. This opinion of my Hon'ble friend is no doubt true to some extent. I should, indeed, be glad to think that the peasant-proprietary of every part of the vast Bengal Presidency were in a fair way of being raised to the position which is fortunately occupied by the ryots to the south and west of India, whom I regard, not as the pauperised tenantry which they are described to be by persons very imperfectly informed, but as the true landlord class which the ryotwar system, when properly administered, is calculated to produce.

We have to deal, however, with matters as we find them in the particular province to which our legislation relates, and it has certainly been my wish in common, I feel sure, with that of my colleagues in the Committee, that the principles of this Bill should be as closely as possible adapted to the circumstances known to exist in the Panjáb. I believe that this measure, which, after infinite trouble and lengthened discussions with those most intimately acquainted with the wants of the province, has been devised as a compromise between two extreme views, will, in the main, provide a satisfactory settlement of the long pending question.

I hold in my hand a paper on the subject of this Bill written at my request by Mr. Forsyth, the able and experienced Commissioner of the Jalandhar Division, who is distinguished by the moderation of his views on the tenant-right question. He very justly remarks that 'the truth in this, as in most controversies, lies in the mean between two extremes,' and it is this mean which it has been the object of the Bill to hit. After the picture

which has been drawn by Mr. Maine of the hapless condition of the many thousands of the occupancy peasantry who have been degraded from their former rights by the proceedings of the Settlement Officers, the Council will hear with satisfaction from one who speaks from personal knowledge, that 'it is a great mistake to suppose the Panjáb generally to be in a state of agitation regarding the tenant-right question. Such agitation is confined to the Amritsar and Lahore Divisions, where a general up-heaving or disturbance of the rights of tenants has been made. In many districts the landlords themselves have come forward to propose that their tenants should be protected.' After stating as an undoubted fact that many mistakes were made in the earlier settlements, and describing why this was unavoidably so, Mr. Forsyth goes on to say that as years passed by, 'the people, ignorant and careless, continued in their old ways, taking no heed, and probably unconscious of the erroneous entries. But now, as lapse of time gives a validity to titles otherwise untenable' (and he might have added, as land has increased in value), 'we are frequently assailed by petitions to correct alleged errors.

'For the correction of such errors, some steps were necessary, but Mr. Prinsep went too far in assuming that *all* entries in the records required to be submitted to fresh enquiry.

'It was remarked by a Panjáb proprietor that there was no stability in our principle, for twenty years' tenants have been recognised as having certain rights; now we are told Government has changed its policy, and they are to have no rights. Perhaps in another twenty years, another change of policy may take place.

'The proposed Bill provides a sufficient remedy in allowing manifest errors to be brought before a regular tribunal.'

Mr. Forsyth then proceeds to comment on several of the details of the Bill, and I must admit that he takes a somewhat lower view of the status of an occupancy-ryot than that which I myself hold. I think, however, that the Council will consider his testimony, as given in the extracts I have quoted, to be very valuable and generally favourable to the measure now under discussion.

There is one fact of which every year's experience and observation only strengthens my conviction, which is that, however much local circumstances, habits, customs, and even tenures and interests in land may vary in different parts of the country, the normal condition of the cultivating peasantry in reference to the land is essentially the same in every province of India. Their position is that of hereditary occupiers at customary fixed rates of rent, but without a transferable interest in the soil. This rent is payable either to the Government direct, or to a middle man, a superior zamíndár, or proprietor with certain well understood rights and privileges which are recognised by the Government. Now, one of the main objects of this Bill, as it was the object of all similar enactments like the Oudh Bill and the Bengal Act X of 1859, is to confirm and strengthen this tenant-right of occupancy, not by curtailing the proper rights and privileges of the superior landlord, but by giving to the tenant such security of tenure as will enable him with confidence to employ his capital and his labour upon the improvement of his land. What is chiefly wanted in order to effect this, is permanence of assessment and the power of disposing of his property as he pleases. Both these advantages are confirmed to the peasant-occupant under the present Bill. He remains in undisturbed possession of his land so long as he pays the rent, or at least he will so remain if the amendment of my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Strachey, be adopted, and he may alienate it to whom he pleases after first offering it to his landlord at the market price. But if to these conditions of his tenure you attach the penalty of ejection from the land at the will of the landlord or proprietor, on payment of such compensation calculated on the annual net profits as a Court may think fit, in order, I suppose, that the landlord may put in a relative of his own or a stranger who offers a higher rent, you completely neutralize the benefit intended to be conferred upon the occupancy-tenant; what you give with one hand you take away with the other; you reduce his tenure in fact to that of a mere tenant-at-will, and deprive him of the right of doing what he pleases with his own; you at once depreciate the value of his property, for the occupancy-right *is* a property in the strictest sense of

the term, and you destroy the feeling of secure possession which it is so desirable to encourage. I consider this to be a move in the wrong direction. If any one is to be bought out, I would buy out the so-called landlord rather than the tenant. According to my view, the better policy in the interests of all parties is to convert the permanent holder of the land, who is in fact a co-proprietor, into the actual owner of the property on the sole condition of the regular payment of his rent. The hereditary cultivator is the real man of progress; as a rule, it is he and no other who puts his labour and his capital into the land, and it is upon his industry and frugality that all agricultural improvement depends. It is clearly, therefore, to the advantage of the landlord to deal with him as the permanent occupant, and thus give him a direct incentive to improve the property.

The only restriction which by the common law and usage of India has hitherto been imposed upon the co-proprietary or occupancy-right of the hereditary cultivator is the prohibition or disability to alienate without the consent of the Government or the landlord. In the south and west of India, where the ryots hold direct from the Government, this restriction has been removed and the cultivator's interest in the soil has, under our permissive acquiescence, been developed into a transferable right of property. The Bill proposes to confer this right, though qualified by the landlord's right of pre-emption. This is a valuable concession so far as it goes, but I should prefer to give the tenant the power of purchasing out and out this transferable right, once for all, for a fair equivalent. On this subject I beg to refer to a Minute which I wrote several years ago when the question of the relative rights of zamíndárs and ryots in Lower Bengal was under discussion. I then said, when referring to several points which affected the condition of landed property under Lord Cornwallis' Permanent Settlement,—'another point is the advantage that would accrue by converting into a saleable property the bare hereditary right of occupancy enjoyed by the ryots of Bengal. The earlier Regulations and Act X of 1859, in providing ejectment for non-payment of rent, do not regard the right of occupancy as a saleable property, and this no doubt is strictly correct. But this restriction upon the transfer or sale of the ryot's rights is worth little or nothing to the zamíndár so long as the ryot can transmit the occupancy to his heirs and relations without limit; and the removal of this restriction by adding very materially to the value of the land would indirectly benefit both parties. It seems to me, therefore, to be within the province of the Legislature to provide by law for the compulsory enfranchisement of the restricted tenure of the occupancy-ryots by the payment to the zamíndár, say, of two and a half times the annual net profit enjoyed by the ryot, which would be about equal to one year's full rent of the land.' This of course is a matter for calculation, but as regards lands paying the full rent, the value to the ryot is the surplus after rent and all expenses of tillage are defrayed, which on the average cannot amount to much more than half the rent. 'On payment of this fine once for all, irrespective of the ordinary yearly rent, the ryots would acquire a transferable property in the land occupied by them.' I added that such a measure would have a very beneficial effect upon the present imperfect condition of landed property in Bengal. Probably, however, for the present as regards the Panjáb at least, the Bill goes far enough; and if the one flaw to which I have referred be removed, I for one shall be content if its provisions should become law."

The Hon'ble Mr. STRACHEY.—" Sir, I feel that the time has past in which it was possible to hope for a more satisfactory settlement than this Bill affords of the difficulties that have arisen in regard to these questions connected with the tenure of land in the Panjáb. But while I admit this, and while I express my concurrence with those who desire that this Bill may now pass into law, I wish to state the opinions which I hold regarding the circumstances that have rendered legislation necessary. This necessity, as my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Maine, has just shown, has been forced upon us by the proceedings which have been lately taken by the officers of the Settlement Department in the Panjáb. In my opinion regarding those proceedings, I agree so entirely with everything that Mr. Maine has said, and I think his statement of the facts, and the conclusions which he has drawn from those facts, so complete and so unanswerably true, that I should have felt inclined to remain silent during this part of the discussion on the

Bill, did I not feel it to be my duty, as a Member of this Council, not only to assist in repairing by legislation, so far as this may now be practicable, the actual mischief that has been done, and in preventing such mischief for the future; but not to lose this opportunity of publicly declaring my belief that those proceedings have neither been right in principle nor practically expedient, but, on the contrary, that their tendency has been injurious to the most important interests of the country.

The principal questions which have been under discussion are those connected with rights of occupancy in the land, and these are questions on which, as we all know, Englishmen hold views of the most opposite and irreconcilable character.

Notwithstanding these differences, there has been, up to a certain point, a remarkable unanimity in regard to the facts from which our conclusions are to be drawn. The principal of these facts are those connected with the conditions under which land was ordinarily held in the Panjáb before the British conquest.

My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Maine, has read to the Council the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, to the effect that for a long series of years before the annexation of the Panjáb, proprietary rights in land had become almost extinguished, or had been deprived of nearly all their value. The Financial Commissioner has written to the same effect. He states that, although there were numerous co-existing interests in the soil, 'sixteen years ago there was neither landlord nor tenant in the Panjáb, according to our acceptation of those terms.' And in another place he writes as follows:—

"The terms of landlord and tenant, as familiar to us in England, are likely to mislead when applied to the classes we have to deal in the Panjáb, whose relations to each other we are now called upon to determine. If His Honour the Lieutenant Governor will refer to the several settlement reports quoted by Mr. Prinsep, he will observe how very general the testimony is that, on the advent of British rule, the so-called privileged tenants were found occupying a status so similar in all respects to that of proprietors that in some cases it was difficult to distinguish between them. The Sikh Government had not, it is true, by any formal proclamation, such as was issued recently by Lord Canning in Oudh, confiscated the rights of proprietary classes; but by settled policy, persistently pursued for years, it had effectually confiscated all such rights, and during this time the burden upon the land was so heavy that the obligation was not on the part of the proprietor who gave the land, but on the part of the man who took the land on the condition of meeting the Government demand upon it. * * This and other settlement reports, and the experience of every officer who has enquired into the tenures of the Panjáb, will bear me out in saying that, while, on the one hand, property in the European sense of the term has been created by the British Government in the Panjáb, on the other hand there are to be found in almost every village a class of persons who had been in uninterrupted occupation of their holdings, which they had transmitted like any other heritable property from father to son, and for which either no payment was made to the so-called proprietor, or if payment was made, it was of the nature of the dues for lands of copyhold and customary tenure in England to the lords of manors, rather than or those paid by tenants to proprietors.'

It would be easy to multiply quotations to show that the highest authorities in the Panjáb have concurred in these opinions regarding the tenure of land under the Sikh Government.

Under such a condition of things as this, it is clear that neither proprietors nor tenants practically possessed any rights in the land at all. And, indeed, as Mr. Maine has observed, it is idle to talk of rights of property in a state of society in which there was no law, and no administration of justice, and no possibility of enforcing any claim, however equitable it might be. This much seems to me to be certain that, although the cultivator of the soil had no rights capable of being maintained against the will of any one more powerful than himself, there was no part of India in which rights of private property in land were weaker than they were in the Panjáb when we took possession of the country. There can hardly be a better sign of this than the fact stated by Mr. Prinsep, and to which Mr. Maine has referred that in one division, out of 60,000 tenants recorded at the settlement as having rights of occupancy, no less than 25,000 were found to have paid under the Sikh Government no rent to the nominal proprietors.

A great deal has been said in condemnation of the settlements that were made after the annexation of the Panjáb. I am far from denying that many mistakes may have been made, and I fully admit that those mistakes ought to be corrected so far as this, after the lapse of so many years, is now possible without leading to greater hardship and injustice than that for which it is desired to apply a remedy. But notwithstanding such mistakes, I believe, from all the information that I have been able to obtain, that no more careful and better settlements have, all things considered, ever been made in India than those which were made in the Panjáb. I think that the reports of those settlements show that they were made in all essential respects on sound principles, and, I will add, on principles far sounder than those in accordance with which it has been proposed to alter them. These settlements were based on the rules which had been laid down and acted upon for many years in the North-Western Provinces. It was the object of the Settlement Officers to ascertain the existing customs, under which land had actually been held, and to secure to every one the advantages which he had actually enjoyed, and to declare judicially that all classes interested in the land should thenceforward hold by right the benefits which they had previously possessed under a most uncertain tenure.

Such an undertaking was necessarily a most difficult one, and it was impossible that errors should not be committed in recognizing and recording, through the length and breadth of a great country, rights in the land which were often of the obscurest kind, and which were for the first time recognized as rights at all. If, as Mr. Maine has said, it was difficult shortly after the occupation of the Panjáb, to ascertain the nature of the advantages which, under the Sikh Government, had been derived from the land by parties possessing conflicting interests, how much more difficult, not to say impossible, must this be now, when so many years have elapsed, when the condition of the country has become absolutely changed, and the people have learned the value of the rights which have been bestowed upon them. I believe that the most careful investigation that can now be made into the condition of things existing in any given estate, before the annexation of the Panjáb, must, from the nature of the case, be almost invariably worth much less than the most cursory investigation made under the orders of the Settlement Officer fifteen or twenty years ago. I decline to believe in the superiority of the records of rights that have been lately made in the Panjáb over those that were made at the first settlement, under much more favourable circumstances, by officers of not less zeal and ability than the officers of the Settlement Department at the present time.

The truth, I believe, is that this desire to alter the arrangements of the old settlements has had its origin in that strong belief which is ingrained in the minds of so many Englishmen that the rights over the land of the man who happens to be called the landlord, have necessarily something of a peculiar and an almost sacred character. It is seen that the limitation of the demands of the Government upon the land, the protection given to property by our laws, and all the other causes which have made the country tranquil, and rich and prosperous, have given to the land a value which it did not possess before, and that, in fact, a new property in the land has been created. It seems to many Englishmen the plainest justice that this new and valuable property should be deemed to belong to the so-called proprietors of the land, and they think it the extremest injustice that a large proportion of it should, in consequence of the system followed at the first settlement, go not to the landlords, but to the actual cultivators of the soil.

It seems, Sir, to me that such feelings are in the Panjáb altogether out of place. If the settlement proceedings had taken away from the so-called proprietors anything which they had formerly possessed, I should be among the first to say that they had been unjustly treated, and that they deserved redress. But I totally fail to see that any injustice was committed. I am now speaking generally. I do not deny that injustice may have been done in particular cases, and, as I have already said, where this has happened a remedy should, if possible, be applied. Speaking generally, I see no reason to doubt that the settlement in the Panjáb secured to the landlords everything to which they were equitably entitled. Justice would have been done if

there had been secured to them no greater profit from the land than that which they had actually enjoyed before, but in fact much more than this was given to them. When it was found, as it was actually found in many thousands of cases, that tenants so-called had been from time immemorial in possession of their holdings, and that they had never paid any rent to the so-called landlords, there seemed to the settlement authorities no reason why the position of such men should be altered, or why, because a man happened to be called by a name which people chose to translate by the English term proprietor, he should receive, at the expense of other people, advantages which he had never received before.

And it is important to remember that, in making the first settlement in the Panjáb, no great political questions were involved, similar to those that have been involved in some other parts of India, and especially in Oudh—a country of great and influential landholders. Such landholders in the Panjáb are, I believe—and if I am wrong, your Excellency will, I trust, correct me—comparatively speaking, very few in number. The Panjáb is and always has been a country of peasant-proprietors, occupying their own small holdings: not a country of great landlords. Under these circumstances, it would have been meaningless to have adopted in the Panjáb what has been called an aristocratic policy, such as that adopted by Lord Canning in Oudh, with the avowed object of enlisting in the support of our Government the natural leaders of the people. The settlement in the Panjáb was made in accordance with the system which had been adopted for many years in the North-Western Provinces. While I do not believe that the just rights of landlords were set aside, it must be allowed that the main tendency of that system was towards the improvement of the position of the class of peasant-proprietors, and of the tenants having permanent and hereditary rights of occupancy in the land. That system assumed that it was desirable, for the agricultural prosperity of the country, that the people who actually occupy and cultivate the land should have a permanent interest in it; and that so long as they fulfil the obligations under which they hold, they should be protected against arbitrary ejectment, and against unreasonable enhancement of rent. I believe, for my part, that these principles are right, and whether they are universally applicable or not, they were the only principles that were applicable in the Panjáb. I believe that there is no country in the world where the notion of absolute property in land is more foreign to the people than it is in India; and I think that these voluminous papers which have been laid before the Council, show that there is no part of India in which this idea of absolute property in land had less existence than it had under the Native Government of the Panjáb. If the Settlement Officers in the Panjáb erred in giving too great an amount of protection to the actual occupiers of the soil, I believe that they at least erred in the right direction. I am satisfied that it is true that the class of small proprietors cultivating their own land, and the class of tenants with a permanent interest in their holdings, are the classes from which almost all real improvement of the land in India is derived, and that, without security of tenure and some limitation of rent, it is vain to expect agricultural progress. England is the only country in the civilized world in which any other doctrines are seriously held; but when we see what is going on in regard to the position of the occupiers of land in Ireland, it seems hardly possible to doubt that great changes in the tenure of land may not be far distant even in our own country.

I believe that these principles would be true even if Indian landlords were improvers: but in point of fact they are not improvers. Nor does Indian agriculture require for its success the investment in the land of the money of capitalist landlords. That success depends far more on the careful and unremitting attention to all the operations of husbandry given by men who feel a direct and personal interest in their work, and who know that they will themselves reap the benefits of their own labour. It is the too common custom of Englishmen to doubt the wisdom of any systems which differ from those of their own country. Even in England, where circumstances are altogether peculiar, and where the tenure of land is, to the last degree, exceptional, I believe that the principles which I advocate are generally true. In all other countries, of which I know anything, and especially in India, I believe them to be true without

men; he had read their copious and exhaustive papers which had been circulated from time to time, and he was bound to say that the language used by the Hon'ble members to whom he referred was not such as to encourage officers of Government in a very important part of their duty, viz., not to conceal opinions which they might think it their right to lay before their superiors, which was intimately bound up with the peace and content of the country, and which was the result of the most careful investigation and profound reflection.

If we examined these papers carefully, it would be found that the weight of evidence showed that during the Sikh rule, the right of occupancy recognised in the Bill had no existence whatever, though practically ryots were not evicted owing, doubtless, to their utility to their landlords. The Hon'ble Mr. Maine had dwelt on the disorder and anarchy which prevailed in the Panjáb before our annexation of that province, and he proceeded to quote the Lieutenant Governor on his side, and to endeavour to make it appear that Sir Donald Macleod coincided in the opinion that, owing to that state of anarchy, there was no possibility of arriving at the conclusion that any right, or shadow of right, as regards the land, existed in the Panjáb under the Sikh rule. But what did Sir Donald Macleod really say? He would read the 23rd paragraph of Sir Donald Macleod's Minute of February 10th:—

"It has been urged by some that proprietary rights have acquired reality and value solely by the action of our Government, and that we have the right to dispose, as we think best, of what we have thus created. But I do not believe we can thus deal with rights in land without injustice and imminent danger. If any suppose that proprietary rights in land, however depressed or kept in abeyance, have ceased to be recognized and tenaciously cherished, I would refer them to the third part of Mr. Prinsep's printed papers, where, at the eighth and following pages, he goes pretty fully into this question. It was pointed out by Lord Metcalfe many years ago, in a passage which has been often quoted, how, after one or two generations had been driven out of a village in India by violence or oppression, succeeding generations would return [illegible] st available opportunity to resume possession, each family occupying the precise [illegible] and pr[illegible] its sires; and we may rest assured that there is nothing in regard to which it is more [illegible] I asvin[illegible]n a Foreign Government desiring peace, prosperity and permanence, to show the [illegible] the Bil[illegible]sideration and tenderness than proprietary rights in land."

That was [illegible] pinion of the Lieutenant Governor, as was seen in the quotation, and it was [illegible]nctioned by the great authority of Lord Metcalfe.

There was another authority even greater than Lord Metcalfe—Mountstuart Elphinstone. [illegible] of the earlier chapters of his History, called the village communit[illegible] found everywhere in India on which Indian Native society was u[illegible]ed "the indestructible atom of civilization." This being so, were [illegible]ld, because anarchy and violence prevailed for thirty or forty or eve[illegible]ed years in the Panjáb, that no rights of property existed there [illegible]use we failed on annexation to recognise the exact status of propr[illegible] therefore impossible to ascertain and confirm their rights? He (th[illegible]R-IN-CHIEF) ventured to say that any one with the smallest practica[illegible]f any other part of India would reject with astonishment the p[illegible]He well recollected that in the Bombay Presidency, certain tenure[illegible] subject of legislation. There was the Mírásí tenure, which no d[illegible]e held by Mr. Taylor to be of no importance, but which nearly ev[illegible] familiar with Southern and Western India, would describe as be[illegible] of the utmost importance by those affected by it, a tenure w[illegible]y applied to lands held by absolute hereditary proprietorship under c[illegible]tions. Sir George Clerk was always particularly strong on this p[illegible]bsolutely declined to permit the weakening or invasion of such tenures [illegible]ights belonging to them. Then there were the Khots in some of the [illegible]atta Provinces. They descended from officers who had exercised certain here[illegible]ary duties, and for them a law was especially passed by the local legislature. Again, for the neighbourhood of Kattyawár we had legislated for the assistance of hereditary rights, and the perpetuation of the families enjoying them. That country and the districts in which the Mírásídárs and Khots to whom he had referred were found had been disturbed by anarchy and civil war quite as much as the Panjáb. The evidence in favour of the existence in every part of India of rights aristocratic and territorial never, so far as he knew, used to be questioned till the school of Mr. Bird and Mr. Thomason came to be in the ascendant—a school which, as was well known, had

been always hostile to the proprietors, and had been triumphant in the North-Western Provinces. The permanent settlement of Bengal had, on the contrary, been founded on a notion of rights which were now declared to have no existence. We were now in the hands of a school different from that which ruled British India, and which, at the end of the last and during the early part of the present century, laid the foundations of the system existing in Bengal Proper at the present day.

He, Sir WILLIAM MANSFIELD, did not on this occasion offer an opinion either of approval or disapproval of that system. He merely wished to show how different had been the views prevalent in the early part of the century from those which had now become fashionable, and that the notion of the difficulty of ascertaining rights of property was a new one.

He repeated that he did not wish to make an opposition speech. He would therefore now content himself with laying down this proposition,—that while the Legislature determines not to invalidate the rights of the ryot, as amended after the annexation of the Panjáb, it ought to take care not to add to those rights. Now, it seemed to him that the present Bill gave occupancy-ryots two most important privileges which were never contemplated by the original framer of the Bill, and which had not been recommended by the Lieutenant Governor. First, the Bill in declaring by section 36 that a right of occupancy should devolve on the tenant's male lineal descendants, and failing them on his male collateral relatives, would, HIS EXCELLENCY apprehended, when taken in conjunction with the definitions contained in section 3, be held to confer the power of creating, by adoption, an heir to a right of occupancy which would otherwise have merged for the benefit of the proprietor. This right of adoption had caused so much trouble in dealing with larger affairs that he could not understand why it should be introduced so as to create similar difficulties in smaller but infinitely more numerous transactions. In all the [illegible] creation of a new right for the benefit of the tenant and to [illegible] In short, the proprietor. [illegible] is propert[illegible] value of [illegible]

HIS EXCELLENCY spoke with diffidence on a matter rel[illegible] he Co[illegible] to local custom, but surely the provisions of section 34 [illegible] and a novel advantage on occupants. If we looked to t[illegible] found that Mr. Leslie Saunders was strongly against the exis[illegible] alienation such as that section proposed to confer on the ryot. [illegible] said,—

"I believe the rule allowing, where exchange of land has o[illegible], occupancy still to be considered as continuous occupancy, to be entirely opposed to what [illegible] has hitherto been considered the custom of the country, for in hundreds of cases I have myself [illegible] investigated I have invariably found this incident to be admitted by the tenants as one of the [illegible] main proofs of their not having right of occupancy. Such exchange of fields before annex[illegible]ation may be deemed by Courts voluntary, because no tenant would have been upheld in [illegible] such opposition to the will of the land-owner."

Then Mr. Forsyth,—

"I have not given my assent to clause 23 (regardi[illegible] right of transfer by tenants), because I consider that a commission of some kind should be [illegible] first appointed to ascertain the general feeling and wants of the people before we create new ri[illegible]hts, which tend to perpetuate a double property in the soil."

Then Muhammad Hayat Khán,—

"By the usage of this country, the right of occupan[illegible] does not extend to the power of exchanging their lands. Most owners, fearful [illegible]cy of te[illegible] would claim hereditary tenures at intervals of a few years take away from them lands [illegible] their possession, and give them others in lieu to enable them to make their livelihood [illegible]

It would be easy to multiply opinions to the [illegible] Here was another, that of Muhammad Sultán Khán,—

"But as rights exist, and justice and custom both demand that they should be accepted on good and sufficient cause being shown, no small matter should be allowed to set the acknowledged right aside. The tenant's right so acquired is simply that of continuous occupancy; to give them the right of selling and mortgaging at will will trench on the rights of the proprietor; it was never known to exist and is opposed to justice: if allowed, what difference will exist between the tenant and proprietor?"

HIS EXCELLENCY confessed that he entirely sympathized with the writer of the passage last cited. It was impossible to find any difference between pro-

prietor and an occupancy-tenant with such a power of alienation as the Committee proposed to confer on the latter.

His Excellency had just been reminded by his Hon'ble friend, Mr. Maine, that the privilege of adoption to which he had referred was founded upon some decision of the Chief Court. That might be, but while we were legislating, no judicial opinion was necessarily binding upon us. It would be observed that Mr. Saunders and Mr. Forsyth raised an important question when they expressed opinions that a broad scheme ought to have been framed for the enfranchisement of the double rights in land. It certainly appeared to him (Sir William Mansfield) that it was extremely to be regretted that this hint had not received the attention deserved by its great importance. In short it was a matter of something more than regret that the Committee, while dealing with the Bill, had not taken the opportunity of expressly extinguishing the double rights in the same property which the landlord and the ryot were said to possess, according to some one or other of the various modes known to the law of civilized countries. This might have been done so as to ensure the status of the ryot who had been found to possess occupancy rights, to provide a just compensation to the landlord, and to get rid of the complication of interests which now existed, and which the Bill, if passed, would sanction. Hon'ble members were perhaps aware of what the Austrian Government had done in Gallicia, and of what had subsequently been done throughout some of the larger provinces of Russia. Although there was no similarity between British subjects and the serfs of Russia, still when what was called freedom was conferred on the latter, question arose regarding their relation towards the proprietors and to the land, which were not without a certain analogy to the interests under consideration. When those great countries dealt with such matters, they went to work in a different fashion from that favoured in India. The problem with them was how, while giving freedom to the serfs, the respective rights of property should be separated and preserved from the dangers of endless dispute and litigation. Thus instead of leaving double rights in the same piece of land after the manner proposed by the Bill, the Russian Government gave a freehold to the serf and compensation to the landlord. The manner in which this had been worked out both by Austria and Russia was not likely to commend itself to a legislature composed of English men; but the idea lying at the root of the arrangements referred to was never less sound, and, as tending to obviate recourse to future litigation, eminently expedient in a popular sense. A similar solution might have been attempted in the Panjáb, according to an English plan to which it was probable no objection could have been reasonably taken. Thus, long leases, say for two or even three lives, might have been given in favour of all ryots with proved occupancy claims, including what had been created under the original British s[illegible] his arrangement would have exactly fitted in with that part of t[illegible] proposed to give compensation for improvements to out-going[illegible]

It was too lat[illegible]er, to discuss a plan which at an earlier stage might have adjus[illegible]roversy in a manner compatible with English notions, and whicl[illegible] being made agreeable to the two parties concerned. But an [illegible] that which he had just thrown out, might be brought forward o[illegible] occasion and adopted by the Panjáb Government if they wer[illegible]ammelled by additions to the rights or privileges which the present [illegible] to give to the ryot,—additions which had not been contemplated [illegible]r the Lieutenant Governor.

His [illegible]refore once more say that, while in no way desiring [illegible]ts of the occupant which had already been s[illegible]h regret and alarm, the provisions of the Bill [illegible]sition, and therefore still more prejudiced the [illegible]

[illegible]r-in-Chief concluded by stating that he reserved to himself [illegible] of moving any amendment which might appear expedient to him [illegible]nse of the foregoing remarks.

The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple desired to rejoin briefly to various remarks that had fallen from the several Hon'ble members who had addressed the Council.

As regards Mr. Maine's remark that there would probably not be capital enough in the province to enable the proprietors to buy out the occupancy-tenants, this expectation might be very correct, but it rather went to show that the measure proposed by the Committee was safe enough.

Again, Mr. Maine had dwelt with great truth and force on the evils which would ensue if the rights recorded at the time of settlement were to be revised every time the settlement itself was revised. But, in fact, the general understanding in the Panjáb had been that the rights and titles so recorded were permanent; and that the revision of settlement referred only to the revenue demand which was limited for a period, and might be retained, raised, or lowered after the expiry of that period. But the rights and interests in the land, once settled, were never to be altered afterwards. And this was usually explained to the people.

Further, Mr. Maine had alluded to the provision whereby the presumption of occupancy-right in the record might be rebutted if the tenant had admitted himself subsequently to be only a tenant-at-will. But the Bill provided that such an admission must be *voluntary*. The framers of the Bill felt confidence that hereafter the Courts would take notice of this wording. The admissions which might have been drawn from a tenant on cross-examination by a revising officer, or an admission inferred constructively from the tenor of replies and statements, would not be admissions within the meaning of this Act. The admissions intended by the Act must be voluntary, that is made spontaneously by the tenant of his own accord, *ex proprio motu*.

In respect to Mr. Noble Taylor's remarks to the effect that it would be well if the peasantry of the Panjáb could be brought up to the same status as the ryots who were made virtually proprietors by the ryotwari settlement of Southern India, it might be observed that, although the te[illegible] in this Bill were differently situated from the ryots [illegible] mass of the peasantry in the Panjáb were peasant-pr[illegible] tenure and title as could possibly be found anywhere.

As regards the doubts expressed by His Excell[illegible] under-in[illegible] Chief as to whether occupancy-right had formerly any [illegible] e Panjáb, that was a matter of fact, on which a lengthened stat[illegible] not be made after all the discussion which had occurred. The allegation of the supporters of the Bill of course was this, that, despite the want of proper recognition, and despite many drawbacks, something tantamount to such a right did exist, and existed, too, at least as much as proprietary right. Sir William Mansfield had dilated with much truth on the importance of proprietary right, and had asked whether it was not possible to validate that right. No doubt it was possible, and the right had been thoroughly validated at the Panjáb settlement. He (Sir R. Temple) had when a Settlement Officer been at pains to show that proprietary right in the abstract had been always understood, and at least nominally respected under Sikh rule. Of course, the confirmation which followed at the British settlement was something very superior.

From some of Sir W. Mansfield's remarks, it might perhaps be inferred that the modern school of Indian administrators, who derived their traditions from the great Mr. Thomason, and according to which traditions this Bill had been framed, differred in respect to the maintaining of proprietary right from the original school of Indian statesmen, such as Metcalfe and Mountstuart Elphinstone. But in one most essential particular, these two schools were the same, namely, in the definition and confirmation of peasant proprietorship. No set of officers had done more for the communities of village proprietors in Northern India than the disciples of Mr. Thomason.

It was remarked by Sir W. Mansfield that this Bill introduced two things not contemplated when the settlement of the Panjáb was made, namely, the succession of an adopted heir to an occupancy-tenure, and the power of alienating an occupancy-tenure. As regards adoption, if this tenure were recognised at all, it must be allowed to an adopted heir according to Hindú custom. And the rule of adoption was not new, but was set forth in the Panjáb Civil Code, which was promulgated at the time when all these settlements were going on. As regards alienation, in some sense it might be looked on as a novelty; but

then it was strictly limited in this Bill, and, instead of being extended to all occupancy-tenants, was narrowed to those superior classes of these tenants, whose status almost approached that of sub-proprietors.

It was apparently held by Mr. Strachey that even this Bill, good as it might be, would hardly afford perfect remedy to the occupancy-tenants for the objectionable revision which had been attempted to be made of their status. However this might be, he (Sir R. TEMPLE) was confident that this Bill did succeed in meting out justice to the tenants, and in securing to them their fair rights.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said—"Reserving my judgment on details, I must state in the strongest terms my anxiety that this Bill should become law to-day without alteration in any essential particular. The problem which it attempts to solve has now been under consideration for several years, and has been before this Government for three years. During this period, inquiries have been going on through a number of districts, by which the rights and the interests of a large portion of the agricultural population have been greatly influenced, and of course their feelings and anxieties have been seriously excited. We cannot stop here. What is wanted is to distinguish and define the relative rights and liabilities of the landholder and the ryot, and to lay down equitable rules for the guidance of Settlement Officers in deciding the questions which ordinarily arise between different classes of the agricultural population. We have heard a good deal to-day of the relative rights of landlord and tenant. But the facts of the case, in the Panjáb at least, are sufficiently simple, though doubtless any one with a little ingenuity could make out a pretty plausible case, especially in favour of a landlord on one side, a tenant on the other, and perhaps a superior proprietor over them both. When the Jalandhar Doáb was being settled, I remember asking the Hill Rájás, to whom did the land belong? With one voice they answered, 'to us, the Rájás.' Then when I asked the same question of the dominant section of the villagers, they said that the land belonged to a particular class or caste in the village, the Rájputs, Brahmans, or the like. The cultivators, lastly, would affirm that while the lands held by the village-proprietors and the waste lands certainly belonged to those parties, the lands in possession of the cultivators also belonged to that class. The real explanation of all this is simply that the land, as a rule, exclusively belonged to no one class. In exceptional cases, the chief of the country or the State might cultivate certain lands by means of the services of serfs or servants, and in that case would take what represented the Government revenue and the profits of cultivation. But as a rule, it may be fairly said that the State took the land-tax, which was usually so heavy as to leave no more than a bare subsistence to the other parties. But whatever was left was divided between the other classes, the proprietor getting nothing or next to nothing from the cultivator beyond the revenue due from the land he occupied. Thus up to a certain point, both in the Panjáb and the North-West Provinces, the right of both parties was scarcely discernible until, by the moderation of the Government demand, a margin in the shape of rent was created. Even under the British Government, where land was plentiful and cultivators scarce, it was not uncommon for the cultivators to be placed by the proprietors on the same footing as themselves, and to share equally in the profits of the lease which they received of the land assessment from Government.

But to keep to the particular question now before us, the fact is that no doubt proprietary rights in the soil do exist in the Panjáb, and do descend; but, nevertheless, wherever the Sikh official, whether Názim or Kárdár, in former days, had any interest in disregarding these rights, he did so as a matter of course. Where the cultivator was a good farmer, he was maintained in his holding, despite the wishes of the proprietor; on the other hand, where the cultivator was idle or unskillful, or where the proprietor represented a strong class, the cultivator went to the wall. Mr. Prinsep knew this very well. He has said that this occurred in the interest of revenue. Truly so. But this does not change the state of the case. The ryot, that is the cultivator, was liable to ejection, but from one circumstance or another was very seldom ejected.

A good deal has been said during the controversy as to the perfunctory mode in which the investigation regarding tenures of land in the Panjáb had

been made during the past settlement. My learned friend, Mr. Maine, has not ill described the state of the case. Every one who has any knowledge on the subject must be aware that there was under Sikh rule neither private deeds, nor public records relating to the ownership of land; and that there was nothing but oral testimony to guide our settlement officers. That was absolutely the fact. Even where written leases of the annual revenue a village had to pay existed, that was no proof of proprietary right. The parties whose names were entered in the document were often strangers who farmed the revenue, and collected the different quotas from the occupiers of the land, or divided the produce with them. Or what was more usual, the individuals in whose names the lease was made out were the leading elders of the village, some of the co-parcenary body, who accepted the engagement on their own part and that of the brotherhood. There was no detail of how the lands were occupied, except perhaps with the village accountant, and then the nature of the tenure in each case was not given. The Settlement Officer had thus to go into all the numerous and complicated questions arising from this state of things, and to determine them by oral testimony. There was seldom any difficulty as to the respective rights or shares of the different co-sharers. But as to the old tenants, things were far more obscure; and from one cause or the other, though mainly from the excessive pressure of the revenue, they for the most part held their land from father to son without being ever evicted. The exception to this state of things was so rare that as Mr. Maine has remarked it practically formed the rule that the tenant was not evicted.

In Hazára and in Multán, the Muhammadan proprietors of the land were ousted by hundreds and thousands by the Sikh government and their Názims or Governors. When we annexed the Panjáb, these lands were held by the cultivators, who were admitted to engage direct with the State for the revenue. In the Jalandhar Doáb even the Rájputs and Bráhmans had in many cases been ousted by the Játs, and other industrious races, inferior in caste, [illegible] superior in frugality and enterprise, and therefore better able to bear the fiscal burthens of the State. No doubt, as Sir Donald Macleod has said, t[illegible] were cases of great injustice, and should not be taken by us as precedents [illegible]. Nevertheless they showed that the proprietor's right was not str[illegible] inducement to maintain the cultivator, provided he were ind[illegible] as sometimes to convert him into absolute proprietor, [illegible] his occupying tenure very secure. It was not that the t[illegible] be evicted by the proprietor, but that the latter had no induc[illegible] this course, and when he wished to do it would often be prevente[illegible] government official.

While speaking on this subject, I can recal[illegible] the evidence of a Sikh chief of some mark, now an elderly man, b[illegible] on the light in which the proprietary rights in land were viewed in for[illegible] times under Sikh rule. This Sirdár is a Jágírdár, and if I recollect rig[illegible] a small proprietor of land also, and has an intimate acquaintance with such m[illegible]ters. His evidence is the more valuable, as it was given incidentally on a different, though in some degree a cognate, question—that of a claim to a Jágír. This Sirdár only a few months ago made the following remarks in reply to queries put to him in writing by the Panjáb Government:—

'The above was all the property of the Kanhye Sikhs, that is to say, it was in their Jágír; they were not proprietors of the soil. *The Sikhs never regarded proprietary right. They always put in or ousted proprietors as they pleased,* for the zamíndárí rights were nevertheless considered separated from the Jágír rights.'

The fact was that, while the Sikhs in their social relations to each other set a high value on proprietary rights in land, more particularly when these were ancestral, their rulers acted very differently, and cared little who held or who cultivated these lands, provided that the revenue was punctually paid. And this circumstance, added to the fact that there was scarcely any, if any, margin left for rent, after the revenue was paid, is the true explanation how it was that the position of the hereditary cultivator was practically very much on a par with that of the proprietor in the same village. Rájá Sáhib Dyál, himself a jágírdár and a proprietor, and formerly like his father a large kárdár, or collector of revenue, under Sikh rule, in his replies to the queries put to him by the Settlement Officers, stated that the cultivators did not pay more

than five per cent. rent to the proprietors of the land which they cultivated, and often nothing at all.

Mr. Prinsep in the different papers which he has written on the subject of the status of the cultivator under Sikh rule, quotes the evidence of different officers, all admitting that the proprietor of the land had the power of eviction. I will read extracts from the statements of two of those officers, both of whom were well acquainted with the subject on which they were writing. The first, Lieutenant Colonel Elphinstone, at one time the District Officer of Futtehpore Gogharah in the Multán Division, and subsequently holding the same position in the Jalandhar District, wrote as follows. Alluding to the condition of things in Futtehpore Gogharah, he said :—

'The distinction between hereditary and non-hereditary cultivators is a creation of our Government. Under the Native rule in this part of the Panjáb, it was altogether unknown. Proprietors had the right to eject any tenants whom they disapproved of, however long the latter may have resided on the estate. It is remarkable, therefore, that the cultivators should in some portions of the district, notwithstanding their uncertain tenure, have had the right to sell the 'kásht,' or cultivation of land. Instances of such a right being acknowledged frequently come under the cognizance of the Settlement Courts. This claim to sell the right of cultivation was always founded on the fact of the claimant having been the first plougher of the soil. It was therefore of some importance, when determining the position cultivators were to occupy, to ascertain to whom the claim of 'Buti már,' or first ploughing of the land belonged. In accordance with instructions issued on this subject by superior authority, all cultivators who could make out their claim to the 'Buti már' were recognized as hereditary cultivators, a privilege also conferred on those who had cultivated for eight years, if residents in the village, and twelve years if non-residents.

'Land, however, is so abundant and the population so scanty, that I have never found proprietors object to have their cultivators entered in any class, the latter might prefer themselves. The privilege of being a 'Maurúsí,' or hereditary cultivator, is by no means highly prized, facility of removal being the chief object aimed at. Now the idea is very prevalen[illegible] them that, by becoming hereditary cultivators, they may ultimately be made resp[illegible] I as for the Government jama in case of failure on the part of the proprietors, a belief which has probably been strengthened by the fact that Tahsíldárs, during the summary settlement, often realized from the cultivators themselves. It is not very surprising, therefore, that cases should frequently occur, in which this privilege of becoming hereditary is most [illegible]nously declined, to the despair of the proprietor, who, in the desire of his asámis to [illegible]on-hereditary, recognizes a sure indication of their being prepared to leave his vi[illegible] superior temptations shall be held out to them by his neighbours.

'If wit[illegible]ssments, proprietors are not only ready but anxious that the holdings of t[illegible] descend from father to son, how much more must they have desired this wh[illegible]rented by the Sikhs? And if the mere fact of his being the first plougher of [illegible] man to sell his tenure, what shall be said of the proposal to reduce to the statu[illegible]t-at-will a man whose ancestor not only reclaimed the soil, but met all the [illegible]ents of the proprietor when he was unable to do so himself, and who tra[illegible]s descendants as an heritable property, and who, in the assurance of their ten[illegible]d one, have expended capital in building houses and agricultural buildings'.

Mr. Wynyard, th[illegible] Officer of Ambála, who was conducting these duties so long ago [illegible]n I was Commissioner of the Jalandhar Doáb, made the following [illegible]ne of his reports :—

'309. Rights of tenants. [illegible] above that I have not experienced much difficulty in deciding the amount of rents to be paid by the tenants, but numerous and somewhat difficult cases have arisen turning on the question—who is a tenant and who is a proprietor? As I have before observed, the Sikhs made no distinctions between proprietors as a body and tenants. With the exception of one or two headmen, or favored individuals, all were treated alike; zamíndárs and asámis were alike made to pay the high rents demanded of them; nor were matters much mended under our early revenue administration. Now, however, when the khewat and khatáon are carefully read out in the village, and thoroughly explained to the people, and when they understand that the zamíndár has to pay only two-thirds of the rent, whereas the tenant has to pay the whole; in short when they understand that we acknowledge the difference between proprietors and tenants, the latter persons, who have hitherto been in as bad a position as the zamíndárs, who have not engaged for the Government revenue, think that they ought now to be placed in an equally good position, and have urgently pressed their claims to be admitted as proprietors. Each case has been tried, either by Panchayat (jury) or on its merits, and separately disposed of; many of the claims are utterly futile, and founded solely on length of possession, which, though it does give a right to continued occupancy without enhancement of rents, gives him no right whatever to a share in those rents.

'I have never failed to keep this distinction clearly before me, and to urge on the officers working with me the great difference which exists between a right to possession of land at a

fixed rent and a right to hold lands paying only the share of jama due for those lands. The admission of tenants to the proprietary right is a certain way to weaken the responsibility of the brotherhood.

'310. And yet it is not easy to dismiss the claim of a man who has for years been bearing up against heavy assessments, and paying his share with the proprietary brotherhood. He is entitled to praise and consideration, but he is not entitled to another man's birthright, and I have thought it quite sufficient, if he is not one of the bhaiyáchárá, to record him as a tenant, and to fix, if he requires it for his protection, a money rental 30 per cent. in excess of the revenue rents.'

These extracts are quoted by Colonel Lake in his letter of the 26th May 1865 to the Secretary of the Government of the Panjáb. Mr. Strachey has alluded to passages in this letter. And I will only therefore read a few words in it. In paragraph 20, alluding to Mr. Wynyard's report, Colonel Lake says—

'This and other settlement reports and the experience of every officer who has enquired into the tenures of the Panjáb will bear me out in saying that, while on the one hand, property in the European sense of the term has been created by the British Government in the Panjáb, on the other hand, there are to be found in almost every village a class of persons who had been in uninterrupted occupation of their holdings, which they had transmitted, like any other heritable property from father to son, and for which either no payment was made to the so-called proprietor, or if payment was made, it was of the nature of the dues of copyhold and customary tenure in England to the lords of manors, rather than of those paid by tenants to proprietors.'

Colonel Lake, when he thus wrote, was Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb, in which he had served since 1846, and is justly eulogized by the Lieutenant Governor as one of the ablest and best officers in the province. He was employed in making settlements of the land-revenue in that year, when the Jalandhar Doáb and Kangra District were ceded to the British Government by the Sikh Power.

Then again, if I turn to the schedule prepared either by Mr. Prinsep himself or under his direct authority, and which is signed by him, showing the relations existing between landlord and tenant as reduced to a set of rules, showing the main classes of tenants, the rights and usages prevailing, and when exceptions are allowed to oppose the usage in each class, what do I find? I find that there are recorded no fewer than thirty-eight conditions, under which the cultivator is exempted wholly, or in part, from eviction. I will enumerate a few of them.

'(1). Provided occupant has not exercised the powers attending absolute ownership on improvements, such as sinking wells, planting gardens, &c.

'(2). If the person is merely occupying for an absentee or for some proprietor, not in possession of his share or rights, and a claim is made by latter for restitution, and intermediate outlay has been incurred, then compensation for losses must be paid before the occupancy of such shareholders can be disturbed.

'(4). Provided the occupancy did not arise out of an order of a Kárdár or of a Jágírdár, or ruler of the day.

'(5). Or that the land was not made over for cultivation as unto an ordinary tenant, with permissive occupancy by the so-called landowner, who has never previously exercised power of grant, lease, exchange of fields, or eviction.

'(12). Provided that the tenant did not originally reclaim the land from waste.'

Thus it appears to me clear from this evidence and much more which might be adduced, that various classes of cultivators had beneficial interests in the land in the Panjáb under Native rule, and that it is sound policy that we should define and maintain these interests, placing them on a secure basis. It is this which the proposed law now under consideration aims at. It is a fair and wise compromise between conflicting interests of great magnitude, on which the prosperity of the Province largely depends.

Mr. Prinsep is of opinion that as regards the rights and position of tenants in particular, the enquiries of the Settlement Officers were insufficient, and that whenever it would appear that he had been twelve years in possession of his land, he was recorded as an hereditary cultivator with rights of occupancy. But from the quotations I have made, as well as from the settlement papers generally, it is abundantly evident that the Settlement Officers knew what they were doing. If mistakes were made, and I have no doubt that such was the case, the proprie-

tors of land and their representatives, the village headmen, had only themselves to blame. The Native officers who prepared the village papers went into a village or collected the village-accountants and elders, and took down from the former in presence of the latter all the particulars regarding the lands, and classified accordingly the village-measurements. Where there was no dispute, no contest, the returns were filled up at once, and signed by the patwárí and lumberdárs. Where disputes arose, they were disposed of or referred to superior authority. When the records of a village were completed, a proclamation was, if I recollect right, put up in the village hostelry calling on dissatisfied parties to appear and make their complaints. These settlement operations went on in the same district for months and even for years, during which time appeals were open to the Commissioner of the Division.

As I have before said, errors may have been committed, but they were not so numerous as has been asserted. Proprietors of land in those days were content to give cultivators rights, which they did not consider it worth while to claim, but which they now desire to resume. But allowing that there were errors committed, I hold with Mr. Maine that, considering that almost in no case had the tenants in whose favor these errors were made, held for less than twelve years, and that in many instances they and their ancestors had been in possession for generations, it would have been better to have maintained what had been done. In such cases the adverse rights of the proprietor had remained dormant so long as practically to have become extinct. Surely at any rate under such circumstances, we are right to require that the burthen of proof that the tenant may be evicted should rest on the proprietor.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has cited in support of his arguments against the tenant the writings of Sir Charles Metcalfe and Mountstuart El[illegible]. There are few names which I hold in greater reverence than t[illegible] two statesmen. But with deference to His Excellency, I do not [illegible] quite understood the circumstances under which Sir Charles Metcalfe e[illegible] celebrated opinion to which reference has so often been made. I am [illegible] that it was never intended to bear against the cultivator. Sir Charles M[illegible] was at that time Resident at Dehli, and from long personal experience and [illegible]derable knowledge of the landed tenures in the Dehli territory, I can say with confidence that there were no large proprietors there. The lands were held by village communities, by co-parceners forming brotherhoods, descended from common ancestors. Probably ninety-nine out of a hundred of these proprietors were mere yeomen or even peasants. Most of them were Játs in race, holding their lands on tenures closely resembling those of the Panjáb. The only difference between these yeomen and those of a large part of the Panjáb was one of religion. In the Dehli territory they are generally Hindús: in the Panjáb they have become Sikhs and Muhammadans. So far from an aristocratic state of things existing near Dehli, the social condition of these yeomen is essentially republican. These famous village municipalities which Sir Charles Metcalfe had in mind, when he wrote, were then, as they are now, in a more perfect condition than those in the Panjáb, because the Native government had not interfered with them.

Then as regards Mountstuart Elphinstone, no doubt he intended to describe the ancient system which prevailed in India, regarding which his account was accurate. But in Western India, of which he had most knowledge, the village commonal system had generally disappeared. In that part of India, we constantly find it asserted that there is no proprietary right among the people at all. There it has often been affirmed that the land belongs to the State, and I believe that as a rule no third party intervenes between the Government and the cultivator of the soil. No doubt there are here and there petty Mírásí proprietors, but these are quite exceptional. They are the remnants of the great mass of proprietors who have long been swept away. Although no doubt to a great extent the authorities deal with these cultivators as if they were proprietors, allowing them to engage directly for the land-revenue for their several occupancies, nevertheless there seems no common bond of union among those of the same village, and if they refuse to pay the enhanced rent or revenue demanded, or lay claim to the waste lands within the area, in the first case they would be liable to ejectment, and in the

other the claim would be denied. On this side of India, everywhere a considerable margin between rent and revenue is allowed, which in most cases accrues to the proprietor; in Western India, as I understand the matter, either the State takes that difference in the shape of increased revenue, or what is probably the case, it is divided between the State and the cultivator.

In Western India it is notorious that during the period which elapsed from the time of the wars of Aurungzebe in the Dekkhan and Central India to the close of the Pindárí and Mahratta depredations, nearly all the proprietary rights in the soil were swept away, and the mass of the people destroyed, so that the land to a great extent lay waste until things were restored by the peaceful influence of British rule.

On this side of India, I refer more especially to the Upper Provinces, whether it was from the innate force and vigour of the mass of the people, and their capacity for uniting in self-defence, things were different: the proprietary rights in the land, though no doubt often assailed, and even often usurped, were more generally maintained; and when usurped, the village communities kept together, and from time to time asserted their rights. But it is equally certain that these rights were not absolute, and that the Government of the day maintained its right to take as much revenue as it could possibly realise, and to interfere with a high hand even with the landed tenures. It is only under British rule, and mainly from the date of the now much decried settlements of 1832 and 1833, that a real limitation on the demands of the State has been fixed, and a reasonable margin in the shape of rent has accrued to the proprietors of the land.

In this Bill the Committee have dealt with the matter in a fair and liberal spirit. They have not declared and confirmed the interest of the proprietor to the exclusion of those of the cultivator, nor have they treated the proprietor as if he were a mere incumbrancer on the land, the right to which was really vested in the ryot. That is the right way of settling the question. The Government has a right to deal with it. The Government has sacrificed revenue in reducing assessments on land. They have thus created rent where none previously existed. We have a right to apportion the property so created, and if the present Bill is passed, we shall give the proprietors a large share of that property, while leaving to the cultivator a sufficient reward for his labour."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. COCKERELL then moved that the whole of section 2, clause 2, be omitted; and

That for section 6, the following be substituted:—

"Every other tenant whose name appears in the records of a regular or revised settlement of land revenue sanctioned by the Local Government, as having a right of occupancy in land which he or the person from whom he has immediately inherited, has continuously occupied from the entry of his name or the name of such person (as the case may be) in such settlement, shall be presumed to have a right of occupancy in the land so occupied, unless, during the progress of any subsequent settlement of the revenue of such land he admits, in the presence of the Officer employed in making such settlement, or before any Officer authorized to attest the entries in the record of the same, that he is liable to be evicted at the will of his landlord, and such admission is recorded by the Officer so employed or authorized,

or unless the landlord establishes in a regular suit that the tenant's right of occupancy was recorded through a mistake of fact or without the consent of the landlord, and contrary to the custom prevailing in the District wherein such land is situate within forty years previous to the institution of such suit."

He said:—"I propose with your Excellency's permission to put before the Council in one motion the first two amendments, of which I have given notice, as both are founded on the same ground of objection to the Bill, viz., that it purports to assign to the registration of certain rights in property, a degree of authority in regard to the validity of such rights which I believe to be without precedent in previous legislation.

By the letter of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated the 31st March 1849, addressed to the Board of Administration of the Panjáb, the Courts of that Province were enjoined to proceed in

other the claim would be denied. On this side of India, everywhere a considerable margin between rent and revenue is allowed, which in most cases accrues to the proprietor; in Western India, as I understand the matter, either the State takes that difference in the shape of increased revenue, or what is probably the case, it is divided between the State and the cultivator.

In Western India it is notorious that during the period which elapsed from the time of the wars of Aurungzebe in the Dekkhan and Central India to the close of the Pindárí and Mahratta depredations, nearly all the proprietary rights in the soil were swept away, and the mass of the people destroyed, so that the land to a great extent lay waste until things were restored by the peaceful influence of British rule.

On this side of India, I refer more especially to the Upper Provinces, whether it was from the innate force and vigour of the mass of the people, and their capacity for uniting in self-defence, things were different: the proprietary rights in the land, though no doubt often assailed, and even often usurped, were more generally maintained; and when usurped, the village communities kept together, and from time to time asserted their rights. But it is equally certain that these rights were not absolute, and that the Government of the day maintained its right to take as much revenue as it could possibly realise, and to interfere with a high hand even with the landed tenures. It is only under British rule, and mainly from the date of the now much decried settlements of 1832 and 1833, that a real limitation on the demands of the State has been fixed, and a reasonable margin in the shape of rent has accrued to the proprietors of the land.

In this Bill the Committee have dealt with the matter in a fair and liberal spirit. They have not declared and confirmed the interest of the proprietor to the exclusion of those of the cultivator, nor have they treated the proprietor as if he were a mere incumbrancer on the land, the right to which was really vested in the ryot. That is the right way of settling the question. The Government has a right to deal with it. The Government has sacrificed revenue in reducing assessments on land. They have thus created rent where none previously existed. We have a right to apportion the property so created, and if the present Bill is passed, we shall give the proprietors a large share of that property, while leaving to the cultivator a sufficient reward for his labour."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. COCKERELL then moved that the whole of section 2, clause 2, be omitted; and

That for section 6, the following be substituted:—

"Every other tenant whose name appears in the records of a regular or revised settlement of land revenue sanctioned by the Local Government, as having a right of occupancy in land which he or the person from whom he has immediately inherited, has continuously occupied from the entry of his name or the name of such person (as the case may be) in such settlement, shall be presumed to have a right of occupancy in the land so occupied, unless, during the progress of any subsequent settlement of the revenue of such land he admits, in the presence of the Officer employed in making such settlement, or before any Officer authorized to attest the entries in the record of the same, that he is liable to be evicted at the will of his landlord, and such admission is recorded by the Officer so employed or authorized,

or unless the landlord establishes in a regular suit that the tenant's right of occupancy was recorded through a mistake of fact or without the consent of the landlord, and contrary to the custom prevailing in the District wherein such land is situate within forty years previous to the institution of such suit."

He said:—"I propose with your Excellency's permission to put before the Council in one motion the first two amendments, of which I have given notice, as both are founded on the same ground of objection to the Bill, viz., that it purports to assign to the registration of certain rights in property, a degree of authority in regard to the validity of such rights which I believe to be without precedent in previous legislation.

By the letter of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated the 31st March 1849, addressed to the Board of Administration of the Panjáb, the Courts of that Province were enjoined to proceed in

the adjudication of matters coming before them in accordance with the spirit of the Regulations in force in the Bengal Presidency. Chief amongst those Regulations relating to land revenue settlements is Regulation VII. of 1822, and if the proceedings of the Settlement Officers of the Panjáb were governed by any law, they must be deemed to have been guided by the provisions of that enactment. By Section 1, Regulation VII. of 1822, the principal efforts of the Settlement Officers were directed to the object of 'ascertaining, settling, and recording the rights, interests, and properties of all persons and classes occupying or cultivating the land;' and by Section 9 of the same Regulation, Collectors and other Settlement Officers were enjoined, whilst making or revising a settlement of land revenue, 'to ascertain and record the fullest possible information in regard to landed tenures, the rights, interests and privileges of the various classes of the agricultural community.' For this purpose it was added, 'their proceedings shall embrace as accurate a record as possible of all local usages connected with landed tenures, as full as practicable a specification of all persons enjoying the possession and property of the soil, or vested with any heritable or transferable interest in the land or the rents of it, care being taken to distinguish the different modes of possession and property, and the real nature and extent of the interests held, more especially where several persons may hold interests in the same subject-matter of different kinds or degrees.'

By Section 14, Collectors, when making or revising settlements, were required 'in cases in which any dispute might be found to exist in regard to the nature of the tenure of any person occupying the soil, to declare in an official proceeding to be incorporated in the rúbakàrí of settlement, the nature and extent of the interest actually possessed by such occupant, referring to the denomination heretofore applied to him only as one means of proof in regard to the nature of the interest, but stating at length, with specification of any examination he may take for his satisfaction the grounds of his determination.'

It is clear from these sections, that in disputed cases only, and after full investigation of the evidence offered by both parties, the results of which examination were set forth in an official proceeding, could the Settlement Officer's action as regards the record of the rights of the occupier of the land be deemed to be in the nature of a judicial award. This award which, in the Regulation Provinces, might be set aside in a regular suit if brought within the period fixed by the law of limitation for the time being in regard to such suits, was in the Panjáb made final (subject of course to the usual appeal) by the orders of Government, dated 1st September 1849.

Any other record of rights and interests in the land under settlement amounted to no more than a simple registration entitled to a certain degree of weight as evidence *pro tanto* of the subject-matter comprised in it, or (to use the words of the Regulation) admissible 'only as one means of proof in regard to the interest' evidenced by it, but conclusive of the validity of the rights recorded only so far as it could be shown to represent the true facts of the case as regards the existence of the rights recorded at the time of settlement and their prescription by local usage.

I am aware, Sir, that in laying down this position in regard to the state of the law applicable to the record of tenant-rights at the time of settlement, I am stating an apparent contradiction to the statement made by the Hon'ble and learned member opposite (Mr. Maine) on a point on which he is necessarily far more competent to speak authoritatively; but, if I rightly understood the Hon'ble member, his assumption that every record of rights and interests in the land made at the time of settlement in the Panjáb, obtained under the orders of Government in regard to settlement-awards in that Province the force of a decree of Court, was founded not upon his own construction of the law, but upon the supposed opinion of the Chief Court to that effect. I think that my Hon'ble friend was in error in attributing such an expression to the Chief Court. I have before me a copy of the Court's minute on the subject of this Bill, and I will read to the Council an extract therefrom. 'The Court in stating the facts of the case as regards the extent to which the special orders of

regular suit, (1), that other tenants of the same class have, within 30 years previous to the institution of such suit, been *ordinarily* evicted from their holdings; or (2), that the tenant in whose favour the right of occupancy was recorded, has voluntarily admitted in the presence of a Settlement Officer that he is not entitled to the right so recorded.

The result of this provision, as I understand its effect in regard to the landlord's second ground of resistance to the presumption raised by the record in his tenant's favour, will be that, whilst every admission of the incorrectness of his previously recorded status made by the tenant during the revision of settlements made prior to this Bill becoming law, will possibly be upheld by it, and the reliability and credibility of such admissions or proofs of the incorrectness of the former settlement records thereby acknowledged, the rectification of errors in other such records in future revisions of settlements will be absolutely barred; for the Settlement Officer must, in future, presume the correctness of the record and the validity of the recorded right of occupancy until the contrary be proved.

From admissions of his not being entitled to a right of occupancy made by the tenant in former revisions of settlements, the landlord can only derive benefit [illegible] successful regular suit; and the insertion of the word 'voluntarily' in [illegible] I cann[illegible]hich provides this ground, is calculated to suggest a vexatious with which [illegible] tenant and to impose an unreasonable burden of proof on the [illegible]terized by an[illegible]

I have already [illegible]

law [illegible] the a[illegible]refore, in the cases in which admissions of the incorrectness of when [illegible] have been made during the revision of settlements in the extra[illegible]n, and which the landlord may succeed in substantiating in a been c[illegible]ced to the single ground of resisting the status accorded ing la[illegible]cord by proof in a regular suit that other tenants of the [illegible] ordinarily evicted within thirty years previous to the institi[illegible]he Bill.

It seemed to [illegible]nd of resistance left to the landlord is in no small degree [illegible] 1833 were th[illegible] the term 'ordinarily,' which is so indefinite as necessarily to raise a question most difficult to determine, and which is certain to be variously interpreted, viz., what number of evictions must be proved to establish a fair rebuttal of the presumption in the tenant's favour?

Moreover the period within which such evictions must have been effected, fixed by the Bill, is calculated to make the clause in all probability almost, if not wholly, inoperative; for, it is generally admitted that since the establishment of British rule in the Panjáb, ejectments of tenants have not occurred, and that for several years previous to the annexation, the state of the country was so disturbed, and the difficulty of procuring cultivators was so great, that their ejectment in any circumstances at that time was hardly to be expected.

Practically, therefore, the Bill sets up an almost absolute right of occupancy in favour of the tenant to whom such right has been assigned in the record of former settlements, save in the cases in which, at the time of the revision of those settlements, the right has been disowned by the tenant.

Is such legislation justified by the circumstances of the case as regards these records of former settlements so far as they are known? For, what are the circumstances of the case? Why, in the course of the revision of those settlements which has been going on for the last five years, in the Amritsar Division alone, out of about 60,000 cultivators who were recorded at the former settlement as having a right of occupancy, no less than 19,000 (or nearly one-third of the whole number so recorded), admitted that they were mere tenants-at-will. I put out of account altogether the large additional number of disputed cases in which the revising Settlement Officers held that the status of a right of occupancy had been wrongly conferred in the former settlement, and I submit that the undisputed results of the revision of the former record of tenant rights, so far as it has gone, prove clearly, if other evidence was wanting, that numerous mistakes were made in the preparation of the former settlement records.

The law under which those records were prepared required that they should contain a faithful representation of the rights and interests in land, as they

existed at the time of settlement, it is abundantly evident, however, from the reports of the Settlement Officers written at the time of the former settlements, that the rights of occupancy then recorded were created by the settlement, for the most part, on the purely arbitrary test of an actual occupancy for twelve years or upwards, and that previous to that settlement, such rights had no recognized existence.

In proof of this, I will send to the Council extracts from those reports, and first I will quote the statement of the Hon'ble mover of this Bill, who conducted the first settlement of the Jalandhar district. In paragraph 207 of his report of that settlement, Mr. Temple stated that '*the rights of occupancy apart from proprietary rights were unknown.* * * * The Government may have partially recognized it, but the people did not; however long a patch of land may have been occupied, *the proprietor would at his pleasure resume it without ceremony, and the cultivator would resign it without demur.*' Again, in paragraph 298,—'it was not attempted to fix any terms of occupancy which should *per se* entitle a cultivator to rank as hereditary, but it will be found that cultivators who have been in possession of the same field for 13 years and upwards, *have at the present settlement generally been vested with hereditary rights;*' and in paragraph 302,—"*the distinction between hereditary and* [illegible] record *hereditary cultivator is not indigenous to this part of the country.* [illegible] land under *introduced by the settlement.*' [illegible] doubt. The

Mr. Davies, in his settlement report on the Gurdaspúr [illegible]cer to record graph 25, stated that,—'a right of heritable occupancy has be[illegible]rests, apply as large proportion of the cultivators of the tahsíl: the title is c[illegible]time of making ed on a prescription from 12 to 20 years.' [illegible] in the section [illegible] to show that

In Mr. Cust's report of the settlement of Shakargarh, a [illegible] settlement was Gurdaspúr district, it is stated (paragraph 36),—'the status o[illegible]uring the pre- cultivators, or tenants with right of occupancy, *was created* [illegible] *as elsewhere by the Settlement Officer;* it was defined to be c[illegible]ll be shown by plot for 12 years uninterruptedly accompanied by residence [illegible]eeding or record or uninterrupted cultivation of 20 years without resider[illegible]ce.' [illegible] that such on the settlement of the Lahore district, Mr. R. Egerton, the present Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb, wrote (paragraph 15),—'the rights of the hereditary cultivators *have been entirely created under our rule.* Under the Sikhs, the proprietor had *always the right of ousting a tenant whenever he chose.*'

It appears to me, Sir, that stronger evidence than is afforded by the foregoing extracts from the reports on the former settlements of land revenue in the Panjáb, could hardly be adduced to show that the records of those settlements so far from representing the rights and interests in land, as then existing under the prescription of local usage, were, as regards those rights and interests, framed on an arbitrary principle initiated by the Settlement Officer at the time of settlement, and that the rights of occupancy then recorded were distinctly opposed to the previously existing custom which governed the relations subsisting between landlord and tenant on the question of the permanency of the tenure under which the latter occupied his land.

Officers employed in conducting the first settlements of the Panjáb, recorded the fact, as the result of their enquiries, that under the Sikh rule evictions of tenants by the landlords were commonly allowed and made, and this statement was recorded, it should be remembered, at a time when the question now at issue excited no interest whatever, and men's minds consequently were necessarily free from any possible bias in the matter.

The principle on which rights of occupancy were allowed for the record of former settlement, which rights, as I have already shown, are almost absolutely validated by the provisions of this Bill, *i.e.*, the fact of a continuous occupancy for twelve years or any other arbitrarily fixed period is wholly consistent with section 9 of the Bill; and this inconsistency deprives the proposed legislation of any support from what might otherwise have been cited as the analogous conditions on which rights of occupancy were conferred on the tenant by Act X of 1859.

Lastly, I have to draw the attention of the Council to the manifestly partial spirit of the provisions of this Bill towards the interests of the tenant

as evidenced by section 8. After exhausting in the previous category of tenants having a right of occupancy, every known ground on which a shred of a claim on the part of a tenant to maintain a right of occupancy against landlord could be supposed to exist, the Bill goes on to provide in this section that if the tenant can set up any other ground of claim, he shall not be precluded from doing so. The benefit of a recognized local custom ignored when the landlord's interests were at stake, is thus conceded to the tenant.

No doubt it will be said that this provision was introduced at the suggestion of the Committee of Officers of the Panjáb, assembled at Murree for the purpose of considering and reporting on this Bill; the fact is, however, that the Murree Committee proposed this section merely as a rider to a section which they desired to substitute for the existing section 6, and which, if adopted, would have secured in the manner contemplated by my amendment the recognition of local custom as a ground of rebutting the presumption raised in the tenant's favor by the settlement record. That Committee in their proposals were manifestly actuated by a sincere desire to do justice to both parties. The majority of the Committee readily accepted so much of the proposition as would subserve the interests of the tenant, but rejected its counterpoise in favor of the landlord.

I cannot conclude these remarks without expressing the regret and surprise with which I heard the proceedings of the revising Settlement Officers characterized by an Hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Strachey) as 'monstrously illegal.' I have already stated my own conclusions as to the authority of the existing law [illegible] the alteration of the record of tenant-rights by the Settlement Officer when [illegible] in revising the settlement. I will now read to the Council an extrac[illegible] Minute of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, which has already been c[illegible] aine as authoritative in laying down the state of the existing la[illegible] lates the proceedings of the Settlement Courts of that Provi[illegible] he Bill.

It seemed to [illegible] its Minute, the Court remarks as follows:—

1833 were th[illegible] ed that Mr. Prinsep had full warrant of law for correcting errors and omissions in the [illegible] f the previous settlements, but the question has arisen as to the legal force and effect of his proceedings when taken and recorded.'

That is the opinion, Sir, of the highest Court of the Province in which the Settlement Commissioner was employed as to the perfect legality of his taking cognizance of the errors of the record framed at the former settlement. I submit, therefore, that the imputation which has been made in this Council on the character of the Settlement Officers' proceedings was not warranted by the facts of the case; I agree with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the remarks which fell from him on this subject. I hold that in any case such remarks in this Council are ill-advised as calculated to harass zealous and conscientious public servants in the faithful discharge of their duties. Moreover in the present case, it cannot be unknown to Hon'ble members, who have perused the printed papers on the subject of this Bill, that the Settlement Commissioner at the very outset of his proceedings, earnestly solicited an expression of the views of Government in regard to the question of amendment of the settlement record, and that he thereafter continually pressed the subject upon the attention of Government. The Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb in his Minute has expressly and emphatically accepted the responsibility of the Settlement Commissioner's proceedings, even if those proceedings had been unauthorized by the existing law, any personal censure on that officer could not have been justified.

It has been charged against the Settlement Officers that they have fomented public agitation on the subject of rights of occupancy, which subject had no real or deeply-felt interest to the people when left to themselves. That this imputation is ill-founded I hold to be conclusively proved by the following extract from the Lieutenant Governor's Minute, dated 10th February 1868:—

'Para. 15. * * * * For *many years past*, the conviction which has urged Mr. Prinsep so persistently and warmly to urge the necessity for a change—the conviction, viz., that the existing state of things was rapidly undermining all good feeling between the most important classes of the agricultural population—has strongly impressed itself on those of our officers who are most careful to enquire into the feelings of those about them * * *.'

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE said that it was not he who had spoken of the "monstrous illegality" of the proceedings of the Settlement Officers. He did not deny that those proceedings had some colour of legality. His objection was that the Settlement Officers had not observed the procedure prescribed by law, and had revised the settlement record not upon complaint, but officiously and of their own motion. As to the observations of his Hon'ble friend (Mr. Cockerell) on the effect of investing the first Settlement Officers with judicial powers, Mr. Cockerell had apparently taken for a legal argument what was intended to be an argument of another kind. Mr. MAINE never intended to say that a mere entry on the first settlement record constituted the matter described *res judicata*. It was plain upon the orders of Government that no such effect was intended. But Mr. MAINE had dwelt on the moral guarantee implied in bringing courts of justice to the doors of the people at the moment when rights were under investigation, and opening those courts for the establishment or rebuttal of occupancy-rights in disputed cases. He had meant to say that every decision of those courts must have disposed of hundreds of cases on all forms with the point decided. It was not necessary for him to discuss his Hon'ble friend's amendment at any length, since he had unwittingly anticipated what appeared to him the proper reply. On the operative part of the amendment, he had, however, to say, first, that he did not completely understand what was meant by making "mistake of fact" a ground of rebuttal. He could only say generally that he objected to opening mistakes of fact after such a lapse of time. The next words introduced by his Hon'ble friend were apparently intended to obviate the difficulty felt by Mr. Cockerell as to the effect of the word "voluntarily" in section 6 of the Bill in casting the burden of proof on the landlord. Mr. MAINE held on the principle that no one can be forced to prove that which is wholly beyond the range of his knowledge, it would be for the tenant to show that the admission which he was proved to have made was not voluntarily given. To the last word proposed by his Hon'ble friend Mr. MAINE would not have objected but for the ideas which appeared to be entertained by the Punjab Settlement Officers as to the nature of a custom. *Primâ facie* it was [illegible] Regulation proper that the presumption created by the entry on the record [illegible] shown by [illegible] able by establishing a custom of eviction. But when Mr. MAINE [illegible] or record [illegible] officers coupling the assertion of the existence of a custom with the admission that there was no known instance of the exercise of the customary right, he could not help thinking that the introduction of the term would be dangerous. It was safer to require the landlord, as the Bill required him, to prove the practice which every court of justice would compel him to prove as the foundation of a custom in the legal sense.

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said:—"With reference to Mr. Cockerell's final remarks, I should like to put a question to my Hon'ble friend Sir Richard Temple. During the debate on these amendments, I have been advised that there was a condition in the former settlement to the effect that tenants thereby declared to have a right of occupancy were only to have that right subject to alteration or revision if, on further examination, any such change appeared to be required. If this were so, a great deal turned upon an important point. It was said that the decisions of the officers on the original Panjáb settlement assume the weight of judicial decisions. But if my information be correct, the greatest doubt must be thrown on the inferences drawn by my Hon'ble friends, Mr. Maine and Mr. Strachey. When the conditions of section 7 of the Regulation of 1822 are considered, it appears that they hang strangely together with the information I have received, and almost prove the latter to be free from error. What I want to know is whether those tenants were warned of the possible alterability of their tenures, and if so, whether this were done in the pursuance of any rules for the guidance of the Settlement Officers? Had I had more time, it would have been possible for me to have ascertained by reference to the rules under which the Settlement Officers had acted. But it would be recollected that the revised Bill and Report had only been for four days in the hands of Hon'ble members. If the information is declared to be incorrect in which my question is based, I should like to be favoured with documentary authority."

The Hon'ble Sir R. TEMPLE:—"I have no hesitation in denying positively that there was any such condition in the former settlement. There was such a practice in the Central Provinces, but it never existed in the Panjáb."

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF asked Sir Richard Temple to produce any books in support of his denial, observing that a great deal of doubt had been thrown to-day on the value of oral evidence.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAINE observed that anonymous information was also open to doubt. On ordinary principles some *primâ facie* case should be made out before Sir R. Temple was called upon to prove a negative.

After some further conversation, the PRESIDENT interposed and the debate proceeded.

The Hon'ble Sir R. TEMPLE, in opposing Mr. Cockerell's amendment, said that any such modification of the terms of the Bill would open a door to the revision and reconsideration of the status of the mass of occupancy-tenants in the Panjáb; it would admit of the proprietor contesting the title of every such tenant, and would tend to throw the burden of proof on the tenant. All this, for the reasons repeatedly given, would be most objectionable.

Most of the points in Mr. Cockerell's argument had already been answered, and further reply in detail would not be needed. The main point was Mr. Cockerell's allegation that, as regards occupancy status, the settlement record had been made in mistake of fact and in opposition to custom. Now, the main fact on which the record had, in this respect, been founded, namely, twelve years' possession, was not mistaken at all, but was undeniably correct. And as to custom, no such thing in the sense intended, namely, a specific and demonstrable custom, existed in the Panjáb with respect to occupancy-right.

Then Mr. Cockerell had implied that the settlement record, excepting only the separate judicial awards, was simply a registration. But in fact it was much more than a registration; it conveyed titles to tenures and titles to land and to the interests bound up therewith. If any doubt had been cast on its validity regarding tenant-right, that doubt would be removed by the Bill.

It seemed to be supposed by Mr. Cockerell that the Regulations of 1822 and of 1833 were the only rules under which the Panjáb settlements had been made. But, in fact, there were other rules; notably the directions to Settlement Officers and the circulars of the Board of Administration, to which indeed observance was mainly paid by the Settlement Officers.

A quotation had been made by Mr. Cockerell to show that tenant-right had been "created" at the settlement. The force of this entirely depended on the meaning of "created." If it meant something not before existing, then occupancy-right had not been created, for occupancy had largely existed before. If it meant something precariously existing but now confirmed, then, in that special sense, occupancy-right might be said to have been created. But in that sense, proprietary right had also been created. In short, occupancy-right had been no more created than proprietary right.

Again, Mr. Cockerell had quoted his (Sir R. TEMPLE's) settlement report of 1850-51 to show the *non*-existence of occupancy-right. Hereon it would suffice to refer the Council to his (Sir R. TEMPLE's) speech of the 11th April, in which the very passages quoted by Mr. Cockerell had been quoted by Sir R. TEMPLE himself. But at the same time other passages were quoted by Sir R. TEMPLE, which showed that, though in some respects tenant-right was not acknowledged, yet that in reality it existed. It would not do to quote these passages singly; they must be taken together, so that their collective sense might be gathered. But was there anything inconsistent between this Bill and the settlement made by Sir R. TEMPLE in 1850-51? Quite the contrary; there was perfect consistency. For in truth this Bill confirmed by legislation exactly what was done at that settlement.

As to the Lieutenant Governor's opinion quoted by Mr. Cockerell, to the effect that the recognition of proprietary right engendered ill-feeling among the proprietors, this must allude to the circumstance already explained, namely, that once they were willing from natural self-interest to acknowledge tenant-right, but that now, from a change, fancied or actual, in their interest, they were sometimes disposed to repent of that acknowledgment.

The Hon'ble Mr. COCKERELL.—"I wish to offer some explanation in reference to a remark which fell from an Hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Maine) as to the intention of the words 'through a mistake of fact' which occur in my second amendment. It has been already stated that rights of occupancy were created at the first settlements, and for the most part on the strength of an actual twelve years' occupancy. It might easily have happened in the preparation of the record that the fact of such twelve years' occupancy was erroneously assumed,' and the words referred to have been inserted in the amendment to give the landlord the power, which is not allowed to him by the Bill, of obtaining the rectification of such errors. There was a clause in the Bill as originally drawn providing a means of setting aside any entry in the settlement record, which could be shown to be at variance with the rules *laid down by the Settlement Officer, and recorded at the time of settlement;* this clause was expunged from the Bill at the suggestion of the Murree Committee in the propriety of which I fully concurred; for, whilst it had the specious appearance of serving the landlord's interest, by its admitting of the correction of such mistakes in the proceedings of the Settlement Officer as that to which I have referred, inasmuch as it is nearly certain that, as a matter of fact, *no rules* in regard to the record of tenant-rights were laid down by the Settlement Officer at the time of settlement, the clause would not have operated to secure the rectification of such errors as are contemplated by the terms of my amendment."

The Motion was then put, and the Council divided.

For.	*A*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.	His Excellency th t.
The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell.	Hon'ble Mr. Tayl
The Hon'ble Sir G. Couper.	Hon'ble Mr. M
	Hon'ble Mr. S
	Hon'ble Sir I nsho
	Hon'ble Colonel N man.

So the Motion was lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. COCKERELL then moved that, for the third ground of enhancement in section 11, the following be substituted:—

"That in the case of a tenant belonging to any of the classes specified in clause 2, 3, or 4, of section 5 or section 6, the rate of rent paid by him is, if he belong to any of the classes specified in clause 2, 3, or 4 of section 5, more than 30 per centum, and if he belong to the class specified in section 6, below the rate of rent usually paid in the neighbourhood by tenants of the same class not having a right of occupancy for land of a similar description and with similar advantages.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall enhance his rent to the amount claimed by the plaintiff, not exceeding such rate or not exceeding such rate less 30 per centum, as the case may be."

He said that the amendment had two objects,—

1*st.*—To remove from the third ground of enhancement in section 11 of the Bill, the tenants whose status was described in clause 1, section 5;

2*nd*—To admit of the enhancement of the rent of tenants having a right of occupancy under section 6, to the full amount paid by tenants of the same class having no such right of occupancy.

It would be observed that the tenants described in clause 1, section 5, already paid the full amount of Government revenue assessed upon the land in their occupancy, plus the village cesses, whatever they might be; and it was stated on the authority of the officers of the Panjab who constituted the Murree Committee, that tenants without rights of occupancy did not pay rent in excess of double the rate of the Government revenue. Hence the amount already paid by the class of tenants above-mentioned was already in excess (to the extent of the amount of the village cesses) of the higher amount to which they could be subjected under the operation of the Bill. Such being the case, the provision in the Bill in regard to this class of tenants was mere surplusage, and might well be omitted.

In regard to the tenants obtaining a right of occupancy under section 6, he Mr. COCKERELL submitted that there was no ground whatever for the share of the fair rent of the land in their occupancy which it was proposed to assign to them. To give to this inferior class of tenants a quasi-proprietary interest in the land occupied by them was to go far beyond the privilege conferred by Act X of 1859, on tenants whose status was created simply bya continuous occupancy of 12 years. The validation of the right to retain the occupancy of land without the consent of the owner had been defended by the assertion of the expediency of upholding the former settlement record; but that record guaranteed no beneficiary status in the matter of rent, and the provision in this Bill, which accorded such interest, was, in his (MR. COCKERELL's) opinion, wholly indefensible.

The Hon'ble Mr. STRACHEY:—"The first portion of the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell's proposed amendment would affect the class of tenants described in the first clause of the 5th section of the Bill,—tenants who have hitherto never paid any rent, or rendered any service to the nominal proprietor, and who have paid nothing, except the land-revenue to the Government and the village cesses. I think, Sir, that in regard to this class of tenants, my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Cockerell, is, up to a certain point, right in saying that section 11 of the Bill will be inoperative, and that there will be no means of enhancing their rent. But this will only be true in cases in which the Government revenue amounts to half the rent. My Hon'ble friend may be correct in the assumption that, as a general rule, the Government demand will not be less than this amount, but we have no right to take it for granted that this will be always true. It is not only possible, but it is extremely probable, that the Government revenue may sometimes be less than this proportion, and in such cases the rent of the tenant can be enhanced. I confess, however, that personally I should have been very glad if this class of tenants had been treated differently, and I should have desired, on other grounds than those stated by Mr. Cockerell, to protect them against any enhancement of rent. It must be remembered that these people have hitherto paid no rent at all, and have rendered no services to the landlord. I have always thought it to be a serious blot on this Bill that they should be treated as tenants-at-all. They have been, to all intents and purposes, proprietors, and I can see no reason why they should not have been considered under-proprietors, as they would have been in Oudh, with complete rights of property in their holdings.

With regard to the other classes of tenants with rights of occupancy, the limitations put on their rents by the Bill are admitted to be arbitrary. No reason can, I believe, be given for preferring the particular figures stated in the Bill to others that might be proposed, but there has been a very general concurrence of opinion that it is desirable to limit the rent payable by these classes of tenants to an amount considerably less than the rack-rent payable by tenants-at-will, and I think that the allowances made by the Bill in favour of these classes cannot be considered too liberal. My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Cockerell, has, I think, omitted to remember that but for this Bill, there could have been ordinarily no enhancement of the rents payable by these classes of tenants during the whole term of settlement. Even with the advantages secured to them by the Bill, they will be decidedly worse off than they were before. Mr. Cockerell has observed that in the provinces in which Act X of 1859 is in force, a tenant with a right of occupancy may pay as high a rent as that which is paid by a tenant-at-will, and that in that Act there are no such limitations as those laid down in the present Bill. My Hon'ble friend possesses, I have no doubt, a more intimate acquaintance with the working of Act X of 1859 than any to which I can pretend, and he will, I hope, correct me if I am wrong. But it seems to me that he has forgotten one very important difference between the law that is in force in Bengal and in the Panjáb. In the former province, the courts will not give decrees for rents which are not in themselves 'fair and equitable.' The decisions of the High Court of Calcutta, in regard to such questions, are very favourable to tenants, and I doubt whether the provisions of this Bill, in regard to enhancement of the rent of tenants with rights of occu-

pancy, will give advantages to that class equal to those given by the provisions of Act X of 1859, to which Mr. Cockerell has referred."

The Motion was then put, and the Council divided.

For.	*Against.*
The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell.	His Excellency the President.
The Hon'ble Sir G. Couper.	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Taylor.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Maine.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey.
	The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple.
	The Hon'ble Colonel Norman.

So the Motion was lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. STRACHEY then moved "that in section 19, the figure "(1)" and the word 'or' be omitted in lines 5 and 6, and that the clause numbered (2) be also omitted." He said—"I have failed to discover justification for this proposition, which authorizes landlords to appropriate to themselves the property of their tenants. Why these unfortunate tenants are to be selected for possible ruin, as if they were public enemies, is more than I can understand. We are deliberately declaring by this Bill that these tenants possess a heritable, and, with certain conditions, a transferable right of property in the land which they occupy. Their interest in the land may sometimes, as was shown just now in the debate on the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell's proposed amendment [illegible] section 11, be quite as valuable as that of the landlord himself. The[illegible] have paid no rent in the past, and may be liable to no payment in th[illegible] They will sometimes be in fact proprietors of the land in everythin[illegible] and I can conceive no reason why these rights of property shou[illegible] be swept away at the will of a perhaps merely nominal landlo[illegible] we may advantageously in this matter follow the example [illegible] other countries have given to us. My Hon'ble friend, M[illegible] [illegible]red to the enfranchisement of copy-holds in England, an[illegible] [illegible]as been more than once noticed in the papers that have been [illegible] Council. It seems to have been thought by some that this Bil[illegible] [illegible]rinciple similar to that which has been acted upon in regard to [illegible]res in England."

There could hardly be a more complete [illegible] [illegible]he Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb has more than once sa[illegible] [illegible] Financial Commissioner has stated the same in a passage which I hav[illegible] [illegible]y read to the Council, that the position of the English copyholder to some extent resembled that of our tenants with rights of occupancy. Measures have been taken to relieve the copyholder from the obligations under which he stood to the lord of the manor, but the clause in this Bill to which I am now objecting proposes the exact converse of the measures that have been adopted in England. It proposes, as a learned friend of mine very justly observed, not to enfranchise the copyholder but to enfranchise the lord.

It would, I think, have been altogether proper if the Bill had given power to the hereditary occupier of the land to buy out the rights of the landlord.

A remark to this effect was made by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Taylor. His Excellency Sir William Mansfield has spoken as if Mr. Taylor had made a somewhat extravagant proposition, but it seems to me that Mr. Taylor really did no more than give his approval to a principle which has been fully accepted and acted upon in England and in other countries of Europe.

My Hon'ble friend, Sir Richard Temple, in his speech on the motion to take this Bill into consideration, spoke as if His Honor the Lieutenant Governor had approved the clause to which I am now objecting. But if I understand His Honor's views correctly, I doubt very much whether he would think it right that this clause should become law, unless further provisions were added for the protection of the tenant. For I find that in remarking on a

section in Mr. Brandreth's original Bill, similar in effect to this clause, the Lieutenant Governor stated his opinion that a section ought to be added, giving power to the tenant to buy out the rights of the landlord, if an enhanced rent were demanded from him. If this proposition had been adopted, the effect would have been highly beneficial to the tenants, and it would have added materially to the value of their interests in the land.

I desire also to call the attention of the Council to the remarks on this subject made by the Lieutenant Governor in his Minute of the 13th September 1866. He there said, speaking of certain classes of tenants with rights of occupancy:—'This class of persons, it seems to me, should be regarded very much in the same light as 'copyholders' in England. Those only can claim this last-named designation whose names have appeared on the court roll 'time out of mind,' and, although this period of incumbency can be claimed by but few in this province, the class to which I refer appears to me to occupy here a very analogous position to the copyholder of England. * * Five statutes at least have been enacted during the present reign to enable copyholders to enfranchise their tenures, or convert them into free-holds, and it would, I think, be exceedingly desirable to hold out similar facilities to this highest class of tenants or sub-proprietors in this country to purchase for themselves the status of proprietors in full.'

This is exactly what I maintain would have been the proper course to follow. Sir Richard Temple spoke as if he believed that if this clause became law, it would remain almost a dead letter. This may be true, but it would not therefore cease to be mischievous. We should have upon the statute book a recognition by the Legislature of a false principle, and one that has been recognized hitherto by no law in any country of which I have ever heard.

I think it very objectionable that the law should seem to encourage the belief that it is desirable to get rid of tenants having permanent interests in the land, and to substitute for them tenants-at-will, liable to ejectment as the landlord may arbitrarily please, and whose rents are limited neither by law nor custom, but depend only on competition. I protest against any legislation which tends to abolish a tenure which is economically good, and to substitute for it a tenure which is economically bad.

When the sacrifice of private interests is necessary for the public benefit, the sacrifice must of course be made. In the present instance, it is proposed to authorize by law an infringement of private rights, not only with no pretence that this is necessary for the public good, but, as it seems to me, in violation of the obvious requirements of public policy."

The Hon'ble Mr. TAYLOR,—"In seconding the motion of Mr. Strachey, I have nothing to add to what I have already said on the subject of the clause to which it relates, except to express my entire concurrence in the objections which my Hon'ble friend has advanced against the novel, and, as it seems to me, unjust principle it seeks to introduce.

I must, however, take the opportunity of saying that Mr. Strachey has exactly stated the position which I advocated in regard to the rights belonging to the proprietor and the hereditary cultivator respectively in relation to the land. He has very correctly explained the real scope and effect of my proposal to enfranchise the restricted tenure of the ryot, a proposal upon which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has put an interpretation which my words were certainly not intended to convey. Nothing can be further from my wish than to weaken or destroy proprietary right, or, as Sir W. Mansfield expressed it, 'to improve the landlord off the face of the land.' On the contrary, my desire is, and always has been, to 'comfort' tenures, and to strengthen rights in land wherever they are found to exist.

I repeat that I regard the tenant-right of the registered cultivator, the occupancy-ryot, or other hereditary holder of land throughout India, as that of co-proprietorship: he shares the proprietary right with the Government in those parts of the country where the direct ryotwary system is in vogue, and he shares it elsewhere with the proprietor, whoever he may be, who is recognized

section in Mr. Brandreth's original Bill, similar in effect to this clause, the Lieutenant Governor stated his opinion that a section ought to be added, giving power to the tenant to buy out the rights of the landlord, if an enhanced rent were demanded from him. If this proposition had been adopted, the effect would have been highly beneficial to the tenants, and it would have added materially to the value of their interests in the land.

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I repeat that I regard the tenant-right of the registered cultivator, the occupancy-ryot, or other hereditary holder of land throughout India, as that of co-proprietorship: he shares the proprietary right with the Government in those parts of the country where the direct ryotwary system is in vogue, and he shares it elsewhere with the proprietor, whoever he may be, who is recognized

by Government, and to whom he pays the rent. I understand Sir William Mansfield to maintain that this co-proprietary tenure should be destroyed by degrading the hereditary occupier into a tenant-at-will; whereas I contend that it is for the advantage of all parties, and of the country generally, that the restricted tenure of the industrious farmer of the land should be enfranchised in the manner I have described, by the payment of a fine, or compensation to his co-proprietor.

Nor am I unmindful of the superior tenures such as mírásí and others, which exist in some parts of India, to which His Excellency has alluded. In the Minute from which I have already quoted, and which is now before me, I find that I stated several years ago when discussing the various interests connected with the land in India as follows:—'Speaking, generally, the interests of the cultivating or village communities of India are of two kinds,—the first is a transferable interest, constituting a perfect right of property, and is derived from a grant of the sovereign power, whether of a special individual character or consisting of a more general concession in favor of the whole body of cultivators. Of this description are the mírásí tenures in parts of Southern and Western India, where the village communities have claimed from time immemorial the possession of a transferable right of property in the soil.' This description of tenure, though it has very generally disappeared, is still in existence in one small district of the Madras Presidency, and I believe, also in parts of Bombay; and wherever it exists, the rights of the mírásídárs in the waste, as well as in the cultivated, lands are strictly respected by the Government, and they dispose of both by transfer or sale at will. In most other parts of the Empire, this transferable interest is not enjoyed by the registered cultivators, and the proposal which I have ventured to advocate is that they should be allowed to purchase this right as regards the cultivated lands in their possession."

The Hon'ble Sir R. TEMPLE confessed himself unable to answer Mr. Strachey's arguments about the injustice of compelling tenants of the superior classes or of very old standing to be bought out. But as regards the rest of the occupancy-tenants, the arrangement would be fair enough. He would oppose Mr. Strachey's general amendment, on the understanding that, if it were lost, he (Sir R. TEMPLE) would propose a subordinate amendment, to the effect that tenants of the superior classes and of very old standing should be exempted from the liability to be compulsorily bought out.

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:—"When I read this section, I imagined that there had been for the moment a feeling of compunction towards the landlord. It seemed to me that in framing it, a sentiment of compassion had actuated the Committee—a sentiment developing itself in an equitable provision, for it can hardly be denied that this Bill is an occupants' Bill with the single exception of this section, which my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Strachey, would now wish to sweep away. I may cite in support of my opposition to this amendment the opinion of the experienced gentleman who lately officiated as Secretary in the Foreign Department, and is known to be a very staunch advocate of the principles favoured by the Bill.

He says,—

'Although I am in favour of the principle of empowering landlords to buy out hereditary tenants, and the hereditary tenants to buy up the landlord's right under certain fixed conditions, &c., &c.'

The Hon'ble Mr. STRACHEY:—"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has quoted the opinion of Mr. Aitchison in favour of this clause of the Bill; but I wish to point out that this opinion was qualified to so great an extent by Mr. Aitchison himself that I am, I think, fairly entitled to claim his authority in support of the views which I have advocated. 'Although,' he said, 'I am in favour of the principle of empowering landlords to buy out hereditary tenants, and hereditary tenants to buy up the landlord's right, under certain fixed conditions, I strongly dissent from the decision of the majority of the Committee embodied in section 22 of the amended Draft Bill. The section as it stands, without a corresponding provision in favour of hereditary tenants, is unjust. There are hundreds of men who under this Bill

will be tenants with rights of occupancy, whose position differs little in reality from that of landowners. They have cultivated the land from time out of mind; they have paid no rent other than the Government revenue; they have paid revenue by *bách* like proprietors; they are occasionally even recorded as entitled to a share of *shámilát* lands in the event of partition. These men, merely from the fact of their having been regarded as *tenants*, whatever that may have meant at the time, will come under all the liabilities of tenants with rights of occupancy under this Bill. Over such men the landlord's right is merely potential, and it is unjust to give a preference to such potential rights over rights of a very valuable kind which have been long actually enjoyed. In such cases if the power to buy up rights is given at all, the tenant with hereditary right should have the power of ridding himself of the landowner's hold on him.'

I think, Sir, that this quotation shows clearly that if Mr. Aitchison's authority be quoted, it must be quoted in support of the views which I have maintained, and not in opposition to them."

His Excellency Sir William Mansfield has spoken as if this Bill were in the nature of a compromise, and as if having given a great deal to the tenants, we ought now to maintain this clause, which has at least the appearance of giving an advantage to the landlords. I cannot admit that such reasons as this ought to influence the Council in its decision. The real question is what is just and proper. And I wish to remind the Council that it has never been pretended by any one that this clause is in accordance with any custom that prevailed in the Panjáb before the British conquest, or with any custom that has grown up since. It is admitted to be an absolute novelty, and it seems to me to be a novelty that is thoroughly unjust and altogether opposed to public policy.

The Hon'ble Mr. COCKERELL said that as a member of the Select Committee on this Bill, he was in a position to state that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's conclusion that the 2nd clause of section 19 was designed to be in the nature of a compromise, is perfectly correct. The necessity for some such provision as a counterpoise to the immense advantages which the Bill confers on the tenant, had been consistently maintained from the first; it was introduced into Mr. Brandreth's original Draft Bill on the ground that without it great hardship might be inflicted on the peasant proprietor who had relinquished the cultivation of his land to a tenant and had by so doing suffered adverse rights to spring up, which precluded him from re-entering on such land as an occupant, although the occupancy might be required for the support of his family. The clause stood in its present shape when the Bill after first amendment by the Select Committee was referred to the Government of the Panjáb. To cancel the provision now would be highly impolitic and unjustifiable, as it constituted the sole compensation which the proposed legislation offers to the landlord for the rights of which it deprived him.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAINE said that he did not intend to support the amendment, but he could not allow the Commander-in-Chief's observation that the Bill was entirely in the interest of the tenant, to pass without remark. Under clause two of section six, no less than 19,000 out of the 46,000 erasures from the settlement record, recently made by the Settlement Officers, would be sustainable; and that was independent of other grounds of rebuttal. The compromise, therefore, was on merely numerical principles, not unfair.

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said that he was aware of the second sentence in Mr. Aitchison's letter, which he had read more than once. But he had also read the mass of papers which had been laid before the Council, and had been given to them as evidence of the state of things prevailing in the Panjáb prior to the annexation of that Province, and he also bore in mind the denial of rights which had been expressed by those to whom he was unhappily opposed. Now it was clear that if the alleged anarchy had swept away rights in the Panjáb at the time alluded to, that there were no records to refer to, and that there was no vestige of trustworthy custom, it was obvious that the argument held against one side as well as the other, and there-

fore that Mr. Aitchison's pleading might be dismissed with the other arguments about rights which it was declared were of no avail. But in fact in considering these things, we might fall back on the feeling of equity in dealing with both classes, and this it was that made him use the expressions that the Committee had drafted the section in compunction and in a spirit of compromise towards the proprietors.

The Motion was then put and the Council divided.

For.	*Against.*
His Excellency the President.	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble Mr. Taylor.	The Hon'ble Mr. Maine.
The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey.	The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple.
The Hon'ble Colonel Norman.	The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
	The Hon'ble Sir G. Couper.

So the Motion was lost.

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE COUPER moved that in section 34, clauses 1 and 2 be omitted, and that in clause 3 for 'every other,' the word 'any' be substituted. In other words, he said that the right of alienation conferred by the section on a tenant having a right of occupancy might be struck out. The late Mr. Thomason, who was the first authoritative expounder of the great doctrine of tenant-rights of occupancy, never went so far as to say that those rights were susceptible of alienation. The 'Directions to Settlement Officers' were not at hand to refer to; but he thought His Excellency the President would bear him out when he said that those rights were therein defined to be 'hereditable but not transferable'. And the Committee which were assembled under the express instructions of His Excellency in Council to enquire into and report on the provisions of this Bill, had recorded the following opinion with reference to this section:—"with regard to the right of alienation, the Committee concur in thinking that as the power of alienation so conferred is entirely contrary to existing custom and to the existing law and records of early settelements, it is undesirable to introduce it." And the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb than whom, except His Excellency the President, there was no higher authority on these matters, had remarked that the "Committee had been composed of some of our ablest and most experienced men representing various shades and diversities of opinion. They had considered all matters discussed in the Bill most fully, laboriously and conscientiously, and had, His Honour firmly believed, arrived at conclusions in consonance with the feelings of the people and the interests of justice. His Honour sincerely trusted therefore that these conclusions might be accepted."

He thought then it would not be denied, and that he might safely affirm that, up to this time, the right of alienation on the part of the tenant having a right of occupancy had never existed. By this section it would be created. Now, why should it be created? His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had, in effect, put the same question, and was informed in reply by the Hon'ble Member who had charge of the Bill that the privilege was extended to superior classes only, and was "most strictly limited." But that was no answer; and as a matter of fact, the privilege was extended to every single tenant who was deemed by the Bill to have a right of occupancy.

He was therefore of opinion that no ground had been shown for the creation of this right in a Bill which purported to be a compromise between the claims of the respective classes of landlord and tenant, especially as its creation would be contrary to the concurrent and earnest advice of all the local officers who were best qualified to form an opinion on the subject.

The Hon'ble Sir R. TEMPLE said that the power complained of was given only to a superior class of tenants, and would be exercised subject to the right of pre-emption conferred on the landlord by the second clause of section 34.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT said that, doubtless no power of alienation was given by the Settlement Directions; but in the cases contemplated by the first and second clauses of section 34, the tenants had nearly a full proprietary

right, and might fairly be allowed the power of alienation, subject to the landlord's right of pre-emption.

The Motion was then put, and the Council divided.

For.	*Against.*
The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell.	His Excellency the President.
The Hon'ble Sir George Couper.	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Taylor.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Maine.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey.
	The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple.
	The Hon'ble Colonel Norman.

So the Motion was lost.

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE COUPER then moved that in section 37, line 1, the words 'at will with his landlord's consent' be inserted after 'tenant,' and the words 'he or' be inserted after 'occupancy' in the second line. In dissenting from the provision that a tenant-at-will should be entitled to compensation for improvements effected without his landlord's consent, he was again merely representing the views of the Committee whose report he had before referred to, and those of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, which he had already quoted. Moreover, the terms of the section appeared to him to involve a contradiction. For how could a man be held to be a tenant-at-will who, by the performance of an act without his landlord's consent, could compel the landlord, in his turn, to compensate him for that act before he could evict him or enhance his rent? He ceased to be a tenant-at-will. He became a tenant subject to certain conditions imposed upon his landlord by the Legislature, and he thought it inexpedient that the Legislature should interfere between man and man and impose such conditions. It might be said it would be hard that a hard-working, frugal tenant-at-will, who had expended money or labour on his holding, should be liable to eviction in order that his landlord or another might reap what he had sown. And if the section only prevented this, it might not be objectionable. But it went further, and enabled a thriftless, revengeful tenant-at-will, who had been properly evicted, to bring an action against his landlord for compensation for improvements which might never even have been made at all. It might be said that in such case, the tenant would lose and the landlord would win the suit. But under no circumstances was a lawsuit a pleasant thing. And there was nothing which a Native of rank, or even of ordinary respectability, more heartily hated than the prospect of having to undergo the risk, the anxiety, and the expense consequent on having to defend a suit. The section, as he had already said, enabled a malignant tenant-at-will to drag his innocent landlord through some portion of this dirt, that is, to entail upon him some amount at least of unnecessary risk, annoyance, and expense. Therefore he would say 'let well alone, do not interfere by legislative enactment in matters which may safely, which had best, be left to be settled by the parties concerned among themselves.' And if a tenant-at-will chooses to expend money or labour on his holding without protecting himself by an agreement, or without taking even the simple and ordinary precaution of obtaining previously the consent of the man at whose will he holds, let him abide the consequences of his own folly.'

The Hon'ble Mr. STRACHEY:—"My Hon'ble friend, Sir George Couper, has objected to this section of the Bill entirely on general grounds. He has not asserted, nor, so far as I am informed, has it been asserted by any one that in the matter of tenants' improvements, there are special reasons why the principles laid down in the Bill should not be made applicable to the Panjáb.

Now, so far as the general principle at issue is concerned, it must be remembered that only three months ago the Oudh Rent Act was passed by this Council. The sections in the present Bill, which refer to tenants' improvements, are, with one slight alteration, in favor of the landlord taken *verbatim* from the Oudh Act. There is absolutely nothing in this part of the Bill which has not already received the sanction of the Legislature.

The Council is aware that every part of the Oudh Act was discussed by me and by the present Chief Commissioner and Financial Commissioner with the principal talukdárs. Although there was a great deal of controversy regarding many other parts of the Bill, I can say confidently that in regard to this question of the right of tenants to claim compensation for improvements made by them on the land, there was really no controversy at all. I well remember the most intelligent and the most influential of all the talukdárs of Oudh saying to me that he did not see how there could be any objections to such provisions as these, because it was impossible that the landlord should suffer injury from having his land improved by the tenant. I cannot understand how a reasonable landlord could come to any other conclusion.

Since my Hon'ble friend, Sir George Couper, has raised this question on general grounds, and not on grounds peculiar to India or the Panjáb, I think that he might have noticed the fact of the almost constant discussions on the subject which have been going on for several years past in the British Parliament. The question of compensation for tenants' improvements has been debated and reported on and written about to such an extent that it is really impossible to say anything new regarding it. I think that no question could be named which has been more completely argued out than this, and that this is true can hardly be better shown than by the fact that both the great parties of the State have practically agreed in regard to the principles on which the question is to be disposed of. In principle, there is hardly any difference between the Bill brought into Parliament in the last Session by the present Conservative Government and that brought in two years ago by Mr. Chichester Fortescue on behalf of the Government of which Mr. Gladstone was the head. I have not got the Bill of the present Session to refer to, but I have no doubt that I am right in saying that it allowed improvements of the character described in section 38 of the Bill now before us to be made by the tenant without the previous consent of the landlord. This principle, indeed, has been so generally admitted, that no future event can well be more certain than this, that whatever party be in power, we shall see before long an Act of Parliament giving ~~to tenants in Ireland authority~~ to make certain classes of improvements on their holdings without asking the previous consent of the landlord.

My Hon'ble friend, Sir George Couper, has spoken as if it were proposed by this Bill to place restrictions on the freedom of contract between landlord and tenant. But, in reality no such restrictions will be imposed. The landlord and the tenant will be free to enter into any agreement that they please in regard to the making of improvements. All that the Bill says is, that if no agreement has been made, it will be assumed that improvements made at the expense of the tenant have been made with the tacit consent of the landlord. It is a matter of simple justice that, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, a man shall reap the benefit of his own industry, and that the property which he has invested in the improvement of the land, without objection on the part of the landlord, shall not be liable to confiscation if the landlord chooses to commit so gross an act of injustice. My Hon'ble friend has spoken as if claims would be made to the serious injury of the landlord on account of purely imaginary improvements. My answer is that the Bill distinctly declares that no compensation shall be claimable except for *bonâ fide* improvements, by which the annual letting value of the land is increased; and a landlord can never be called upon to pay to a tenant a farthing more than the additional value which has been actually given to the land by the expenditure by the tenant of his own money and labour. In case of difference between the parties as to the amount of compensation to which the tenant is fairly entitled, the Bill provides that application may be made to the Court on paper bearing a stamp of eight annas, requesting that the matter may be determined. There will be no suit, and the procedure followed will be of the simplest kind possible.

I was not aware, until my Hon'ble friend's amendment was actually proposed, that it was his intention to raise this question. If I had known that this amendment was to come forward, I should have brought with me some papers which would have enabled me to lay before the Council some information of interest in regard to the manner in which even in England, where there is

no written law on the subject, tenants practically obtain the benefit of improvements which they have made at their own cost. I happen, however, to have with me a book from which I should like to read a passage in illustration of what I have now said. It contains an account of a case which came before Justices Coleridge and Erle in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 26th November 1861 by way of appeal from a County Court in Derbyshire. The tenant was a yearly tenant on the terms that he should use and cultivate his farm in a good and tenantable manner according to the rules of good husbandry. The tenancy was determined by notice to quit given by the landlord, and the tenant then claimed to recover £50 for drainage works made without the knowledge or consent of the landlord. 'The custom was proved that every out-going tenant should be entitled to claim from the landlord compensation for works, though done without the landlord's knowledge or consent.' It was contended for the landlord that the alleged custom could not be supported as being unreasonable and bad. Mr. Justice Coleridge said—'It seems to me not an unreasonable custom that a tenant who is bound to use the farm in a good and tenantable manner, and according to the rules of good husbandry, should be at liberty to charge his landlord with a portion of the expense of draining the land that requires drainage according to good husbandry, though the drainage be done without the landlord's knowledge or consent.' Mr. Justice Erle said: 'if it be not unreasonable as a contract, I do not see that it is unreasonable as a custom.'

It seems to me, Sir, that these principles, which are those laid down in the present Bill, are principles of obvious justice and of universal application, and I hope that the Council will refuse to agree to the amendment that has been proposed."

The Motion was then put, and the Council divided.

For.	*Against.*
~~The Hon'ble Sir~~ George Couper.	All the other Hon'ble Members.

So the Motion was lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. STRACHEY moved that in section 36, lines 4, 5, 7, 8, the words "residing in the village in which such land is situate" and "residing in the same village" be omitted, and that in line 14 for "the same village," the words "the village in which such land is situate" be substituted. He said:—

"This section, as it now stands in the Bill, is based on a decision of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, dated the 5th December last, and it may be considered to represent the view which has been taken by the highest judicial tribunal of the province in regard to the existing law which regulates the succession of hereditary cultivators to rights of occupancy. In proposing my present amendment, I am, therefore in fact, proposing to make a change in the present law, which declares that a collateral heir in the male line can only claim the right of succession if, on the death of the tenant, he is residing in the same village.

Now I do not deny that such a rule as this may formerly have been reasonable enough. When these rights of occupancy were, strictly speaking, no rights at all, and when they often consisted in the mere right to cultivate, there was perhaps nothing very unreasonable in considering that no one ought to succeed to the occupation of the land who was not present in the village and ready to carry on the cultivation. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief observed with much truth that we ought not to pay more attention to mere custom than the custom may deserve, and that we must base our legislation on more solid foundations. There can be no doubt that the courts of all civilized countries act in accordance with this principle, and refuse to recognize customs which have clearly ceased to be beneficial.

As the old legal maxim says, *malus usus est abolendus.* It seems to me that this maxim may be fairly applied in the present instance. For these rights of occupancy, which were formerly so vague and indefinite, have now become actual rights of property, and, as it has been shown to-day, they may sometimes be actually more valuable than the rights of the nominal proprietor

of the land. The tenant may belong to the class which has never paid any rent, or rendered any services to the proprietor, but has paid the Government revenue and the village cess. In all other parts of India with which I am acquainted, these would be considered the most obvious signs of proprietorship, and indeed it is difficult to see what better signs of proprietorship could be given.

I have been assuming that the rule of succession laid down in the Bill is in accordance with the custom prevailing in the Panjáb, but in reality I do not understand the Chief Court to have asserted this, and in order that the Council may fully understand the grounds of the Court's decision, I will read a portion of the judgment to which I have referred:—'The law on the subject is contained in paragraph 128 of directions to Settlement Officers, North-Western Provinces, and Clause 13, Section XXI, Part I of the Panjáb Civil Code. The former says that 'sons or their immediate heirs residing with them in the village would succeed;' the latter that the 'next male heir or heirs will succeed to these privileges.' This language of the Code is wide enough to admit of the interpretation that the same rules apply to succession to the rights of hereditary cultivators and to succession to the rights of ownership of land, and the words 'immediate heirs' in the above quotation are rather vague; but the best authorities have held that the succession of collaterals in the male line is limited, and the only question is the extent of the limitation. There has been considerable difference of opinion upon this head, and the point is not without doubt; but the rule laid down in the above quotation from Cust's Revenue Manual, with the qualification that the collaterals must also reside in the same village as the land is situate, seems on the whole to be better supported.'

I think it will be clear from this quotation that I have really proposed no great innovation on existing customs, if indeed there be any innovation at all. I do not think that it can be maintained that when legislation on this subject has become necessary, we ought to declare that the right to succeed to a man's property shall depend on the accident, whether at the time of his death, the natural heir happens to be living in a certain place, and that if he is not living in that place, the property shall pass absolutely to a stranger. Such a law would, I think, be unreasonable and unjust, and I therefore ask your Excellency and the Council to agree to the amendment which I have proposed."

The Motion was put, and the Council divided.

For.	*Against.*
His Excellency the President.	The Hon'ble Mr. Taylor.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.	The Hon'ble Mr. Maine.
The Hon'ble Mr. Taylor.	The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey.	The Hon'ble Sir George Couper.
The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple.	
The Hon'ble Colonel Norman.	

So the Motion was carried.

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said that he had taken note of Sir Richard Temple's statement with respect to the Panjáb Code having generalised the principle of adoption even in matters to which it was not previously admitted by the custom of the people. There must have been some reason for the custom being against it in this instance. His Excellency submitted that there could be no doubt that there would be great inconvenience in permitting the practice of adoption to apply to cases of succession to rights of occupancy. The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey's amendment had removed one great evil with which the law as hitherto administered had allowed succession to remain encumbered. He, the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, in a spirit of fairness to the proprietors, would now go a step further and relieve the law of another *malus usus*. He would therefore, with His Excellency the President's permission, move that the following explanation be added to section 36:—

"*Explanation.*—The words 'descendants' and 'relatives' in the former part of this section do not include adopted sons."

The Hon'ble Sir R. TEMPLE protested against limiting the right of adoption which every Hindú possessed. No distinction had ever been made, either by usage or by the courts, between the exercise of the power to adopt in cases of succession to an occupancy-right and the exercise of the same power in other cases.

The Hon'ble Mr. STRACHEY expressed his concurrence with the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple.

The Motion was put, and the Council divided.

For.	*Against.*
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.	His Excellency the President.
The Hon'ble Mr. Maine.	The Hon'ble Mr. Taylor.
The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell.	The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey.
	The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple.
	The Hon'ble Colonel Norman.
	The Hon'ble Sir George Couper.

So the Motion was lost.

The Hon'ble Sir R. TEMPLE then, with His Excellency the President's permission, moved that to section 19 the following clause be added :—

"Nothing in the last preceding clause shall be deemed to apply to a tenant belonging to any of the classes described in section 5, or to a tenant when he or the person from whom he has inherited shall have continuously occupied such land for thirty years or upwards."

He said that this amendment was intended to prevent injustice arising in the manner averred, with some truth, by Mr. Strachey. If carried, its result would be that those occupancy-tenants who were of the superior classes, or of ancient standing, could not be bought out at all; and that the others, if they were to be bought out at all, must be arranged with in a reasonable brief time before they become ancient, and thereby entitled to exception.

The Hon'ble Mr. COCKERELL submitted that the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble mover of the Bill was practically the same as that just moved by Mr. Strachey, and vetoed by the Council. So far as we had any means of judging of the effect of this provision, it might be assumed that it would include very nearly, if not absolutely, the whole of the tenants comprehended by section 6. Mr. COCKERELL trusted, therefore, that the Council would not, in the present state of its information on the subject, accept the Hon'ble mover's proposal.

The Motion was put, and the Council divided.

For.	*Against.*
His Excellency the President.	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble Mr. Taylor.	The Hon'ble Mr. Maine.
The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey.	The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple.	The Hon'ble Sir George Couper.
The Hon'ble Colonel Norman.	

So the Motion was carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. COCKERELL asked His Excellency the President to re-publish the Bill, under the 29th Rule for the Conduct of Business, before the motion "that the Bill be passed" be put.

He said that he made this request because a most important amendment, the effect of which the Council had not yet had a full opportunity of considering, had been somewhat hurriedly carried at this late hour of the day, and it was highly desirable that those whose interests were most materially concerned by this change in the Bill, should have an opportunity of expressing their views on the matter before the Bill as amended became law.

The Hon'ble Sir R. TEMPLE expressed his hope that the President would not comply with Mr. Cockerell's request. The Bill was urgently needed, and there had been far too much delay already.

The Hon'ble Mr. STRACHEY said that, so far from the Bill having been discussed too little, in his opinion it had been discussed too much. He referred, of course, not to discussions in this Council, but to the discussions that had taken place in the Panjáb. He thought that on grounds of political expediency, it was highly necessary that the Bill should become law at once.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT declined to accede to the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell's request.

The Hon'ble Sir R. TEMPLE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Wednesday, the 28th October 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

SIMLA,
The 20th October 1868.

No. 44 of 1868.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th October 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XXVI of 1868.

An Act to enable Municipalities to provide for Lock-Hospitals.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to enable all Municipalities in British India to provide out of the municipal funds for the maintenance of Lock-Hospitals and generally for the prevention of contagious venereal disease; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to Municipal Committees to devote funds to maintaining Lock-Hospitals, &c.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act of the Governor General of India in Council, of the Governor of Madras in Council, of the Governor of Bombay in Council, of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council, or in any other law for the time being in force,

it shall be lawful for every Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, or other Body of persons duly appointed to conduct the affairs of a municipality in British India to pay, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, out of the funds at their disposal

towards the maintenance of the hospital provided under section twelve of Act No. XIV of 1868 *(for the prevention of certain contagious diseases)* within the limits of the place for which they are so appointed

and towards defraying the cost of the medical treatment, lodging, clothing and food of the women detained in such hospital, and of the allowance provided under section nineteen of the same Act for the subsistence of prostitutes residing within the limits aforesaid,

such part as may from time to time be agreed on by and between the Corporation, Committee or Body and the Local Government of the total cost of the said maintenance, treatment, lodging, clothing, food and allowance as annually estimated by such Government.

Whitley Stokes,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st October 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XXVII of 1868.

An Act to exempt certain Instruments from the Indian Registration Act, 1866.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to exempt expressly from compulsory registration under the Indian Registration Act, 1866, certain documents heretofore or hereafter executed by or in favour of Government; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Scheduled documents exempted from Act XX of 1866.

1. Nothing contained in the said Act shall be deemed to require, or to have at any time required, the registration of any of the documents or maps comprised in the Schedule hereto annexed.

But all such documents and maps shall, for the purposes of sections forty-eight and forty-nine of the same Act, be deemed to have been and to be registered in accordance with its provisions.

Inspection and copies of scheduled documents.

2. Subject to such rules and the previous payment of such fees as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, all documents and maps specified in the first, second, and third clauses of the said schedule shall be open to the inspection of any person applying to inspect the same, and, subject as aforesaid, copies of such documents shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Copies of sanads to be filed by Registrar.

3. A copy of every document mentioned in the fourth clause of the said schedule and executed on or after the first day of May 1866, shall, in the case of every such document heretofore executed, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, and in the case of every such document hereafter executed, as soon as may be after its execution, be sent by the Local Government to the Registrar or to every Registrar within whose district the whole or any part of the immoveable property comprised in such document is situate, and shall be filed by him in his Book 1.

This Act to be read with Act XX of 1866.

4. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of Act No. XX of 1866.

SCHEDULE.

(1). Documents issued, received, or attested by any officer engaged in making a settlement or revision of settlement of land revenue, and which form part of the records of such settlement.

(2). Documents and maps issued, received, or authenticated by any officer engaged on behalf of Government in making or revising the survey of any land, other than waste land, and which form part of the record of such survey.

(3). Documents which, under any law for the time being in force, are filed annually by patwáris or other officers charged with the preparation of village records.

(4). Sanads, inám title-deeds, and other documents purporting to be or to evidence grants or assignments by Government of land or of any interest in land, in reward for special services.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st October 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXVIII OF 1868.

THE PANJÁB TENANCY ACT.

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An Act to define and amend the law relating to the tenancy of land in the Panjáb.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to certain matters connected with the tenancy of land in the Panjáb; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—Preliminary.

Short title. Extent of Act.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Tenancy Act, 1868," and shall extend only to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb.

Saving of decrees and of agreements between landlords and tenants.

2. Nothing contained in this Act shall affect the operation of any decree of Court under which a tenant holds or of any agreement between a landlord and a tenant, when such agreement is in writing or recorded by the proper officer in the record of a regular settlement sanctioned by the Government.

All entries in such record in respect of matters comprised in Chapters III, IV, V and VI of this Act shall, when attested by the proper officer, be deemed to be agreements within the meaning of this section.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Land." "Land" means immoveable property for the time being subject to a settlement, whether regular or summary, of land-revenue;

"Rent." "Rent" means whatever is payable by an occupant of land on account of the use or occupation thereof;

"Arrear of rent." Any instalment of rent which is not paid on or before the day when the same becomes due, whether under a written agreement or according to law or local usage, shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, an arrear of rent;

"Tenant." "Tenant" means any occupant of land liable to pay rent therefor, but does not include an under-proprietor;

"Landlord." "Landlord" means any person entitled to receive rent payable by a tenant.

"Grand-father," uncle," and "grand-uncle." "Grand-father" includes the father of an adoptive father, "uncle" the brother of an adoptive father, and "grand-uncle" the adoptive father of an uncle;

"Representative." "Representative" means an heir or any other person taking by operation of law or by will a beneficial interest in the property of a deceased person.

Repeal of Book Circular No. 33 of 1860.

4. The Book Circular of the Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb, No. 33 of 1860, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER II.—Of Rights of Occupancy.

Tenants having right of occupancy.

5. Every tenant who—

(1) has heretofore paid no rent and rendered no service, in respect of the land occupied by him, to the proprietor thereof for the time being, beyond the amount of land-revenue and village-cesses for the time being chargeable thereon, and whose father and grandfather, uncle and grand-uncle occupying the same land, have paid no rent and rendered no service in respect thereof to such proprietor, beyond the amount aforesaid.

(2) or who has involuntarily parted or shall involuntarily part with proprietary rights in any land otherwise than by forfeiture to Government; and who has continuously occupied or shall continuously occupy such land or any part thereof from the time of such parting;

(3) or who is at the date of passing this Act the representative of a person who settled as a cultivator in the village in which the land occupied by such tenant is situate along with the founders of the village;

(4) or who is or has been jágírdár of the village or any part of the village in which the land occupied by him as tenant is situate, and who has continuously occupied such land for not less than twenty years—

shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in the land so occupied.

Presumption arising from entry in settlement record.

6. Every tenant whose name appears in the records of a regular or revised settlement heretofore sanctioned by the Local Government, as having a right of occupancy in land which he or the person from whom he has immediately inherited has continuously occupied from the entry of his name or the name of such person (as the case may be) in such settlement, shall be presumed to have a right of occupancy in the land so occupied,

Rebuttal of presumption.

unless the landlord shall in a regular suit prove—

(1) that within the thirty years immediately before the institution of such suit other tenants of the same class in the same or in adjacent villages have ordinarily been ejected from their holdings at the will of the landlord; or

(2) that the tenant has voluntarily admitted before any officer employed in making or revising a regular settlement of land revenue or before any officer authorized to attest the entries in the record of such settlement, that he is a tenant not having a right of occupancy, and that such admission has been recorded at the time by the officer so employed or authorized.

Right of occupancy in land taken in exchange.

7. If the tenant has voluntarily exchanged the land, or any portion of the land, formerly occupied by him for other land belonging to the same landlord, the land taken in exchange shall, for the purposes of this Act, be held to be subject to the same right of occupancy as the land given in exchange would have been subject to if the exchange had not taken place.

Suits to establish rights of occupancy on other grounds.

8. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to preclude any person claiming a right of occupancy on any ground other than the grounds hereinbefore specified from suing to establish such right.

Non-acquisition of right of occupancy by lapse of time.

9. No tenant shall be deemed to acquire a right of occupancy by mere lapse of time.

And no right of occupancy in the common lands belonging to a pattídárí village-community shall be acquired under this Chapter.

CHAPTER III.—Of Rent.

1.—*Enhancement.*

Decree for enhancement of rent.

10. No tenant shall, in the absence of an agreement or decree of Court to the contrary effect, be held liable, in a suit for arrears of rent in respect of any land, to pay rent exceeding in amount the rent payable by him in respect of such land for the last preceding agricultural year, unless a decree for the enhancement of the rent has been made as hereinafter provided.

The said Lieutenant Governor shall have power, from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette*, to declare for all or any of the Districts under his government the day on which the agricultural year shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to commence.

Grounds of enhancement.

11. The Court may decree that the rent previously payable by any tenant having a right of occupancy may be enhanced on any of the following grounds:—

1st Ground.—That the quantity of land held by him as tenant exceeds the quantity for which he has previously been liable to pay rent.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall decree rent for the land in excess at the same rate as that payable in respect of the land of a similar description and with similar advantages held by him of the same landlord.

2nd Ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is below the rate of rent usually paid in the same or adjoining villages by the same class of tenants having a right of occupancy for land of a similar description and with similar advantages.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall enhance his rent to the amount claimed by the plaintiff not exceeding such rate.

3rd Ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is,

if he belong to the class described in clause 1 of section five, more than fifty per centum,

if he belong to any of the classes specified in clauses 2, 3 or 4 of section five, more than thirty per centum,

and if he belong to the class specified in section six, more than fifteen per centum,

below the rate of rent usually paid in the neighbourhood by tenants of the same class not having a right of occupancy for land of a similar description and with similar advantages.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall enhance his rent to the amount claimed by the plaintiff not exceeding such rate, less fifty per centum, thirty per centum or fifteen per centum, as the case may be.

Enhancement when tenant pays revenue or cesses.

12. If the revenue or any of the village-cesses is payable by the defendant, the rate to which his rent may be enhanced shall be reduced by the amount so payable.

Suit for re-enhancement.

13. After a decree has been passed under section ten, no suit shall lie against the defendant for re-enhancement of his rent until the expiration of five years from the date of such decree, unless in the mean time there has taken place a general revision of regular settlement, under which the revenue payable for the land comprised in the decree has been increased.

2.—*Abatement.*

Grounds of right to abatement.

14. Every tenant having a right of occupancy shall be entitled to claim abatement of the rent previously paid by him on either of the following grounds, and on no others:—

(1) that the area of the land in his occupation has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise, or proved to be less than the quantity for which rent has been previously paid by him; or

(2) that the productive powers of such land have been decreased by any cause beyond his control.

3.—*Remission.*

When Court may allow remission from rent.

15. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Court, in making a decree for an arrear of rent,

if the area of the land in the tenant's occupation has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise,

or if the produce of such land has been diminished by drought or hail, or other calamity beyond his control, to such an extent that the full amount of rent payable by him cannot, in the opinion of the Court, be equitably decreed,

to allow such remission from the rent payable by him as may appear equitable:

Provided that if the tenant hold a lease for an unexpired term of not less than five years, or have a right of occupancy, in a revenue-paying estate, no such remission shall be allowed to him, unless a remission of revenue has been allowed on the same ground and by competent authority in respect of the same estate.

4.—*Rent in Kind.*

Commutation of rent in kind.

16. No commutation of rent in kind into rent in money, and no commutation of rent in money into rent in kind, shall take place without the consent of both the landlord and the tenant.

Division and appraisement of produce taken for rent.

17. Whenever rent is taken by division of the produce in kind, or by estimate or appraisement of the standing crop, or other procedure of a similar nature, requiring the presence of the person entitled to the rent and of the cultivator, either personally or by their recognized agents,

if either party neglects to be present at the proper period,

or if a dispute arises between the parties regarding such division, estimate or appraisement,

either party may present an application to the Court, on a paper bearing a stamp of eight annas, requesting that a proper person be deputed to make the division, estimate or appraisement.

Procedure in case of dispute.

18. On receiving such application and such sum, to be paid in the first instance by the applicant, as the Court thinks sufficient to defray the costs of serving the notice and making the award next hereinafter mentioned, the Court shall issue a written notice to the other party requiring him to attend on the date and at the place specified in the notice, and shall depute a proper person to make the division, estimate or appraisement and to direct by whom the costs of each party are to be paid.

The award of such person in respect of the said division, estimate or appraisement and costs shall be final, unless within three months from the date thereof either party institutes a suit to set it aside.

CHAPTER IV.—OF EJECTMENT.

Ejectment of tenant with right of occupancy

19. No tenant having a right of occupancy in any land shall be ejected therefrom otherwise than in execution of a decree.

Such decree shall not be made, unless

(1) at the date of the decree, a decree against such tenant for an arrear of rent in respect of such land has remained unsatisfied for fifteen days or upwards; or

(2) the landlord tenders to the tenant, in addition to any compensation to which he may be entitled under sections twenty-seven and thirty-seven (but subject to deduction in respect of the arrears of rent, if any, payable by him), such compensation as the Court thinks fit, not less than fifteen, and not more than thirty, times the amount of the net annual profits receivable by the tenant in respect of such land on an average of the three years next before the date of the tender.

Nothing in the last preceding clause shall be deemed to apply to a tenant belonging to any of the classes specified in section five, or to a tenant when he, or the person from whom he has inherited, has continuously occupied such land for thirty years or upwards.

Ejectment of tenant without right of occupancy.

20. A tenant not having a right of occupancy may be ejected—

first, if a decree has been obtained against him for arrears of rent or for ejectment; or

second, when he is not holding under an unexpired lease, or an agreement, or a decree of Court, by notice given by the landlord in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Time of ejectment.

21. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, no tenant shall be ejected from the land in his occupation, except between the fifteenth day of April and the fifteenth day of June, unless while the rent in respect of such land is in arrear, he has failed to cultivate the land in accordance with the terms on which he holds it.

Notice of Ejectment.

Notice of ejectment.

22. The notice of ejectment shall be written in the vernacular language of the district: it shall specify the lands from which the tenant is to be ejected; and it shall inform him that, if he means to dispute the ejectment, he must institute a suit for that purpose on or before the fifteenth day of May next after the service of the notice, or quit the land on or before that date.

The said Lieutenant Governor shall determine what, for the purposes of this section, shall be deemed to be the vernacular language of each District in the territories under his government.

Service of notice.

23. On the landlord's application to the Tahsildár or other officer authorized to serve such notices, the notice shall be served by him on or before the fifteenth day of April, and the landlord shall pay the costs of service.

The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the tenant.

But if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or, if he does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at some conspicuous place in the village wherein the land is situate.

Power to alter dates for suing to dispute, and for serving notice of, ejectment.

24. The said Lieutenant Governor shall have power, from time to time, by notification published in the official *Gazette* not less than six months before such notification is to come into force, to fix, for the purposes of sections twenty-two and twenty-three, in all or any of the Districts under his government, any two days other than the days fixed in the same sections:

Provided that between the days so fixed by notification, there shall be an interval of at least one month.

Cessation of tenancy on failure to contest notice.

25. If the tenant on whom such notice of ejectment has been served fails to institute, on or before the fifteenth day of May next after the service, or, in case the said Lieutenant Governor fixes for the purpose of section twenty-two any day other than the said fifteenth day of May, then on or before the day so fixed, a suit to contest his liability to be ejected, his tenancy of the land in respect of which the notice has been served shall be held to cease on that day.

Assistance to eject.

When assistance to eject may be given by Court.

26. If no such suit be brought, or if such suit be brought and dismissed, and the landlord require the assistance of the Court to eject any person whose tenancy is alleged to have ceased under the provisions of section twenty-two, he may apply for such assistance; and if the Court be satisfied that notice of ejectment was duly served on such person, it shall, subject to the provisions of section nineteen, give such assistance accordingly.

Nothing done by the Court under this section shall affect the right of any tenant to institute a suit against his landlord on account of illegal ejectment, and to recover compensation for the same.

Growing Crops.

Compensation to ejected tenant for growing crops.

27. Any tenant ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the [illegible] of any growing crops [illegible] value [illegible] ingathered products of the earth [illegible] or other [illegible] tenant and being on the land [illegible] belonging to such [illegible] at the time of the ejectment:

Provided that if the [illegible] land has been sown or planted by the tenant [illegible] after the service on him of the notice mentioned [illegible] in section twenty, he shall not be so entitled [illegible] unless, after such service, the landlord has expressly authorized him to continue to occupy the [illegible] land.

CHAPTER V.—OF RELINQUISHMENT, LEASES AND UNDER-LEASES, ALIENATION AND SUCCESSION.

1.—*Relinquishment.*

Relinquishment of land by tenant.

28. Every tenant shall be liable to pay the rent payable in respect of the land in his occupation for the ensuing agricultural year, unless, on or before the first day of January next before the commencement of that year, he gives notice to the landlord of his intention to relinquish such land before the commencement of such year, and relinquishes it accordingly, or unless the land has been let to any other person by the landlord.

Power to fix commencement of agricultural year for purposes of section 28.

29. The said Lieutenant Governor shall have power, from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette*, to declare, for all or any of the Districts under his government, the day on which the agricultural year shall, for the purposes of section twenty-eight be deemed to commence, and, in lieu of the said first day of January, to substitute, for the purposes of section twenty-eight, in all or any of the same Districts, such day as he thinks fit.

Discharge of tenant.

30. If the tenant relinquishes the land according to his said notice, he shall be discharged from all liability to pay the rent which would otherwise have accrued due in respect of such land after the date of the relinquishment.

Refusal to receive notice.

31. If the landlord or his recognized agent refuse to receive such notice, he tenant may apply to the tahsíldár or proper officer, and written notice shall thereupon be served by him on such landlord or agent, and the tenant shall pay the costs of service.

The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the landlord or agent.

But if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or, if he does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at some conspicuous place in the village wherein the land is situate.

2.—*Leases and Under-leases.*

Right to let or under-let.

32. Every tenant having a right of occupancy may let or under-let the land in his occupation or any part thereof:

Saving of agreements not to let or sub-let.

Provided that nothing in the former part of this section shall be deemed to affect any agreement on the part of a lessee that he will not, or will not without the previous consent of the lessor or his representative, under-let or part with the possession of the said land or any portion thereof.

Liability of lessee and under-lessee.

33. Every person to whom land is let or under-let under section thirty-two shall in respect of such land, and so far as regards the landlord and his representative, be subject to all the liabilities under this Act to which the lessor or under-lessor would have been subject in respect of such land, and so far as regards such landlord and his representative, in case the lease or under-lease had not been made.

3.—*Alienation.*

Right of tenant to alienate.

34. Any tenant having a right of occupancy claimable in accordance [illegible] occupation the terms of any of the [illegible] otherwise [illegible] of section five, may [illegible] ty for which the land in his occupation, or any part the[illegible]; or

Landlord's right of pre-emption.

Provided that in every such case the land of such land aforesaid shall be offered [illegible] and his con- in the first instance to t[illegible] lord at the market-valu[illegible] shall not be alienated to any other person unle[illegible] landlord shall, for the space of one month, re[illegible] or neglect to complete the purchase.

Every other tenant may alienate the land in his occupation, or any part thereof, with his landlord's previous consent, but not otherwise.

Rights and liabilities of tenant's alienee.

35. Every person other than the landlord, to whom land is alienated under section thirty-four, shall, in respect of such land, have the same rights and be subject to the same liabilities as the tenant making the alienation.

Succession to right of occupancy.

36. When a tenant having a right of occupancy in any land dies his right shall devolve on his male lineal descendants (if any), and, failing such descendants, the right shall go to his male collateral relatives: provided that the common ancestor of [illegible] deceased and his said relatives shall have occupied such land.

As among descendants and collateral relatives claiming under this section, such right shall devolve and go as if it were land left by the deceased in the village in which such land is situate.

CHAPTER VI.—Of Compensation for Tenants' Improvements.

Tenant's right to compensation for improvements.

37. If any tenant, or, in the case of a tenant with a right of occupancy, the person from whom he has inherited, makes any such improvements on the land in his occupation as are hereinafter mentioned, the rent payable by him or his representative in respect of such land shall not be enhanced, nor shall he or his representative be ejected from the same land, unless and until he or his representative, as the case may be, has received compensation for the money or labour, or both, expended in making such improvements by him, or the person from whom he has inherited, or whom he represents, within thirty years next before the date of such enhancement or ejectment.

"Improvements" defined.

38. The word "improvements," as used in section thirty-seven, means works by which the annual letting-value of the land has been, and at the time of demanding compensation, continues to be, increased, and shall comprise—

1st, the construction of works for the storage of water, for the supply of water for agricultural purposes, for drainage, and for protection against floods; the construction of wells, the reclaiming and clearing of waste lands and other works of a like nature;

2nd, the renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works, or such alterations therein, or additions thereto, as are not required for maintaining the same, and which increase durably their value.

Compensation how made.

39. Such compensation may, at the option of the landlord or his representative, be made—

(1) by payment in money;

(2) by the grant of a beneficial lease of the land by the landlord or his representative to the tenant or his representative; or

(3) partly by payment in money, and partly by the grant of such lease as aforesaid.

Provision for difference as to amount or value of compensation.

40. In case of difference as to the amount or value of the compensation tendered, either party may present an application to the Court on a paper bearing a stamp of eight annas, stating the matter in dispute, and requesting a determination thereof.

Notice of such application shall be served on the other party by the proper officer, and the applicant shall pay the costs of service.

On receiving such application, the Court shall, after taking such evidence as the parties or either of them may adduce, and after making such further enquiry (if any) as it may deem necessary, shall determine (as the case may be) the amount of the payment, or the terms of the lease, or both:

Provided that, in determining such amount or value, the Court shall take into account any assistance given by the landlord, either directly by money, material or labour at the time of making such improvements, or indirectly by subsequently allowing the tenant to hold at a rate of rent more favourable than the rate at which he otherwise would have held.

Tender of lease for twenty years to bar right to claim compensation.

41. If in any case a landlord tenders to a tenant a lease of the land in his occupation, for a term of not less than twenty years from the date of the tender, at the annual rent then paid by the tenant, or at such other annual rent as may be agreed upon, such tender, if accepted by the tenant, shall bar any claim by him or his representative in respect of improvements previously made on such land by the tenant or the person from whom he has inherited.

CHAPTER VII.—Of Procedure.

Civil Courts to hear cases under certain sections.

42. Cases cognizable under sections five, six, eleven, fourteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-five, shall, unless otherwise provided for by any law for the time being in force, and subject to the provisions of section twenty-one of Act No. XIX of 1865 (*to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of judicature of the Panjáb and its dependencies*), be heard in the Civil Courts other than the Courts of Small Causes, unless when such Courts of Small Causes shall have been specially empowered by the Local Government, under Act No. XI of 1865, section six, to hear such cases.

Applications under certain sections to be proceedings on Revenue side.

Applications under sections seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, and thirty-one shall be deemed to be proceedings on the Revenue side: they shall be subject to the rules of procedure for the time being in force in such cases; and all orders on such applications shall be appealable to the Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb.

Stamp on certain plaints.

43. The plaint in every suit under sections five, six, eleven, fourteen and twenty-five, shall bear a stamp of eight annas.

Saving of procedure for recovery of rent.

44. The procedure now in force in the Panjáb for the recovery of rent shall, except in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, continue to be in force.

Confirmation of proceedings of settlement officers.

45. All proceedings of officers of Government in making or revising, prior to the passing of this Act, settlements of land-revenue shall, so far as such proceedings are consistent with the provisions of this Act, and subject to appeal and revision when an appeal or a revision is provided, be deemed to have been taken in accordance with law.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th October 1868:—

No. 26 OF 1868.

A Bill to define and amend the Law of Evidence.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the Law of Evidence; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

MEANING OF WORDS.

1. In the following rules, the word Court shall be taken to comprise all Courts of Justice, civil or criminal, and all persons having by law or consent of parties authority to take evidence; and the word Cause shall be taken to comprise all judicial proceedings, civil or criminal.

ADMISSIBILITY.

2. Whenever any evidence is said to be admissible, it is not meant that it is to be regarded as conclusive, but only that the weight, if any, which the deciding authority may consider due, shall be allowed to it.

Anything which has a bearing upon any question in issue in a cause, the determination of which question is material to the decision of the cause, is admissible, unless it is excluded by the rules contained in this Act.

3. No statement by a witness of anything, founded upon anything spoken, written, or otherwise intimated by another person, and no statement contained in any document is admissible in evidence, except in the cases specified in the rules hereinafter contained.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—B is tried for robbing C. A gives evidence that D told him that he saw B rob C. The evidence is inadmissible.

(*b.*)—B is tried for robbing C. A gives evidence that D, a deaf and dumb person, intimated to him by signs that he saw B rob C. The evidence is inadmissible.

(*c.*)—A gives evidence that B robbed C. Being asked how he knows it, he says that he knows it only because E told him so. The evidence which has been admitted must be struck out.

(*d.*)—A says that B was alive on the 1st January 1860. It appears that A does not speak to this fact of his own knowledge, but that he learnt it from a letter written to him by C, or from a newspaper, or from a printed book, or a picture. In each of these cases, A's statement is not admissible as evidence that B was alive on that day.

(*e.*)—A says that B was alive on the 1st January 1860. Being asked how he knows this, he produces a letter dated that day from B, whose hand-writing he verifies. The letter is admissible as evidence that B was alive on that day.

4. Such evidence is admissible,—

(1.)—Where the fact that a thing was spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated is a question in issue.

Illustration.

A says that he has been told by B that he saw C pick D's pocket. This is admissible in an action against B for slandering C.

(2.)—Where the fact that a person by or to whom the thing was spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated, was acquainted with such thing is a question in issue.

Illustration.

A writes to B "I have just heard that C has failed." The letter is received by B. The letter is not admissible as evidence that C had failed; but when it is proved that C had then failed, the letter is admissible as evidence that the failure was known to A at the place and time at which the letter was written, and also that B was apprised of it.

(3.)—Where the thing spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated tends to explain any act or conduct which is a question in issue.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A says on a trial of C for robbing D's house, that he heard B say to C "D's house has been robbed," and that thereupon C fled. This evidence is admissible.

(*b.*)—On a trial of B for robbing C's house, it is proved that B fled immediately after the robbery. A witness is produced who says that he heard A tell B before B fled, that a warrant had been issued for his arrest under a decree of court. This evidence is admissible.

(*c.*)—A is on his trial for shooting at B with intent to kill him. It is alleged on A's behalf that the shooting was accidental. Evidence of what A said at the time is admissible as evidence, either for A or against him.

(*d.*)—A sues B for compensation for maliciously causing him to be apprehended on a charge of theft. Evidence that a theft had been committed in B's house, and that C told B that he saw A running away immediately after, is admissible.

(*e.*)—A says that he has heard B say to C "Pay me the 1,000 rupees which you owe me." This is no evidence that C owed B 1,000 rupees, but it is evidence that B claimed 1,000 rupees, and it is admissible in order to introduce evidence of what C said or did with respect to the claim.

(*f.*)—A is charged with sedition, and is proved to have combined with B for seditious purposes. Evidence of words spoken by B, while taking part in a riot in furtherance of those purposes, is admissible against A.

(4.)—Where the thing was spoken, written, stated or otherwise intimated by a party to the suit, or some one whom he represents in interest, and it is sought to be used against him.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A brings a suit against B to establish a right of way across B's field. Evidence that C, from whom B derives his title to the land, had, while owner, admitted A's right of way, is admissible.

(*b.*)—A writes to B "By the direction of C, I request you will ship for him 100 bales of cotton." The letter is evidence against A that he had received such direction from C but is not evidence against C that he had given the direction.

(*c.*)—In a deed to which A was not a party, but which was made between B and C, strangers to A, it is stated that A had become insolvent. This deed is as against B or C admissible in evidence to show that A had become insolvent, but it is not admissible against A for that purpose.

(5.)—In the cases provided for by sections 368, 369, 370 and 371 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(6.)—Where the evidence tendered consists in a statement which was received in evidence in a former judicial proceeding relating to the same subject and between the same parties, or those whom they represent in interest, and where the person who made such statement has since died, or become incapable of giving evidence, or where his presence cannot be procured: provided that if such person were present, his evidence would be admissible.

(7.)—Where the thing spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated was spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated in the ordinary course of business by a person who has died or become incapable of giving evidence, or whose presence cannot be procured.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A, the shipping agent of the firm of B and Co., states in a letter to B and Co. that he has just seen a certain ship of theirs sail from the port of Calcutta. The letter is admissible as evidence of the sailing of the ship.

(*b.*)—A, an attorney, prepares the draft of an intended deed to which B was to be a party, and indorses upon it a memorandum that a copy had been sent to another attorney on a certain day. The draft contains a statement that B was in insolvent circumstances. The draft and indorsement are admissible as evidence to show that such a copy was sent to the other attorney, but are not admissible as evidence to show that B had become insolvent.

(*c.*)—A, a commercial traveller employed by the firm of B and Co. to obtain orders and information in the cotton trade only, writes to B and Co. that the firm of C and Co. have ordered of him as such traveller a certain quantity of cotton, and in the same letter he mentions the state of the silk market. A's letter is admissible as evidence of the order given to him, but not of the state of the silk market.

(8.)—Where the thing intimated consists in entries in books kept in the ordinary course of business, or consists in written acknowledgments of the receipt of money, goods, securities, or property of any kind, or in any document used in commerce.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—Entries are made by a clerk of a firm in the books of the firm to the effect that the firm has received a consignment of cotton from A, and has purchased 50 chests of indigo from B. These are admissible in evidence against all the partners in the firm.

(*b.*)—A, one of two partners, makes an entry in the partnership books that he had lent his partner B Rupees 1,000. The entry is not admissible in evidence against B that A had lent him the Rupees 1,000.

(*c.*)—A clerk whose business it is to make entries in the books of a firm of all monies paid by him, makes an entry in the books that he had paid away Rupees 1,000 for the firm. This entry is admissible in evidence that he had so paid away the money.

(*d*)—The firm of A and Co. keep a book in which the despatch and receipt of letters by the firm is regularly noted. An entry in this book of the despatch of a letter on the 1st January 1860 to the firm of B and Co. is admissible in evidence that a letter was despatched on that day by A and Co. to B and Co.

(*e.*)—The letters written by the firm of A and Co. are, according to the ordinary course of business, copied into a book, and afterwards despatched. A and Co. in order to show that a letter in stated terms was despatched by them on a certain day to B and Co., tender in evidence an entry in their letter-book purporting to be a copy of a letter addressed by them on that day to B and Co., and an entry of the fact that such letter was despatched. The entries are admissible.

(*f.*)—A guarantees the payment by C of a sum of money due from him to B. A pays the amount to B, and sues C for re-payment. A tenders in evidence a receipt given to himself by B for the amount due. The receipt is admissible in evidence.

(*g.*)—A sues B for the proceeds of a cargo of cotton consigned by A to B, and sold through a broker. The account sales rendered by the broker are admissible in evidence.

(*h.*)—A, a wharfinger, gives to B an acknowledgment that 100 tons of copper have been deposited at A's wharf. This acknowledgment is admissible in evidence of the fact that the deposit has been made.

(*i.*)—A effects a policy on his ship against sea-risks. The ship goes to sea and sustains injury. A institutes a suit to recover damages from the underwriters. The log-book of the ship is admissible in evidence.

(9)—Where the thing spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated relates to the usages or tenets of any body of men, the constitution or government of any religious or charitable foundation, or the meaning of any technical or conventional words or terms, or of any words or terms used in particular districts, or to any matter of public or general interest, and was spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated by a person who has since died or become incapable of giving evidence, or whose presence cannot be procured.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A, in order to show the religious tenets of a certain sect, tenders in evidence a manuscript treatise, proved to have been written by a deceased member of the sect. The treatise is admissible.

(*b.*)—It is a disputed fact in a suit whether a certain spot is or is not a public landing-place. Statements made on the subject by A and B, now deceased, who resided in the neighbourhood, are admissible in evidence.

(10.)—Where the thing spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated has reference to the relationship of one person to another, and was spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated by a person who has since died or become incapable of giving evidence, or whose presence cannot be procured: provided that such person was a member of the family, or had otherwise special means of knowledge.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—It is a disputed fact in the suit whether A is the son of B. A statement made on the subject by C, who was a nurse in B's family about the time of A's birth, is admissible in evidence.

(*b.*)—A alleging that he is the son of B, deceased, produces the following documents in which he is mentioned as the son of B:—

1. An entry made by B in a memorandum book stating A's birth;
2. Letters which passed between two of B's brothers, since deceased;
3. A deed executed by B.

A also produces witnesses who state that B told them that A was his son.

The contents of the documents and the testimony of the witnesses are admissible in evidence.

(11.)—Where the thing intimated is a fact of a public nature and appears by a recital contained in any Act of the Governor General of India made before or after the passing of this Act, or is notified by any official communication of the Government appearing in the *Gazette of India*, or in any paper purporting to be the Government Gazette of any Presidency or Lieutenant Governorship of British India, or of any colony or possession of the British Crown.

(12.)—Where the thing intimated is that there has been a public meeting or public proceeding, and such intimation is contained in a report thereof published in any newspaper or journal.

Explanation.—Such report is not admissible in evidence of any fact reported to have occurred, or of any statement reported to have been made at the meeting or proceeding.

Evidence of Law of Foreign Country.

(13.)—Where the thing intimated purports to be the law of a foreign country, and appears to be contained in books or documents purporting to be printed or published under the authority of the Government of that country, or in reports of decisions of the Courts of such country.

Maps.

5. Maps made under the authority of Government shall be admissible as evidence.

"Res Judicata."

6. A grant of probate or of administration unrevoked shall have effect as provided by the Indian Succession Act, section 242.

7. A decree declaring a marriage void is proof that the parties never were husband and wife. A decree declaring a marriage dissolved is proof that the parties have ceased to be husband and wife, if they ever were such.

8. A decree adjudging a ship to the captors as a prize of war is proof that the ship has become the property of the captors.

9. The judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction upon a matter directly in issue is admissible as evidence between the same parties, and those who represent them in interest upon the same matter directly in issue in another cause; but not between any other parties, except as provided for in the next following section of this Act.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A sues B for a horse, alleging that it was stolen from himself, and that B bought it, knowing it to be stolen. Judgment is given in B's favor. B afterwards loses the horse. A finds it, and B sues A for it. A in defence makes the same allegations as in the former suit. The judgment pronounced in the former suit is admissible as evidence in B's favor.

(*b.*)—A sues B for rent in the Court of the Collector, which has cognizance of such suits. B sets up in defence a mortgage under which he is entitled to retain the rent in satisfaction of the interest of his mortgage. A disputes the genuineness of the mortgage, but the Court pronounces it genuine, and dismisses A's suit. Afterwards B sues A in the District Court to recover the amount due to him upon the mortgage. A disputes genuineness of the mortgage. The judgment of the Collector is admissible in evidence.

10. A decree of a Court of competent jurisdiction is admissible as evidence that such a judgment pronounced between the parties, but is not as against any person other than the parties thereto and those who represent them in interest evidence of any other fact thereby appearing.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A sues B for compensation for injury sustained through the negligence of C, who is B's agent. A obtains judgment. In a suit brought by B against C for compensation for loss sustained by B through C's negligence, the judgment is admissible as evidence of the amount which A has been adjudged to pay, but not as evidence of B's negligence.

(*b.*)—A sues B for compensation, because B yielded up to C certain lands which B held as guardian of A, who was then a minor. A decree passed in a prior suit, whereby B was directed to yield up possession to C as owner, is admissible in evidence.

(*c.*)—A is tried on the charge of having forged a deed of gift from B. He is acquitted. Afterwards C, alleging the deed of gift to be a forgery, institutes a suit against A for certain lands, of which A has obtained possession under it. The record of A's acquittal is not admissible in evidence.

(*d.*)—A, one of three Hindú brothers, undivided in estate, dies, and his brothers B and C alleging that they are his heirs, sell to D a portion of the land which they possessed jointly with A.

E, claiming as the adopted son and heir of A, sues D for A's share of the land sold to D, and obtains a decree in his favor. He afterwards claiming as such adopted son of A, sues B and C for A's share of the land which remains in their possession. The decree in the former suit is not admissible in evidence.

(*e.*)—A, alleging that he is the only brother and the heir of B, deceased, sues C for possession of B's land. The Court declares A's title established, and decrees that C shall yield up the land to him.

Afterwards D claims to be the son and heir of B, and sues A for possession of the lands. The decree in the former suit is admissible in evidence that A had obtained such a decree, but is not admissible as evidence that he was entitled to the land as the only brother and heir of B.

(*f.*)—Two ships come into collision, whereby A, a passenger in one of them, is maimed, and B's goods are destroyed. A obtains a decree for compensation from the owners of the other ship on the ground that the injuries were sustained by him through the negligence of their captain. B sues the owners of the same ship for compensation for the loss of his goods. The judgment is not admissible in B's suit as evidence of the captain's negligence.

(*g.*)—A sues B for maintenance of C, a minor, whom A alleges to be B's son. B denies that C is his son. The Court decides that C is B's son, and decrees payment by B of A's claims.

B dies. C, alleging that he is B's son, sues the executor of D for a legacy of 10,000 rupees; D having by his will bequeathed that sum to every child of B. The judgment is not admissible in evidence that C is not a son of B.

Proof of Writings which constitute primary evidence.

11. A writing which is not required by law to be attested, but which is alleged to have been signed by a specified person, or to have been written wholly or in part by a specified person, shall not, except in the cases provided for by sections 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of this Act, be received as evidence, unless the signature attached thereto or so much of the same writing as it is sought to verify, be proved to be in the hand-writing of the person by whom it is alleged to have been written or signed.

12. A written instrument which is required by law to be attested, shall not (except in the cases provided for by s. 20 of this Act) be received as evidence, unless the following rules are complied with :—

(1.)—The execution of such instrument shall be proved by one attesting witness at the least if there be an attesting witness alive, and subject to the process of the Court by which the cause is tried, and capable of bearing testimony.

(2.)—If no attesting witness is alive and subject to such process as aforesaid, and capable of bearing testimony, it shall be proved that the attestation of one attesting witness at the least is in his hand-writing, and evidence must be adduced to show that the person who executed the instrument was the same person who is alleged to have done so.

13. In order to ascertain whether a signature, writing, or seal is genuine, any signature, writing, or seal, which has been admitted or proved to the satisfaction of the judge to be genuine, may be compared with the disputed one.

14. Where a written instrument purports or is proved to be thirty years old, and is produced from the proper custody, it shall be admissible in evidence without proof of its execution or attestation.

Proof of the Contents of Documents by Secondary Evidence.

15. Evidence of the contents or purport of any written or printed document, or of letters, figures, or other marks not produced to the Court, shall not be admissible, except as provided by the rules next following :—

(1.)—A copy of or extract from any proclamation, order, or regulation, issued by Her Majesty or by the Privy Council or any department of Her Majesty's Government shall be admissible in evidence: Provided that such copy or extract is contained in the *London Gazette* or in such other Gazette or paper as mentioned in section four, clause (11) of this Act: Or provided it purports to be printed by the Government printer, or to be printed under the authority of the Legislature of any British colony or possession, or to be certified to be true by the proper officer.

(2.)—A copy of a record of any court, or of an entry in any public book or register, which is proved to be a correct copy, or which purports to be under the seal of such Court, or to be certified by the proper officer, shall be admissible as evidence of the existence and the contents of any such record or entry.

(3.)—Evidence shall be admissible of inscriptions or marks which are proved to have been destroyed or lost, or which cannot be produced by reason of their being engraved on or affixed to trees, buildings, or other things of an immoveable character.

(4.)—Evidence of the contents of a written or printed document shall be admissible when it has been proved that the document has been destroyed or lost, or when the person in whose custody it is, is not subject to the process of the Court by which the cause is tried, or is not legally bound to produce the document, or refuses, after due notice, to produce it, or when its absence is otherwise satisfactorily accounted for.

Evidence of Terms of Contract.

16. Where a contract or a grant or other disposition of property is in writing, no evidence of the terms of such contract, grant, or disposition shall be received, except the writing itself, or such evidence of its contents as may be admissible under the provisions of the last preceding section.

Explanation.—The statement of a fact in any such document does not preclude the admission of oral evidence relating to the same fact; and where a suit is instituted for the purpose of setting aside or varying a document on the ground of a mistake in the writing thereof, evidence may be received for the purpose of proving such mistake.

Papers of which proof is not required.

17. No proof shall be required of the genuineness of any paper purporting to be the *London Gazette* or the *Gazette of India* or the Government Gazette of any Presidency or Lieutenant Governorship of British India, or of any colony or possession of the British Crown, nor of any paper purporting to be a newspaper or journal, or a copy of a private Act of Parliament printed by the Queen's printer.

18. No proof shall be required of the genuineness of any paper purporting to be a certificate, certified copy or other document which is by law made evidence of any particular fact: Provided that such paper is substantially in the form and purports to be executed in the manner directed by the law in that behalf.

19. No proof shall be required of the official position of any person certifying to the truth of any such paper as is mentioned in the last preceding rule.

20. Any paper purporting to be a power of attorney, and to have been executed before and authenticated by a notary public or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty, or of the Government of India, shall be admissible in evidence.

21. An impression of any document made by a copying machine, or a representation of any thing made by means of photography, or of any other process which affords a reasonable assurance of correctness, shall be admissible in evidence, wherever under these Rules the production of the original may be dispensed with.

Persons who may testify.

22. Those persons only shall be incompetent to testify who from tender years, or from unsoundness of mind, or from any other cause appear to the judge to be incapable of understanding the questions addressed to them.

Privilege.

23. A witness is not at liberty to disclose a communication,—

(1.)—When such communication relates to affairs of State, and its disclosure has not been sanctioned by the proper officer.

(2.)—Where the communication was made by one of a married couple to the other during their marriage, and did not relate to a matter then in dispute in a suit pending between them, and where the consent of the person who made it, or, if such person be dead, of his or her representative in interest, has not been obtained for such disclosure.

(3.)—Where the witness is a barrister, attorney, or vakeel, or an interpreter or intermediate agent between the client and his legal adviser, and the communication was made by the client or principal to the witness in the course of his professional employment, or consists of any advice given or conveyed by the witness professionally to his client or principal, or of the contents of any document of his client or principal, the knowledge of which the witness has acquired in the course of his professional employment, and where the client or principal or his representative in interest has not consented to the disclosure of such communication.

(4.) Where the disclosure demanded of the witness consists in the production of documents belonging to another person who would not be bound to produce them if in his possession, and who has not consented to their production.

24. A witness is not compellable to disclose to the Court any confidential communication which may have taken place between him and his legal professional adviser.

25. No communication made in furtherance of a criminal purpose is protected from disclosure.

26. A witness summoned to produce a document shall, if the same be in his custody, possession, or power, be bound to bring it into Court, notwithstanding any objection to the right of the party calling for it to compel its production or to its being read, or being put in as evidence, or to the disclosure of its contents.

The validity of any such objection made by the person bringing the document shall be determined by the Court; and for the better determination thereof, it shall be lawful for the Court to receive any admissible evidence which such person may give respecting it, and it shall also be lawful for the Court, unless the document relates to affairs of State, to inspect it, and, if necessary, to employ any person to interpret it under the obligation of an oath, and not to disclose its contents except to the Court, unless the Court shall decide that the document is to be given in evidence.

27. No question shall be put to a married person which substantially amounts to inquiring whether that person has had sexual intercourse forbidden to him or her by the law to which he or she is subject.

28. No question regarding the occurrence of sexual intercourse between a husband and wife shall be put to either of them, except in the case of Christians, where the suit is for a decree of nullity of marriage on the ground of bodily incapacity; and except in the case of persons who are not Christians, where the knowledge of the fact inquired after is necessary to the determination of some question between the husband and wife according to the law to which they are subject.

Examination of Witnesses.

29. The party at whose instance a witness is examined may, with the permission of the Court, cross-examine such witness, to test his veracity, in the same manner as if the witness had not been called at his instance, and may be allowed to show that the witness has varied from a previous statement made by him.

30. In order to repel an attack on the testimony of a witness, any former statement made by such witness, relating to the same fact, at or about the time when the fact took place, before any authority legally competent to investigate the fact, shall be admissible, and for that purpose a copy duly certified of any deposition or statement taken before such authority shall be admissible in evidence that such deposition or statement was made, and that it was made at the time and place, and under the circumstances, if any, which shall be stated in the certificate or on the face of the deposition or statement.

31. It shall not be lawful to ask a witness, in order to test his credit, any question the answer to which might criminate, or might tend, directly or indirectly, to criminate him, or might expose or tend, directly or indirectly, to expose him to a penalty or forfeiture of any kind. But a witness shall not be excused from answering any question relevant to the matter in issue in any cause upon the ground that the answer to such question would or might criminate, or tend to criminate him, or that it would or might expose, or tend to expose him to a penalty or forfeiture. Provided that no answer which a witness shall be compelled to give shall, except for the purpose of punishing him for wilfully giving false evidence in such cause, be used as evidence against him in any criminal proceeding.

32. No evidence is admissible to contradict the answers of a party or a witness as to matters affecting his character, but not otherwise bearing upon any question in issue in the cause.

Evidence of statements or conduct of a witness inconsistent with his evidence as to a question directly in issue in a cause is not excluded by this rule.

Illustrations.

(a.) A claim against an underwriter is resisted on the ground of fraud. The party claimant is asked whether in a former transanction he had not made a fraudulent claim He denies it. Evidence is not admissible to show that he had made such fraudulent claim.

(b.) In a suit by A against B a witness for A is asked whether he had not been dismissed from B's service for misconduct. He denies it. Evidence is tendered to contradict the witness's statement as to such dismissal. The evidence is not admissible.

(c.) In an action against A for goods sold to him by B, a witness for B deposes that he saw the goods sold and delivered. He is asked whether he had not given a different account of the transaction. He denies it. Evidence is tendered to show that he had given such different account. This evidence is admissible. He is asked whether he had not, after the date of the alleged sale, dealt with B as the owner of the goods. He denies it. Evidence is tendered to show that he had so dealt with B. This evidence is admissible. He is asked whether he had not given a false account of another transaction not in issue in the cause. He denies it. Evidence is tendered to show that he had given such false account. This evidence is not admissible.

(d.) The witness is asked whether he had not received money or a promise of some favour from B to induce him to give his evidence. He denies it. Evidence is tendered to show that he had received such money or promise. This evidence is admissible.

33. A witness may be cross-examined as to previous statements made by him in writing, or reduced into writing, relative to the subject-matter of the cause, without such writing being shown to him; but if it is intended to contradict such witness by the writing, his attention must, before such contradictory proof can be given, be called to those parts of the writing which are to be used for the purpose of so contradicting him. The Court may, however, at any time during the trial, require the production of the writing for its inspection, and may thereupon make such use of it for the purposes of the trial as may seem fit.

34. A witness may while under examination refer to any writing made by himself at the time of the transaction concerning which he is questioned, or so soon afterwards that it may be reasonably presumed that the transaction was fresh in his memory; and he may for the like purpose refer to a writing made by any other person, and read by the witness at the time of such transaction, or so soon afterwards that it may be reasonably presumed that the transaction was fresh in his memory. In such case the writing shall be produced and may be seen by the adverse party, who may, if he choose, cross-examine the witness upon it.

Number of Witnesses.

35. A Court, if satisfied by the evidence given, may in any case act on such evidence, although there may be only the testimony of one witness.

This rule is not rendered inapplicable by the circumstance that the testimony is given in a trial for giving false evidence, or for any offence against the State, or that it is the testimony of an accomplice.

Things of which Judicial Notice is to be taken.

36. The Courts shall take judicial notice of,—

(1).—All Acts, Regulations and Ordinances having the force of law in any part of British India;

(2).—All public Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and all local and personal Acts directed by Parliament to be judicially noticed;

(3.)—The names, titles and functions of the persons filling for the time being any public office any part of India;

(4.)—All divisions of time, the geographical divisions of the world, the territories under the dominion of the British Crown, the commencement, continuation and termination of hostilities between the British Crown and any other State, and the existence, title and national flag of every sovereign or State recognized by the British Crown.

37. Every Court shall take judicial notice of the names of its own Members and Officers and of their deputies and subordinate Officers or Assistants, and also of all Officers acting in execution of its process, and of all Advocates, Attorneys, Proctors, Vakeels, Pleaders, and other persons authorized by law to act before it.

Sources of Information to which Courts may refer.

38. A Court may, in order to inform itself in respect of any of the matters mentioned in sections 36 and 37 of this Act, and also on matters of public history, literature, science, or art, refer, for the purposes of evidence, to such books, maps, almanacks, or charts as the Court shall consider to be of authority on the subject to which they relate.

Saving of Registration law.

39. The foregoing Rules are to take effect subject to the provisions of the law for the time being in force regarding the registration of any document.

Repeal of Acts.

40. Act No. XIX of 1853 *(to amend the Law of Evidence in the Civil Courts of the East India Company in the Bengal Presidency)*, section 19, and Act No. II of 1855 *(for the further improvement of the Law of Evidence)* are hereby repealed.

Short title.

41. This Act may be called "The Indian Evidence Act."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE present Bill is comprised in the fifth report which the Commissioners appointed to prepare a body of substantive law for India have recently submitted to Her Majesty. The remarks which the Commissioners have prefixed to their draft follow this statement, and will be found to give full information as to the object of the Bill, and the reasons for the changes which it proposes to introduce.

H. S. MAINE.

SIMLA,
22nd October 1868.

REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

WE, Your Majesty's Commissioners appointed to prepare a body of substantive law for India, now humbly submit to Your Majesty rules of law which we have prepared on the subject of evidence.

India does not at present possess an uniform law upon this subject. Within the Presidency towns the English law of evidence is in force, modified by certain Acts of the Indian Legislature, of which Act II of 1855 is the most important.

This Act contains many valuable provisions. It extends the range of judicial notice, and facilitates the proof of documents, of foreign systems of law, and of matters of public history. It removes incompetency to testify by reason of interest or relationship; renders parties to suits liable to be called as witnesses, and makes husband and wife competent witnesses for or against each other in civil proceedings; renders dying declarations admissible, though the declarant may have entertained hopes of recovery; provides that witnesses may be cross-examined by the party who called them, and that they shall not be excused from answering questions because they may thereby criminate themselves. Declarations which were against the pecuniary interest of the persons who made them, and entries according to the usual course of business, both of which kinds of evidence the English law admits only in case of death, are under this Act admissible if the person who made the declaration or the entry has become incapable of giving evidence or if his testimony cannot be procured. The Act also gives to books regularly kept, and to certain commercial documents, the character of corroborative though not of independent evidence, and makes entries in such books independent evidence of certain formal matters; it extends the class of persons whose declarations are admissible in case of pedigree, and provides in effect that mistakes committed in the rejection or reception of evidence shall not lead to a new trial or to the reversal of a decision unless a substantial failure of justice has been caused thereby. The Act, however, bears reference in many places to the existing law, and it appears to have been designed, not as a complete body of rules, but as supplementary to and corrective of the English law, and also of the customary law of evidence prevailing in those parts of British India where the English law is not administered.

This customary law has not assumed any definite form; the Mahommedan law, since the enactment of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, has ceased to have any validity in the country courts, even in criminal matters; and those courts have in fact no fixed rules of evidence except those contained in Act II of 1855. They are not required to follow the English law as such, although they are not debarred from following it where they regard it as the most equitable.

In laying down uniform rules for the guidance of the Indian judges in general, as well in the Courts just mentioned as in those in which the English law of evidence has hitherto prevailed, we do not think that it would be advisable to adopt a system so artificial as that which has grown up in this country.

The English practice has been moulded in a great degree by our social and legal institutions and our forms of procedure; and much of it is admitted to be unsuited to the various states of society and the different forms of property which are to be met with in India.

In England the aim has been to avoid presenting to the consideration of the jury whatever was thought could not safely be presented to this unprofessional tribunal. In order to obtain this end, various kinds of evidence, which were dismissible little worthy of credit, were pronounced inadmissible, and a great deal of evidence which, if duly weighed and dispassionately considered, would tend to the elucidation of truth, is absolutely excluded. On the other hand, evidence is admitted which is at least as dangerous as that which is shut out. Thus parent and child cannot refuse to bear testimony for or against each other in criminal cases, while a wife cannot be asked a question on the trial of her husband, unless the trial be for an offence committed against herself. In matrimonial cases the inconsistencies of the law as to the competency of the married persons to give evidence cause frequent embarrassment, and even occasional failure of justice.

In a country like India, where the task of judicial investigation is attended with peculiar difficulties, and where it is the duty of the judge in all civil and in some criminal cases, to decide without a jury, there is greater danger of miscarriage from the mind of the court being uninformed than from its being unduly influenced by the information laid before it. It seems, therefore, better to afford every facility for the admission of truth although with some risk that falsehood or error may be mixed with it, than to narrow, with a view to the exclusion of falsehood, the channels by which truth is admitted. It is of course impossible to admit all evidence that may be offered, for

this would lead to excessive waste of time, but we have provided that all relevant evidence not expressly excluded by our rules shall be admissible, and that except in those few cases where the law itself attaches a special importance or effect to particular evidence, the court shall decide for itself whether any weight, and what weight, shall be assigned to each piece of evidence that is submitted to it. The judge must, of course, form his own opinion regarding the relevancy of any evidence which the parties may desire to submit to him, but it is often difficult, especially in the early stage of a trial, to show the exact bearing of each piece of evidence upon the issues. It is by no means our desire that our rules should be understood as imposing upon the judges the use of excessive strictness in excluding evidence of which the applicability cannot be fully shown at the moment when the evidence is tendered. We have, however, inserted provisions intended to a guard against the trial of collateral issues arising out of questions asked with a view to impugn the credit of witnesses.

It will be seen that we have discarded, for the most part, the rules which limit the discretion of the Court in drawing its conclusions from the whole of the evidence. While we do not interfere with those provisions of the Act for the registration of assurances or of the Code of Criminal Procedure which recognize certain things as *primâ facie* evidence, that is to say, as conclusive unless met by counter-evidence; yet we do not by our own rules attach this character to evidence of any class, nor,—except where the testimony of a witness has been attacked,—do we recognize anything as corroborativet hough not independent evidence. We have provided that a Court may act upon the testimony of a single witness, even in the case of the gravest offences against the State, or of perjury, or of criminal charges supported by the evidence of accomplices alone.

An attempt to define all the cases in which, and the purposes for which, particular evidence may be received, would in our opinion impede instead of aiding the investigation of truth. We hope that the course which we have adopted will render it easier for those who administer the law to avoid the error so often committed in practice where a strict standard of admissibility exists, that of supposing that whatever evidence is admissible comes in some degree accredited to the court.

The exclusion even of relevant evidence may be desirable, when the evidence is such that people are naturally inclined to attach undue importance to it; when it is such as cannot be admitted without the danger of encouraging forgery; or when it is such as cannot be received or at least cannot be extorted, without injury to interests which are even more important than the judicial investigation of truth.

Although we have laid it down generally that all relevant evidence shall be admissible, we have thought it necessary to make certain exceptions from this rule. These exceptions relate chiefly to that kind of evidence which is described in the English books under the title "hearsay." We have, however, abstained from making use of the word "hearsay" from the uncertainty and vagueness of the meaning usually attributed to that word. What a witness says as to what some other person has said or written may be called "hearsay" in one sense of that word, and that the widest or popular sense; but the statements by a witness of what he has heard another person say may be in fact (as in cases of slander) the very matter in issue; or in other cases may be part of the circumstances which it is essential to ascertain. On the other hand, "hearsay" may be defined to be that which a witness does not say as of his own knowledge, but says that another has said or signified to him. This is probably a more strict and accurate definition of the word "hearsay" as used in the English law; but it does not include all that is known in that law as hearsay.

After much considering this subject, we have thought that it would promote a more accurate apprehension of our meaning, and be of more practical utility in the Indian courts, if we were to exclude the word altogether. We have, therefore, without attempting any definition of the word "hearsay," endeavoured to lay down rules for the exclusion of that class of evidence in the cases in which we think it ought to be excluded, and for the admission of it in the cases in which we think it ought to be admitted. We have accordingly gone through the various classes of evidence, in which arises the question of admissibility or exclusion of what is called in the English law "hearsay," and have endeavoured to state the rule applicable to each class.

Most of the rules for the admissibility of this kind of evidence are recognized by the English law, others are in accordance with the Indian Act II. of 1855, above referred to, or are intended to relax the English rules still further than was done by that enactment.

We have, for instance, made admissible in evidence that which has been spoken, written, or otherwise intimated in the ordinary course of business by a person who has since died or become incapable of giving evidence, or whose presence cannot be procured; and we have admitted entries in books kept in the ordinary course of business. We have also made admissible written acknowledgments of the receipt of money, goods, securities, or property of any kind, and documents used in commerce. Declarations which under the English law are only admitted because they have been made against interest will, by the effect of our rules, be excluded, unless they have been made in the ordinary course of business. The test of pecuniary interest is exceedingly difficult of application, and appears to us to be of little value as a test of truth.

We have admitted statements as to matters of reputation and of pedigree made by persons since dead or incapacitated, or whose presence cannot be procured; adding in the case of pedigree a proviso that the person who made the statement shall have had special means of knowledge. We have discarded the condition of the English law which requires that the statement shall have been made before the controversy had arisen, as we think that this circumstance affects rather the weight than the admissibility of the statement.

We have allowed a limited effect, as evidence, to newspaper reports of public meetings.

The indulgence afforded to witnesses by the existing law in permitting them to refer to contemporaneous memoranda appears to us to be carried too far when copies of such memoranda are allowed to be used for the purpose; and our rules do not permit the use of copies.

Another cause of exclusion applies to documentary evidence. If some degree of caution were observed with regard to the authentication of writings, great facilities would be afforded for the fabrication of documents. We have, therefore, laid down rules for the evidence to be required of the proper execution of documents, and retaining the distinction between primary and secondary evidence, have provided against the admission of the latter where the former is procurable. We hope that these rules will, in combination with the laws lately passed by the Indian Legislature for the registration of assurances, tend to the improvement of Indian documentary evidence.*

The third case in which we have excluded testimony is, where its admission would be dangerous to the public service, or inconsistent with decency or morality, with the confidence of married life, or with the freedom of intercourse between a client and his legal adviser.

We have provided that questions of a criminal tendency shall not be asked merely in order to test the credit of a witness.

We have not adopted s. 19 of Act XIX of 1853, which excuses witnesses from producing their own title-deeds, a provision which must, under an improved system of registration, become every dayess suited to India. Judges will, no doubt, protect witnesses from the production of their title deeds when they are not relevant and material to the cause.

We have not adopted in all respects the doctrines of the English law on the subject of th effect of previous decisions when adduced as evidence.

To those judgments, which are admitted by the laws of all other countries as conclusive evidence not only between the parties but as against strangers, we have affixed the same character in India; in all other cases, we have provided that the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction upon a matter directly in issue shall be admissible as evidence between the same parties upon the same matter directly in issue in another cause, but that it shall not be conclusive. As regards strangers, we have provided that it shall be admissible merely as evidence that such judgment was pronounced between the parties.

We have thought that the court will arrive at the truth more accurately if left to draw their inference from the evidence given, than if fettered by rules of presumption, which are, in our opinion, incapable of being laid down so as to be universally applicable.

It may perhaps be made a question how far the subject of evidence falls under the head of substantive law, and some of the sections of the draft now submitted certainly border closely on procedure. Those sections, however, have not found a place in either of the Codes of Procedure. We have, therefore, inserted them (with some modifications), as it appears to us that the Law of Evidence ought not to be left to be gleaned from many different enactments, but, that so much of it as is not to be found in the Codes of Procedure should be, as far as possible comprised in the rules of law now submitted by us, and that the enactments which will thus be rendered unnecessary should be repealed.

We recommend the repeal of so much of Acts II of 1855 and XIX of 1833 as remains unrepealed, except s. 26 of the latter enactment, which does not form part of the Law of Evidence.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

* By the Indian Registration Act XX of 1866, it is provided that instruments creating important interests in immovable property *must* in order to be received in evidence or to affect property, be registered; that other documents *may* be registered, and that all registered documents shall possess certain advantages.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th October 1868:—

No. 27 OF 1868.

THE GENERAL STAMP ACT, 1868.

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50. Act to be translated, indexed and sold cheaply.

SCHEDULE I.

1. Bill of exchange payable at sight, or at any time not exceeding one year after sight.
2. Policy of insurance.
3. Transfer by endorsement of a share.
4. Bill of lading.
5. Delivery-order.
6. Dock-warrant.
7. Shipping-order.
8. Bill, cheque or note for payment on demand of an amount exceeding Rs. 20.
9. Letter of credit.
10. Agreement for sale of Government securities, shares or bills.
11. Certificate of title to shares, scrip or stock.
12. Receipts.
13. Note evidencing [illegible]tance or acknowledgment.
14. Proxies.

SCHEDULE II.

1. Bond for a specified sum.
2. Bill of exchange payable at more than a year after sight.
3. Promissory note for payment otherwise than on demand.
4. Bottomry bond.
5. Respondentia bond.
6. Mortgage deed where possession is not transferred.
7. Instrument evidencing agreement to repay after three months a loan made on deposit.
8. Settlement.
9. Lease for a term not exceeding one year.
10. Counterpart of such lease
11. Bond or mortgage deed not above provided for.

SCHEDULE III.

1. Conveyance.
2. Lease on fine or premium, no rent being reserved
3. Lease for an indefinite period, or for a term exceeding one year.
4. Mortgage deed when possession is transferred.
5. Partition deed.
6. Exchange of immoveable property when money is paid for equality of exchange.
7. Lease for more than a year where fine is paid, and rent reserved.
8. Counterpart of any lease mentioned in this schedule.

Table showing the duty chargeable on any bond or conveyance.

Section.

SCHEDULE IV.

Miscellaneous Instruments.

1. Composition deed.
2. Instrument of gift of immoveable property.
3. Instrument of exchange of immoveable property, no money being paid.
4. Appointment.
5. Authority to adopt.
6. Letter of license.
7. Release.
8. Articles of association.
9. Memorandum of association.
10. Instrument of co-partnership.
11. Instrument of re-conveyance of mortgaged property.
12. Instrument of release of a right of redemption.
13. Instrument evidencing agreement to pay on or before expiration of three months a loan on deposit.
14. Affidavit not made for immediate purpose of being produced in Court.
15. Bond or mortgage-deed executed as a collateral security.
16. Charter party.
17. Notarial act not otherwise provided for.
18. Protest of a bill or note.
19. Agreement to produce, provide, or deliver a specified article.
20. Agreement for hire of any article not otherwise provided for.
21. Agreement for the performance of any work.
22. Collateral instrument not otherwise provided for.
23. Counterpart not otherwise provided for
24. Instrument of dissolution of partnership.
25. Schedule.
26. Agreement for service or personal employment.
27. Appraisement.
28. Award.
29. Copy, duplicate or extract of any instrument.
30. Power of attorney.
31. Protest of the master of a ship.
32. Notice of such protest.

SCHEDULE V.

List of requisite denominations of Stamps.

SCHEDULE VI.

Enactments repealed.

A Bill for imposing Stamp Duties on certain Instruments.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called 'The General Stamp Act, 1869.'

Extent of Act.

It extends to the whole of British India.

Commencement of Act.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April, 1869.

Repeal of enactments.

2. From the time at which this Act comes into force, the enactments specified in the sixth schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the same schedule.

Interpretation Clause.

3. In this Act and the Schedules hereto, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

'Affidavit' includes every declaration in writing, on oath or affirmation, made before a person competent to administer an oath:

'Award' includes every decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire;

'Bill of Exchange' includes a hundí and every other instrument, except a cheque, whereby a person is ordered to pay to another a specified sum of money:

'Bill of Lading' includes every instrument signed by the owner of a ship or his agent, acknowledging the receipt of goods therein described, and undertaking to deliver them at a port and to a person therein mentioned:

'Bond' includes every instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed:

'Bottomry Bond' includes every instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to prosecute the voyage:

'Charter-party' includes every instrument (other than an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a ship or some principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer:

'Cheque' includes every instrument whereby a bank, banker, or person acting as a banker is ordered to pay on demand a specified sum of money:

'Collector' means Collector of a District, and includes Deputy Commissioner or any officer having jurisdiction equivalent to that of a Collector of a District:

'Composition-deed' includes every instrument executed by a debtor, whereby the debtor conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors:

'Conveyance' means any instrument, except a lease or mortgage-deed, by which property is transferred *inter vivos*:

'Counterpart' means the duplicate of a conveyance, settlement, mortgage-deed or lease, such duplicate not being executed by the grantor, settlor, mortgagor or lessor, but by some other party to the instrument: it includes a kabúliyát:

'Delivery-order' includes every instrument entitling or intended to entitle any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods of the value of twenty Rupees or upwards lying in or upon any dock, port, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods upon the sale or transfer of the property therein:

'Dock-warrant' includes every instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named or his assign, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the company or person in whose custody such goods may be:

'Lease' includes every instrument by which one person lets, or agrees to let, immoveable property to another for a specified term:

'Letter of Credit' includes every instrument by which one person requests another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn:

'Letter of License' includes every agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion:

'Mortgage-deed' includes every instrument evidencing a pledge of property for securing the payment of money:

'Negotiable Instrument' includes Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and Cheques:

'Notarial act' means any act done by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office and includes every like act done by a consul, attorney, or other person authorized by law to act as a Notary Public:

'Paper' includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written:

'Partition-deed' means any instrument whereby persons interested in property jointly, or in common, or as co-parceners, or as members of an undivided Hindú family, divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes a batwárá:

'Policy of Insurance' means any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event, and includes a policy on life:

'Power of Attorney' includes every instrum[illegible] empowering a person to act in the stead of [illegible] person executing it:

'Promissory Note' includes every instr[illegible] whereby the maker engages absolutely to [illegible] specified sum of money to another at [illegible] therein limited, or on demand, or at sight:

'Protest' means a declaration in writin[illegible] by a Notary Public, or other person autho[illegible] act as such, attesting the dishonour of a [illegible] Exchange or Promissory Note:

'Protest of the Master of a Ship' includes every declaration of the particulars of her voyage, drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses, or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship:

'Proxy' means an instrument whereby a person authorizes another to vote for him:

'Release' includes every instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person, or against any specified property:

'Respondentia bond' includes every instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship, and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination:

'Schedule' includes every list or inventory separate and distinct from an instrument and therein referred to as part thereof or as material thereto; but does not include any public map, plan, survey or award; and

'Settlement' means any instrument (other than a Will) whereby the destination or devolution of moveable or immoveable property is settled or agreed to be settled.

CHAPTER II.—STAMP DUTIES CHARGEABLE UNDER THIS ACT.

Scheduled duties chargeable.

4. For every instrument executed in British India after this Act comes into force,

or executed out of British India after this Act comes into force, but relating to any property within British India,

or executed out of British India whether before or after this Act comes into force, but in any manner becoming obligatory therein after this Act comes into force,

there shall be payable to Government, as stamp duty, the amount indicated in any schedule hereto annexed, to be the proper duty for such instrument.

Duties how levied.

5 The duty so chargeable shall be levied,—

By adhesive stamps.

(a.)—On the several instruments specified in Schedule I to this Act,—by means of adhesive stamps to be affixed to such instruments subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned:

Provided that the duties chargeable on bills of exchange, bills of lading, cheques, and such other of the said instruments as the Governor General of India in Council from time to time directs, may be denoted by stamps impressed on the paper, whereon such instruments are written,

and the Collector shall, on receiving payment of the full amount of the stamps required to be impressed on the forms hereinafter mentioned, cause all blank forms of such instruments, which may be brought to him for the purpose, to be stamped accordingly.

By impressed stamps.

(b.)—On the several instruments specified in Schedules II, III, and IV to this Act,—by means of bi-coloured stamps to be impressed on the paper whereon the instruments are written in such manner as the said Governor General may from time to time direct.

Duties by whom payable.

6. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the necessary stamp in the following cases shall be borne—

1st.—In the case of any instrument specified in Schedules I and II to this Act, other than a policy of insurance, a mortgage-deed, a lease or a counterpart of a lease, by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument:

2nd.—In the case of a policy of insurance, by the insured:

3rd.—In the case of a conveyance, mortgage-deed or lease, by the grantee, mortgagee or lessee:

4th.—In the case of a counterpart of a lease, by the lessor; and

5th.—In the case of an instrument of partition, by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the property comprised therein.

Duties on Bills of Exchange.

7. The duty imposed by this Act on bills of exchange shall be chargeable *(a)* on all bills drawn and payable in British India, *(b)* on all bills drawn in, but payable out of British India, and *(c)* on all bills drawn out of, but accepted, or paid, or endorsed, transferred, or otherwise negotiated within British India.

Bills drawn in sets.

8. When a bill of exchange is drawn within British India in a set of two or more parts, the requisite stamp shall be affixed to, or impressed on, the first part, and each of the other parts shall on being brought to the Collector, and on proof to his satisfaction of the first part having been duly stamped, be stamped by him with the words "*Duty paid.*"

Bill drawn out of British India.

9. The holder of any bill of exchange drawn out of British India, and not stamped as required by this Act shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or for payment, or endorses, transfers, or otherwise negotiates such bill, affix thereto a proper adhesive stamp for denoting the duty with which such bill is chargeable under this Act.

Bill, note or bond reserving interest.

10. Where interest is expressly made payable by the terms of a bill of exchange, promissory note or bond, the instrument shall not be chargeable with a duty higher than that with which it would have been chargeable had no mention of interest been made therein so direct

Instruments of a single character.

bill, cheque, order or receipt shall be drawn or made the stamp duty chargeable as to come under the denominations of shall not relieve parts chargeable with different rates of stamp duty under this Act, the instrument shall be charged with the highest of such rates.

Optional stamps where value of subject-matter is indeterminate.

12. When the amount or value of the subject-matter of any instrument chargeable under this Act and referred to or mentioned in section six cannot be ascertained, the proper stamp to be borne by such instrument may be determined by the person bound under that section to provide the stamp:

Provided that under such instrument nothing shall be recoverable more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same denomination, the stamp actually used under such option would have been sufficient; and no such instrument shall be valid in respect of any amount or value exceeding that for which such stamp would be sufficient.

Bond, &c., for payment of annuity.

13. The whole amount secured by a bond, promissory note, or mortgage for the payment of an annuity shall for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be ten times the amount of the annual payment.

Several instruments used in a single transaction.

14. Where more instruments than one are required for the completion of any transaction involving the execution of any conveyance, settlement, mortgage or lease, the proper stamp required by this Act for such con-

veyance, settlement, mortgage or lease, shall be borne by the principal instrument executed in such transaction, and each of the other instruments shall bear the stamp specified in Schedule IV to this Act as applicable to a collateral instrument.

And where several instruments, a doubt shall arise which is the principal, it shall be lawful for the parties to determine for themselves which for the purposes of this section shall be so deemed to be the principal instrument.

Instruments exempt from duty.

15. Nothing in this Act shall render the following instruments chargeable with duty:—

(1.) Receipt or discharge granted to the actual cultivator for the rent of land paying revenue to Government.

(2.) Receipt or discharge written upon any duly stamped negotiable instrument.

(3.) Receipt given for money or securities for money deposited in any Bank or in the hands of any Banker or person acting as a Banker to be accounted for:

Provided the same be not expressed to be received of or by the hands of any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for:

Provided further, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for, or upon a letter of allotment of a share in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in an[illegible] equivalent [illegible] posed or intended[illegible]t:

(4.) Receipt or [illegible]d' includes every instrumen[illegible] written upon or conta[illegible] whereby the debtor conveys hi[illegible] deed or other securi[illegible]t of his creditors, or [illegible] [illegible]eyance or instrument whatever du[illegible]ition or [illegible]mped according to the laws in force at the date thereof, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal money, interest or annuity thereby secured.

(5.) Document given by an inland carrier acknowledging the receipt of goods conveyed by such carrier.

(6.) Transfer by endorsement of a negotiable instrument or a policy of marine insurance or of insurance against fire.

(7.) Bond to Government for the due performance of the duties of any office of which the salary does not exceed ten Rupees.

(8.) Agreement or memorandum of an agreement for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize.

(9.) Lease granted to an actual cultivator, unless a fine or premium be paid in consideration of such lease.

(10.) Counterpart of such lease.

(11.) Surrender of land executed by a ryot or other actual cultivator to his landlord.

(12.) Affidavit made for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.

(13.) Copy of any paper which a public officer is by law required to make or furnish in his official capacity.

CHAPTER III.—Unstamped or Insufficiently Stamped Documents.

Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence.

16. No instrument chargeable with stamp duty under this Act shall be received in any court of justice, or by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, as creating, modifying, transferring, or extinguishing, or purporting to create, modify, transfer or extinguish, any right or obligation,

or as evidence in any civil proceeding,

or shall be acted upon in any such court, or by any such person as aforesaid, or by any public officer,

or shall be registered by any officer acting under any law for the registration of assurances or in any public office,

or shall be authenticated by any public officer,

unless such instrument bears a stamp of a value not less than the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable under this Act.

Except in criminal proceedings.

Every instrument chargeable with stamp duty shall be admitted in evidence in any criminal proceeding (other than proceedings under Chapter 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) although it may not have the stamp required by law impressed thereon or affixed thereto.

Bill unstamped or stamp uncancelled.

17. No person taking or receiving from another a bill to which an adhesive stamp has been affixed under this Act either in payment or as a security, or by purchase or otherwise, shall be entitled to recover thereon, or to make the same available for any purpose whatever, u[illegible] at the time when he so takes or receives such [illegible]se it such stamp as aforesaid is affixed thereto [illegible] an cancelled in manner hereby directed.

Powers of civil courts as to unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments.

18. When any instrument chargeable [illegible] this stamp duty under Schedule [illegible]emed III or IV to this Act, [illegible]missi- cuted on paper not bearing [illegible] duly proper stamp, is produced in a [illegible]tend civil court, the court, if satis- [illegible]ed. fied that the omission to execute such instrument on paper bearing the proper stamp, did not arise out of any intention to evade payment of the proper duty payable thereon, and on payment of such duty, or, in the case of an insufficiently stamped instrument, of the sum required to make up the full amount chargeable on such instrument,

together with a penalty of the following amount (that is to say):—

Penalty.

if the instrument is produced within one year from the date of its execution ... ... ten times

or, if it is produced after one year from such date ... ... twenty times

such proper stamp duty or deficient portion thereof as aforesaid,

shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the proper stamp duty has been levied thereon.

Such certificate shall be conclusive as to the amount of stamp-duty [illegible]able on such instrument, and the said instrument shall thereupon be receivable in evidence as if originally executed on paper bearing the proper stamp.

19. An entry of every such payment showing the amount thereof shall be made in a book to be kept by the Court, and shall also be endorsed on the instrument and signed by the presiding officer,

Registration of penalties levied by civil courts.

The Court shall at the end of every month make a return to the Collector of the money (if any) which it has so received, distinguishing between the sums received by way of penalty and the sums received by way of duty, stating the number and title of the suit, the name of the party from whom the money was received, and the date (if any) and description of the instrument.

The Court shall pay over all money so received to the Collector or to such person as he may from time to time appoint to receive the same.

20. If it appear to a civil or criminal court that any instrument filed or exhibited in such court was executed on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper with the manifest intention of evading payment of the stamp duty prescribed by this Act for such instrument, the Court may impound the instrument and send it to the Collector, and he shall thereupon prosecute the offender.

Impounding unstamped instruments in Courts.

21. If any instrument not bearing the stamp prescribed therefor by this Act is produced before any registering officer, or in any public office other than a civil or criminal court, the registering or other public officer shall impound the instrument, and send it forthwith to the Collector.

Impounding unstamped instruments in public office.

22. When any such instrument has been so sent or brought before the Collector, otherwise than for the purpose of obtaining an adjudication thereon, as hereinafter provided, he shall either proceed in accordance with the provisions of Section eighteen, exercising the powers thereby conferred on a civil court; or if it appear that the instrument was executed on unstamped, or insufficiently stamped, paper with the manifest intention of evading payment of the proper stamp duty, the Collector shall prosecute all the persons that have executed the said instrument or such of them as to him may seem fit:

Powers of Collector as to unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments.

Prosecution.

Provided that in any case coming under this section, if where the instrument has been brought within one year from the date of its execution to the Collector or other public officer, by whom it has been sent to the Collector under section twenty-one, and if the Collector is satisfied that the omission or neglect to execute such instrument on paper bearing the proper stamp arose solely from urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, he may remit the penalty prescribed by section eighteen.

Remission of penalty.

Provided also that in any case coming under this section in which an instrument, other than a bill of exchange, purports to have been executed out of British India, if the Collector is satisfied that the instrument was so executed, and also that it has been brought to him within the two months next after its arrival in British India, he shall, on payment of the duty with which such instrument would have been chargeable if executed in British India, certify by indorsement thereon that the proper stamp duty has been levied upon it.

Such certificate shall be conclusive as to the amount of stamp duty leviable on the instrument, which shall thereupon be receivable in evidence as if originally executed on paper bearing the proper stamp.

23. When the Collector elects to proceed under section eighteen, he shall, after endorsing on the instrument the certificate thereby directed, return such instrument to the registering or other public officer by whom it was sent or to the person by whom it was produced, and the said instrument shall thereupon be, and be deemed to have been, as valid as if it was originally executed on paper bearing the proper stamp.

Validity of the instrument for which penalty is levied.

24. When any bill, cheque or order for the payment of money on demand, or any receipt, chargeable with the stamp duty of one anna comes to the hand of any person unstamped, he may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and cancel the same in the manner required by this Act, and upon so doing, may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct such duty from the sum so directed to be paid;

Power to stamp instruments chargeable with one anna.

Such bill, cheque, order or receipt shall, so far as relates to the stamp duty chargeable thereon, be valid; but this shall not relieve any person from the liability to the penalty which he may have incurred by issuing or giving the said bill, cheque, order or receipt unstamped.

25. Any person, or the agent of any person, from whom money or goods exceeding in amount or value Rupees twenty is or are due or claimed to be due, and who shall have paid such money, or delivered such goods, may provide a piece of paper with an adhesive stamp of one anna affixed thereto, and may require of the person entitled to such money or goods, or any agent to whom the same shall have been paid or delivered, a receipt for such money or goods and also the value of the said stamp.

Procedure where receipts are required.

If any person to whom money or goods shall have been so paid or delivered refuses to give such receipt upon demand thereof, or to pay the value of the said stamp thereon, he shall be liable for every such offence to a fine of Rupees one hundred.

Refusal to give receipts

26. Except as provided in section twenty-four, no stamp shall be affixed to, or impressed on, any instrument specified in Schedule I to this Act, subsequent to the execution thereof, nor shall the provisions of sections eighteen and twenty-two apply to any such instrument.

After-stamping when inadmissible.

CHAPTER IV.—Criminal Penalties.

Penalty for executing instrument on paper not duly stamped.

27. Whoever makes, signs or issues or, except as provided in section twenty-three, accepts, endorses, transfers, pays or receives payment of any bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque or other similar instrument liable to any of the duties hereby imposed without the same being duly stamped,

and whoever makes, executes, or signs any other instrument liable to any of such duties without the same being duly stamped,

shall, for every such instrument, be liable to fine not exceeding Rupees one hundred, or if ten times the value of the proper stamp or, in case an insufficient stamp has been used, ten times the deficient amount thereof, exceeds Rupees one hundred, then to fine not exceeding ten times such value or deficient amount.

Penalty for presenting, &c., unstamped bills of exchange.

28. Whoever presents for acceptance or for payment, or accepts, pays or endorses, transfers, or in any manner negotiates any such bill as aforesaid, whereon there is not such adhesive stamp as aforesaid duly affixed, shall be liable to the penalty prescribed by section twenty-seven.

Cancelling stamps on bills.

29. Whoever presents for acceptance or payment a bill of exchange to which an adhesive stamp has been affixed under Section nine,

and whoever endorses, transfers, or in any manner negotiates such bill,

shall, before delivering the same out of his hands, custody or power, cancel the stamp so affixed,

by writing thereon his name or the initial letters thereof or the name of his firm, and the day and year on which he so writes the same

or by affixing thereon or across the same, the seal or mark which he is in the habit of using,

in such manner as to show that the stamp has been made use of, and so that the same shall not admit of being used again.

Penalty for failure to cancel such stamps.

And whoever ought, as directed by this Act to cancel such stamp in manner aforesaid, and refuses or neglects so to do,

shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in section twenty-seven.

Penalty for post-dating bills of exchange.

30. Whoever, in order to evade the payment of the duty prescribed by this Act for such instrument, makes and issues any bill of exchange bearing a date subsequent to the date on which it is issued,

and whoever knowing that such bill has been so post-dated, takes or receives such bill, or accepts, pays, endorses, transfers or in any manner negotiates the same,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees five hundred.

Cancellation of adhesive stamp by maker or executant.

31. Whenever an adhesive stamp is used as hereinbefore authorized, the person making or executing the instrument to which such stamp is affixed shall, before delivering the instrument out of his hands, custody or power, cancel the stamp so used by writing thereon his name or the initial letters thereof, or the name of his firm, and the date on which such instrument is made or executed, so that such stamp shall not admit of being used again.

Penalty for not cancelling stamp.

Whoever makes or signs any instrument with an adhesive stamp thereon when an adhesive stamp is allowed to be used, and does not *bonâ fide* in manner aforesaid cancel such stamp, shall be liable to fine not exceeding Rupees one hundred.

Consideration to be stated.

32. When any moveable or immoveable property is sold, the full consideration-money directly or indirectly paid or secured, or agreed to be paid for the same, shall be truly set forth in words at length in the principal or only instrument whereby the property sold is conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or in any other person by his direction.

Property sold subject to mortgage or charge.

When any property is sold and conveyed subject to any mortgage or bond or other debt, or to any gross or entire sum of money, such debt or sum shall be deemed the consideration-money or part of the consideration money (as the case may be) in respect whereof the duty chargeable under Schedule III to this Act shall be paid,

notwithstanding the purchaser is not or does not become personally liable for such debt or sum,

or does not agree to pay the same or to indemnify the purchaser against the same.

Penalty for not stating consideration.

If the full consideration-money is not set forth as aforesaid, the purchaser and the seller shall each be liable to fine not exceeding Rupees five hundred, and shall also pay a fine of five times the amount of the excess of duty with which such instrument would have been chargeable under this Act, if the full consideration-money had been duly set forth in such instrument in addition to the duty actually paid for the same.

Penalty on attorneys, &c., not inserting true consideration.

33. Any attorney, vakeel, pleader, mukhtár or other person employed in or about the preparing of any instrument in or upon which the full consideration-money is hereby required to be truly set forth,

or employed for any of the parties thereto in anywise about or relating to the transaction therein mentioned,

who inserts or sets forth, or causes to be inserted or set forth, in or upon any such instrument any other than the full consideration money,

or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, the doing thereof respectively,

shall, for every such offence, pay a fine not less than Rupees five hundred and not exceeding Rupees five thousand.

Every attorney, vakeel, pleader, or mukhtár convicted under this section shall from the date of such conviction be disabled to practise as an attorney, vakeel, pleader, or mukhtár.

Provided that no person shall be liable to any penalty or disability under this section, unless the duty actually paid for the instrument is less than would have been payable for the same in case the consideration-money had been truly set forth as aforesaid.

Recovery of fines.

34. All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed outside the local limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if for offences committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the Police of such towns in force for the time being.

Reward to informers.

35. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may award any portion not exceeding one half to the person on whose information the offender has been convicted.

CHAPTER V.—JURISDICTION.

Adjudication of doubt as to proper stamp.

36. When any instrument chargeable with stamp duty under this Act, whether previously stamped or not, is presented to the Collector, and the person presenting it desires to have the opinion of that officer as to the duty with which it is so chargeable, and pays a fee of five Rupees, the Collector shall assess and charge the duty to which, in his judgment, the instrument is liable; and upon payment of such duty or of such a sum as, with the duty already paid thereon, is equal to the duty so assessed and charged, and of the penalty, if any, incurred through the instrument having been executed on insufficiently stamped paper, shall certify by endorsement on such instrument, that the full duty with which it is chargeable under this Act has been paid.

The instrument shall thereupon be deemed to be duly stamped and receivable in evidence or otherwise in all courts and public offices:

Provided that nothing contained in the former part of this section shall authorize the Collector to make any such endorsement on an instrument comprised in Schedule I to this Act, and presented on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper subsequent to the execution thereof.

Appeal against Collector's decision.

37. If the person presenting any such instrument, is dissatisfied with the judgment of the Collector, he may, upon paying the duty assessed by such judgment, including the penalty, if any, which would be leviable under section twenty-two if the instrument were produced in a civil court, and upon depositing twenty Rupees for costs and charges, require the Collector to state specially and sign the case on which the question arose, together with his judgment thereon, and the Collector shall state and sign such case accordingly, and deliver it to the person making such requisition in order that he may appeal to the High Court.

And upon the application of the appellant (notice being given to the Government pleader) the High Court shall hear the appeal and decide as to the stamp duty with which the instrument is chargeable under this Act, and award the costs (if any) payable by the appellant; and according to such decision the duty and penalty, if any, shall be deemed to have been payable.

If no excess of duty or penalty has been paid under the Collector's judgment, the amount deposited by the appellant shall be paid to Government, but if any such excess has been paid, the same, together with the amount of the deposit, shall be re-paid to the appellant.

And if the sum paid for duty or penalty falls short of what, according to the decision of the High Court, ought to have been paid, the deficiency of duty, or penalty, or both, shall be paid by the appellant, and the Collector may enforce the payment thereof accordingly as if it were arrears of land revenue.

Revision of Collector's orders.

38. All orders of the Collector under this Act, except such as are passed under Section thirty-six, shall be open to revision on appeal or otherwise by the chief controlling revenue authority to which the Collector is subordinate.

Reference to High Court.

39. The chief controlling revenue authority may refer to the High Court any question arising in a case coming before such authority on appeal or otherwise as to the proper stamp prescribed by this Act for any instrument, stating specially the case on which the question arose.

The High Court shall take cognizance of every case so referred, and decide as to the stamp duty with which the instrument is chargeable, and such decision shall be final as to the duty to be charged on such instrument.

Power to remit or mitigate penalties.

40. The chief controlling revenue authority may, upon petition, remit or mitigate any penalty imposed under this Act.

Institution of prosecutions.

41. All prosecutions in respect of any offence punishable by this Act, shall be instituted by the Collector of the District, or other officer specially authorized by the Government in that behalf.

Jurisdiction of Magistrate.

42. Offences punishable under this Act may be tried by any Magistrate who would, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, have jurisdiction to try offences for which corresponding penalties are provided by the Indian Penal Code.

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Refund in case of useless or spoiled stamped paper.

43. If any person who has obtained any stamped paper in the manner allowed by this Act, or Act No. X of 1862, *(to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties)* does not require the same for use,

or if the paper so obtained becomes spoiled or unfit for use as hereinafter mentioned,

the Collector of the District in which the paper has been purchased may, upon application made within one year after such purchase, and upon delivery of such paper, refund the amount actually paid for the same,

or in case the owner of the paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use, desires to be supplied with stamped paper of similar or equal value, the Collector may cause such paper to be delivered to him or his agent upon payment of the value of the paper on which the new stamp or stamps shall be impressed.

When stamped paper shall be held to be spoiled.

44. Stamped paper shall be held to be spoiled or unfit for use within the meaning of section forty-three when—

By accident happening to the same before any writing thereupon has been finally signed and executed, it is rendered unfit for use;

Or when, because of some error in the drawing up or copying of any writing thereon discovered before such writing has been finally signed and executed, it is rendered of no avail;

Or when, by reason of death or refusal of the party whose signature may be necessary to effect the transaction intended by such writing, it remains incomplete and of no avail;

Or when, by refusal of any office or trust granted by a writing thereon, it has failed of the purpose intended;

Or when, by reason of failure of consideration, the transaction intended to be effected or evidenced by a writing thereon cannot be effected or evidenced;

Or when the transaction intended to be effected by a writing thereon has been effected by some other instrument duly stamped;

Or when, in the case of a negotiable instrument, such instrument is, by reason of non-delivery to the payee or person acting in his behalf, or other cause, never brought into use;

Or when, in the case of a bill of exchange other than a bill drawn in a set, it has not been presented for acceptance.

Suit where consideration is not stated.

45. Where in case of a sale, or an exchange upon which money is paid for equality of exchange, or a lease for a premium, the full consideration-money is not truly set forth in the manner hereby directed, it shall be lawful for the purchaser, or the person paying money for equality of exchange, or the lessee (as the case may be) or his heir, executor or administrator, to sue for and recover back from the seller, or the person receiving such money, or the lessor (as the case may be) or his heir, executor or administrator, so much of the consideration-money as is not set forth as aforesaid, or the whole thereof, if no part of the same is so set forth; and in such suit, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the conveyance, instrument of exchange, or lease shall be receivable in evidence.

Power to make rules for sale of stamps.

46. Every Local Government shall frame rules for regulating the sale of stamps and stamped paper required by this Act, for determining the persons by whom such sale is to be conducted, and for fixing the remuneration of such persons within the territories subject to its control; and may from time to time alter and add to such rules.

Such rules, alterations and additions shall, when approved by the Governor General of India in Council, and after publication in the local official *Gazette*, have the force of law.

Supply of stamps and stamped paper.

47. Every Local Government shall cause a sufficient supply of adhesive stamps and stamped papers of the several denominations specified in Schedule V to this Act to be provided and kept for sale at all convenient places within the territories subject to its control.

Employment of single stamp.

48. The amount of any stamp required by this Act shall be denoted by a single stamp, except when such amount exceeds Rupees one thousand, in which case it may be denoted by two or more stamps, the aggregate amount of which shall be the amount so required:

Provided that where a single stamped paper of any amount less than Rupees one thousand is not procurable on application to the proper officer, it shall be lawful, on such officer making a certificate to that effect, for the person requiring such stamp to denote the amount by two or more stamps, the aggregate amount of which shall be the amount so required.

Employment of several stamped papers.

49. When more stamped papers than one are used, under the former part of section forty-eight, for an instrument chargeable with stamp duty under this Act, each stamped paper so used shall contain a part of the instrument.

Act to be translated, indexed and sold cheaply.

50. Every Local Government shall cause this Act to be carefully translated into the principal vernacular languages of the territories subject to its control. A full alphabetical index shall be added to every such translation, and the translation and index shall be printed and sold to the public at a price not exceeding four annas per copy.

SCHEDULE I.

Bills of Exchange, &c.	*Proper Stamp.*	Rs.	A.	P.
—Bill of exchange payable at sight or within any time not exceeding one year after sight ...	When the amount of the Bill or the sum insured does not exceed Rs. 100 ..	0	1	0
	When it exceeds Rs. 100, but does not exceed Rs. 250 . .	0	3	0
	" Rs. 250, but does not exceed Rs. 500	0	6	0
	" Rs. 500, but does not exceed Rs. 750 ...	0	9	0
— Policy of Insurance ..	" Rs. 750, but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	0	12	0
	And for every Rs. 1,000, or fraction thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 10,000 ..	0	12	0
	For every Rs. 5,000, or fraction thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to Rs. 50,000	3	12	0
	And for every Rs. 10,000, or fraction thereof in excess of Rs. 50,000	7	8	0
3.—Transfer by endorsement of a share in a Company or Association	For every Rs. 100 of the consideration money, or fraction thereof, up to Rs. 1,000 .	0	4	0
	For every Rs. 500, or fraction thereof, in excess of Rs. 1,000	1	4	0
4.—Bill of lading	Four annas.			
5.—Delivery order relating to goods of the value of Rupees twenty or upwards				
6.—Dock-warrant				
7.—Shipping-order for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel				
8.—Bill of exchange, cheque, promissory note, or order for the payment on demand of an amount exceeding Rupees twenty	One anna.			
9.—Letter of credit				
10.—Agreement, or memorandum of an agreement, relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a Company or Association, or bill of exchange				
11.—Certificate or other document purporting to denote the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or proposed Company, or Association or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such Company or Association				
12.—Receipt or discharge given for or upon the payment of money or delivery of goods, the amount or value of which exceeds Rupees twenty ..				
13.—Note or memorandum written or endorsed in or upon any book or other document, or written on a separate paper, whereby any account, debt or demand, or any part of any account, debt or demand therein specified, and amounting to Rupees twenty or upwards, is expressed to have been balanced, or is acknowledged to be due				
14.—Proxy to vote at any one meeting of—				
(a).—Members of a Company or Association whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable.				
(b).—Municipal Commissioners.				
(c).—Justices of the Peace being a body corporate.				
(d).—Proprietors, members or contributors to the funds, of any institution.				

To be Extra Assistant Commissioners, 5th Class, on Rs. 250 per mensem.

Mr. Sreekishen Nurhur.
„ Ramsavuck.

No. 1904.

The services of Dr. George King, M.B., in medical charge of the Political Agency at Joudpore, are placed at the disposal of the Government North-Western Provinces.

No. 1906.

LEAVE.—Colonel R. C. Lawrence, C.B., Resident in Nipal, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days from the 20th of December next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

W. S. SETON-KARR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th October 1868.

No. 3287.

In modification of the Notification by the Government of India, No. 3517 of the 23rd November 1864, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the publication of this Notification, sovereigns and half sovereigns coined at any authorized Royal Mint in England or Australia of current weight shall be received in all the Treasuries of British India and its dependencies in payment of sums due to the Government, as the equivalent of ten rupees and four annas, and five rupees and two annas respectively; and that such sovereigns shall, whenever available at any Government Treasury, be paid at the same rates to any person willing to receive them in payment of claims against the Government. The gold pieces stated in Section XIII of Act XVII of 1835 will also henceforth be received as above according to the values stated in that Act.

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Acting Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George,—No. 3354, dated 29th October 1868.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2283 of the 28th August 1868, requesting that the order of the Government of Fort Saint George, No. 2246, dated the 24th idem, granting privilege leave for fourteen days to Mr. W. H. Bliss, Acting Sub-Collector of Madura, may be confirmed, and suggesting "that general orders may be issued by the Government of India to the effect that when an Officer cancels a portion of his privilege leave under the orders of Government, and not for his own convenience, the limitation in Rule XX" of the new rules regarding leave of absence to Covenanted Civil Servants "shall not operate in his case."

2. The order on the case of Mr. Bliss, I am desired to state, is confirmed.

3. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that when a Covenanted Civil Servant, absent on privilege leave, is re-called to duty for the convenience of Government, he may be allowed the balance of his leave before the expiry of six months from the date of his return to duty.

ORDERED, that the foregoing letter be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Foreign, Home, and Public Works Departments; the Governments of Bengal, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab; the Comptroller General of Accounts; the Director General of the Post Office of India; the Mint Master, Calcutta; the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta; the Accountants General in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and British Burmah; and the Deputy Accountants General in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and Mysore.

The 30th October 1868.

No. 3364.

The following statement of the silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in September 1868, is published for general information :—

	Calcutta.			Madras.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
In Sept. 1868 ...	1,154	1,00,807	9,04,543	7,377	6,509	50,825	.....	14,791	1,99,940

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th October 1868.

No. 1003 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriott, of the General List, Infantry, 1st Wing Subaltern, 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry, and Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class.	13th March 1867.

No. 1004 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed :—

No. 636 *of the 7th October* 1868.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned Officer :—

Lieutenant Francis Richard Arabin Brown Constable, of the Bengal Staff Corps.	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1005 *of* 1868.—The services of Surgeon J. McDonald, of the Madras Medical Establishment, in medical charge of the 37th Regiment Madras Native Infantry (Grenadiers), are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, as a temporary arrangement.

The 29th October 1868.

No. 1006 *of* 1868.—The services of Second Captain G. O'Connor, of the Royal Artillery, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 1007 *of* 1868.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 29th September 1868, page 5167, is published for general information :—

Brevet.

Colonel Thomas Kensington Whistler, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, who attained the rank of Colonel in the Army previously to the 18th February 1861, having been promoted to the rank of Major General, the undermentioned Officers to be placed on the fixed establishment of General Officers of the Army (Royal Artillery), and the following promotions to be made in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 3rd February 1866, viz. :—

To be Generals.

General and Colonel Commandant Edward Melian Gullifer Showers. Dated 4th March 1858.

General and Colonel Commandant George Swiney. Dated 15th May 1859.

General and Colonel Commandant Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. Dated 17th May 1859.

General and Colonel Commandant Sir Alexander Lindsay, K.C.B. Dated 11th September 1859.

General and Colonel Commandant Julius George Griffith. Dated 17th September 1866.

General and Colonel Commandant Sir Patrick Montgomerie, K.C.B. Dated 1st March 1867.

To be Lieutenant Generals.

Lieutenant General and Colonel Commandant Frederick Schuler. Dated 17th September 1861.

Lieutenant General and Colonel Commandant George Conran. Dated 24th January 1865.

Lieutenant General and Colonel Commandant Sir George Brooke, K.C.B. Dated 19th June 1866.

Lieutenant General and Colonel Commandant Francis Frankland Whinyates. Dated 14th July 1867.

Major General James Alexander, C.B. Dated 6th March 1868.

Major General John Theopilus Lane, C.B. Dated 6th March 1868.

Major General and Colonel Commandant Edward Huthwaite, C.B. Dated 6th March 1868.

Major General and Colonel Commandant Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., G.C.B. Dated 6th March 1868.

To be Major Generals.

Major General George Campbell, C.B. Dated 4th July 1858.

Major General Charles Grant, C.B. Dated 14th October 1858.

Major General and Colonel Commandant George Twemlow. Dated 17th May 1859.

Major General Richard Horsford. Dated 6th February 1861.

Major General John Fordyce. Dated 29th April 1861.

Major General and Colonel Commandant Andrew Rowland. Dated 6th January 1863.

Major General and Colonel with rank of Colonel Commandant Sir William Marcus Coghlan, K.C.B. Dated 14th April 1863.

Major General Charles Samuel Reid. Dated 24th January 1865.

Major General Richard Cornwallis Moore, C.B. Dated 29th March 1865.

Major General George Balfour, C.B. Dated 5th June 1865.

Major General Charles Lucas. Dated 26th April 1866.

Major General John William Croggan. Dated 12th June 1866.

Major General James Abbott. Dated 19th June 1866.

Major General Frank Turner, C.B. Dated 18th January 1867.

Major General Sir Henry Tombs, K.C.B. Dated 11th March 1867.

Major General Henry Willoughby Trevelyan, C.B. Dated 25th March 1867.

Major General James Brind, C. B. Dated 1st June 1867.

Major General Robert Raikes Kinleside. Dated 14th July 1867.

Major General Alfred Huyshe. Dated 31st October 1867.

Major General Thomas Kensington Whistler. Dated 6th March 1868.

The 30th October 1868.

No. 1008 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Captain (Brevet Major) Thomas Henry Salt, of the Royal Artillery, Commandant, No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery, Punjab Frontier Force	For 20 months, under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 1009 *of* 1868.—The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 283, dated 26th August 1868, is published for general information :—

Para. 4.—Having forwarded, for the consideration of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the papers relating to the claim of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals * * * to count towards the relative rank of Colonel the period during which he officiated on the full pay of a Deputy Inspector General, His Royal Highness has informed me that in the British service a Deputy Inspector General of substantive rank alone can claim the relative rank of Colonel, and that only from the actual date of the *Gazette* in which his appointment is notified, and that under no circumstances does a merely officiating appointment so qualify. As recommended by His Royal Highness, the same rule should be observed in the Indian service.

No. 1010 *of* 1868.—The 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers being about to proceed to England, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council cannot allow this Regiment, the nucleus of which has existed in this Presidency in some shape or another for more than two hundred years, and which has been formed as a Regiment—expanding at times into several Battalions—for one hundred and twelve years, to take its departure without expressing, in the strongest terms, the appreciation of the Government of India of its most valuable and distinguished services.

Successively as the Bengal European Regiment, the 1st European Regiment, the 1st European Light Infantry, and the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, the Regiment served the Hon'ble the East India Company for more than one hundred years; and, besides being actively engaged in nearly every part of its own Presidency, was detached to the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency in 1758, and has subsequently served out of Bengal in the Carnatic, in Java, in the Island of Celebes, in Affghanistan, from Ghuznee in one direction, to Pushoot, on the borders of Koonur, in another, and in Burmah.

The distinguished conduct in the field of the Regiment as the senior Battalion of Infantry of the Bengal Army, was proverbial, and its colors are covered with the names of operations in which it bore a prominent part. Some are not thus recorded, but the following list includes all the more important of the campaigns, battles, and sieges in which the Regiment has been engaged :—

Defence of Fort William against Suraj-oo-dowlah in 1756, when the four Companies of which the Corps was composed, were almost annihilated.

Capture of the Fort of Budge-Budge; re-capture of Calcutta; battle of Chitpore; siege and capture of Chandernagore; capture of the Fort of Kutwa; and battle of Plassey, 1756-1757.

Campaign against the French in the Northern Circars in 1758, including the battle of Condore, and siege and capture of Masulipatam.

Defeat of a Dutch force at Bedarrah, 8th November 1759.

Campaign against the Emperor of Delhi, 1760-61, including the battles of Seerpore, Beerpore, and Suan, in which latter the French mercenaries were defeated, and their leader, the celebrated Monsieur Law, taken prisoner.

War against Meer Kassim, ex-Nawab of Moorshedabad, 1763 to 1765, and present at the battle of Manjee, near Patna, where four Companies were overwhelmed and destroyed after a gallant resistance; battle of Kutwah; capture of Moorshedabad; battle of Gheriah; storm of the lines of Oodwah Nullah; capture of Mongheer; siege and storm of Patna; action near Patna, 3rd May 1764; battle of Buxar; assault of Chunar, and battle of Kulpee.

In 1774, in the first Rohilla campaign under Colonel Champion, including the decisive action on St. George's day of that year, when Hafiz Rehmut was killed.

Four Companies employed against Hyder Allee, in the Carnatic, from 1780 to 1783, and present at the relief of Wandiwash; battles of Porto Novo, Polilore, Solinghur, Veracundalore; relief of Vellore; battle of Arnee, and siege of Cuddalore.

Again employed in the second Rohilla war, under Major General Sir Robert Abercrombie, and suffered severely at the battle of Bittoorah on the 26th October 1794.

In Lord Lake's campaigns against the Maharattas, 1804-1805; at the battle of Deig; siege and storm of Deig; and the first siege of Bhurtpore.

In Java from 1812 to 1815, and in the Island of Celebes in 1816.

A Detachment employed in the Terai during part of the Nepaul war, and two Companies employed against the Pindarees in 1817-1818.

The Right Wing of the Regiment at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, 1826, and engaged in the assault.

Joined the Army of the Indus in November 1838, and served during the first campaign in Affghanistan, 1839-1840, and prominently engaged at the storm of Ghuznee. A Detachment was employed at the attack on the Fort of Pushoot in January 1840.

On the Sikhs crossing the Sutledge in December 1845, the Regiment moved from the hills by rapid forced marches, and was engaged at the battles of Ferozeshuhur and Sobraon, losing 20 officers and 392 men killed and wounded.

Engaged in the Burmese war, 1852-1853, and present at the re-capture of Pegu; relief of the Pegu garrison, and subsequent operations in the vicinity of that place.

In May 1857, on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, moved with great rapidity, notwithstanding the intense heat, to Umballa, and thence marched on Delhi. Was one of the four Regiments of British Infantry that served throughout the siege of that place, from the action of Budlee-ka-Serai, on the 8th June 1857, to the final capture of the city, on the 20th September; and was repeatedly distinguished, especially in the assault, where it formed part of the column led by Brigadier General John Nicholson. The Regiment lost 14 officers and 305 men killed and wounded at Delhi.

Served subsequently during the latter part of 1857 and in 1858 at the actions of Narnoul, Gungeree, Puttiallee, and Mynpooree; at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and in various minor affairs in Oudh.

These services, which can hardly be surpassed by those of any Regiment in existence, were rendered when the Corps belonged to the Army of the Hon'ble the East India Company.

In 1861, the Regiment became Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, and since then, as one of Her Majesty's Regiments of the Line, was employed in the operations at Umbeyla in October, November, and December 1863, and well maintained its previous reputation in the various struggles with a brave foe throughout that arduous service.

The 101st Regiment now proceeds to England for its first turn of Home service, and it leaves India full of honor and with a reputation for discipline and efficiency, as the Governor General in Council is assured by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, quite worthy of its character for gallantry and endurance.

The Governor General in Council is convinced that wherever the 101st Regiment goes, it will maintain its ancient renown, and His Excellency in Council desires to assure the Regiment that the Government of India is proud to send such a Corps to take its place in England with the Battalions of Her Most Gracious Majesty there stationed.

No. 1011 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Lieutenant Alexander Baber Douglas, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 4th Regiment Native Infantry ...	For 1 year, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1012 *of* 1868.—Lieutenant Henry Augustus Plowden, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having been recommended for leave to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months, and being entitled to furlough, is, at his own request, allowed furlough to Europe for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1013 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major John Brenton Cox, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General ...	For 1 year, under the Regulations of 1868.
in Francis William leau, of the Bengal Staff ps, Brigade Major, Allaad ...	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

1014 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer wed furlough to Europe on medical certi-:—

ant Surgeon John Gay nch, M.D., of the Medi- Department, Civil, Rajhye ...	For 2 years, under Rule XIV. of the Regulations of 1868.

1015 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Non-nissioned Officer and Soldiers of the Artillery nfantry Company of the European Invalid lion, are admitted to pension as specified op- to their names:—

Artillery.

ardier John B. Higgins	1*s.* (one shilling) per diem, payable in Europe.
er Thomas Boulton ...	1*s.* (one shilling) per diem, payable in Europe.
er James Gleeson ...	9*d.* (nine pence) per diem, payable in Europe.
er Patrick Clarke ..	9*d.* (nine pence) per diem, payable in Europe.

Infantry.

al Henry Preston ..	Equivalent to 1*s.* (one shilling) per diem, payable in Europe.
e James Power ..	9*d.* (nine pence) per diem, payable in Europe.
e Richard Goggan ...	9*d.* (nine pence) per diem, payable in Europe.

1016 *of* 1868.—The Government General No. 267 of the 15th March 1866, granting ant Apothecary J. A. Perdrian, of the Sub- te Medical Department, furlough to Europe ent private affairs for six months, is can- at his own request.

1017 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Offi- allowed furlough to Europe (medical certifi- —

ant Surgeon Mark Henry kersteen, M.D., of the ical Department, Special mical Examiner, Lahore	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1018 *of* 1868.—Agreeably to Government General Order No. 94, dated 1st May 1837, the undermentioned widows are admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 3rd Class Order of Merit on their late husbands, for three years commencing from the date of the casualty :—

Name of Claimant.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of Admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	Amount of Pension.	For what period.	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.					
Sheikh Guffoorun ...	23	..	5	1	Pattan ...	Fair complexion, marked with small-pox; a small black mark or mole on right cheek; [illegible] scold on left side of mouth.	Sirdana, Meerut. ...	Wldow..	Noor Khan..	Trooper...	5th Troop, 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.	15th Feb. 1867.	13th April 1868.	...	3 years	Umballa.
Zohra	45	...	Middle statue.		Mussulmanee ...	Wheat color; sheet eyes; no particular marks.	Shahjehanpore, Mahulla, Bazeel Khail.	" ...	Gholam Hossen Khan.	Jemadar...	1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	24th March 1858.	4th May 1867.	...	"	"

No. 1019 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Row, of the Bengal Staff Corps ...	16th October 1868.

No. 1020 *of* 1868.—Lieutenant David Ross Clarke, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment Native Infantry, having been recommended for leave to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months, and being entitled to furlough, is, at his own request, allowed furlough to Europe for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1021 *of* 1868.—ERRATA.—For the circles of payment entered opposite to the names of the undermentioned men in Government General Order No. 512 of 1868, substitute the following :—

RANK.	NAME.	CIRCLE OF PAYMENT.
	3rd Regiment Native Infantry.	
Drummer ...	Edward Moses	Allahabad.
Sepoy ...	Hurbunse Singh	Ditto.
" ...	Runjohn Khan	Rawul Pindee.
" ...	Ramsurn Opudia	Allahabad.
" ...	Banee Sookul	Ditto.
" ...	Shaikh Enyat Ally	Ditto.

In Government General Order No. 713 of 1868, page 189, in columns 1 and 3, for Sepoy Pertab Sing (22nd Punjab Native Infantry), read Naick Pertab Sing.

In Government General Order No. 483 of 1868, page 119, for Sowar Shaikh Peer Peon (13th Bengal Cavalry), read Sowar Shaikh Peer Bux.

No. 1022 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Major Richard Jenkins, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry ... Lieutenant Frank Edward Jonstone, of the General List, Infantry ...	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1023 *of* 1868.—Lieutenant William Duncan Macturk, of the late 64th Regiment Native Infantry, having been recommended for leave to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months, and being entitled to furlough is, at his own request, allowed furlough to Europe for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1024 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant William Reeves Bunbury, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General ...	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1025 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAME.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED.	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN WHOSE ROOM.
Cadre of the late 41st Native Infantry ...	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) J. Ruggles.	Major ...	18th October 1868.	Major A. G. Priestley, Staff Corps, deceased.
	Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) G. L. Keir.	Captain ...		
Cadre of the late 17th Native Infantry. .	Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) C. L. B. Constable.	Captain ...	21st Oct. 1868	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) C. Baily, retired.

No. 1026 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Francis Gellie, " Charles Metcalfe MacGregor ...	20th Oct. 1868.

No. 1027 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers of the Medical Department having completed twelve years' service are promoted to the rank of Surgeon, from the dates specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 1060 of the 23rd December 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Assistant Surgeon John Charles Morice ...	8th Oct. 1868.
Assistant Surgeon Thomas Edmondston Charles, M.D. ...	22nd Oct. 1868.

No. 1028 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Major Albert Gahagan, of the Madras Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 10th Regiment Madras Native Infantry ...	For 2 years, under Rule XIV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1029 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of his pension :—

Gunner J. Sullivan ... { 24th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

ARTHUR BROOME, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Simla, the 24*th October* 1868.

No. 276.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Mookerjee is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Engineer apprentice, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 277.

Lieutenant G. F. E. S. Neill, Royal Artillery, Madras, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to Bengal.

The 27*th October* 1868.

No 278.

Baboo Wooma Churn Chuckerbutty, Accountant, 4th Grade, Punjab, is transferred to Bengal.

No. 279.

Sergeant J. Donnieson, Unattached List, an Overseer of the 1st Grade, in Rajpootana, is remanded to military duty.

The 28*th October* 1868.

No. 280.

The following appointments and postings are made in the Public Works Department :—

Baboo Kanti Chunder Bannerjea as an Engineer apprentice, to the North-Western Provinces, and Baboos Gopal Chunder Mookerjea, Nobinbehary Ghose, and Nogender Chunder Mozumdar, as Overseers of the 3rd Grade, to British Burmah.

No. 281.

The following Civil Engineers under covenant with the Secretary of State for India in Council, having reported their arrival in Calcutta are posted as follows, and will be placed on the Establishment of the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, with effect from the date on which they may join their respective appointments :—

Mr. E. J. Moore	...	North-Western Provinces.
„ D. G. Ottley	...	Punjab.
„ A. R. Becher	...	Ditto.
„ F. E. Robertson	..	Bengal.
„ R. N. Unkles	..	Ditto.
„ W. P. Lynam	...	Mysore.
„ H. Groves	...	Ditto.
„ G. H. Bayly	..	Ditto.
„ J. T. Brown	...	British Burmah.
„ H. Richard	...	Ditto.

No. 282.

Captain A. M. Brandreth, R.E., is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Punjab.

The 30*th October* 1868.

No. 283.

Captain N. D. Robinson, 1st Grade Assistant Engineer, is transferred from Oudh to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 284.

Major J. F. Tennant, R.E., on special duty, will, on the completion of his present employment, resume his duties in the Public Works Department as a 1st Grade Executive Engineer, and is posted to the Punjab.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1*st May* 1868.

The Viceroy and Members of the Government of India having left the Presidency for Simla, it is hereby notified that on and after the 16th May and until further notice, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla on the morning of every Saturday.

All communications other than remittances intended for the Gazette should be addressed to the Superintendent, *Gazette of India,* Simla.

Remittances should be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19*th October* 1868.

No. 2.

Mr. William Johnson, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 4th Grade, attached to the 4th Division Central Provinces, has been permitted to resign his appointment from the 12th instant.

The 20*th October* 1868.

No. 4.

The leave of absence granted in Notification No. 23, dated 26th August last, to Mr. J. U. T. Coxen, Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade, attached to the 4th Division, Central Provinces, Revenue Survey is cancelled, and Mr. Coxen is allowed two months

and fifteen days' leave of absence from the 3rd instant, under Financial Department Order No. 198, dated 18th January 1866.

The 21st October 1868.

No. 5.

Mr. Arthur Lane to be Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, of the 4th Grade, from the 14th instant.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Major,*
For Depy. Surveyor Genl., Upper Circle.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 22nd October 1868.

The undermentioned three Money Order Offices have lately been opened, viz.:—

Pondicherry	... Madras Presidency.
Ellichpore	. Berar Circle.
Bassim	. Ditto.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller Genl. of Accounts.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Nagpore, the 14th October 1868.

The Public are informed that there are available at the Nagpore Currency Office the following Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle:—

2,811	Ten Rupees Notes, value Rs.	28,110
742	Twenty „ „ „ „	14,840
75	Fifty „ „ „ „	3,750
83	One Hundred Rs. Notes „ „	8,300
1	Five „ „ „ „	500
46	One Thousand „ „ „	46,000
	TOTAL Rs. ...	1,01,500

The above Notes are a legal tender for all payments within that Circle of Issue, and are payable in cash or in exchange for other Notes of the Bombay Circle at the Office of Issue at Bombay.

G. W. CLINE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees.	Certificates issued for Rupees.	Balance of Bullion. Under Assay, Rupees.	Assayed, Rupees.	Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees.
October 19th, 1868 ..	9,560	3,274	11,880	1,15,808	15,61,717
„ 20th, „ . .	.		11,880	1,14,230	15,61,717
„ 21st, „		2,047	302	1,16,288	15,61,717
„ 22nd, „ .. .	.....	.. ..	9,490	1,16,258	15,61,717
„ 23rd, „	.	.....	9,650	1,16,228	15,61,717
„ 24th, „	Holiday				

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th October 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004*A*, *dated Simla, 30th July* 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

Lost.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A23—71159 for Rs. 50.

MOSUDDEE MULL.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A12—09000 for Rs 50.

EMAMOODDEEN.

Between Delhi and Agra half of the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. A34—71793 for Rs. 20.

J. A. G. GILMOUR.

Right halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. A11—63724 for Rs. 20.
„ A31—55767 „ 10.

H. COTTON.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A40—50174 for Rs. 50.

GOVER DHUN.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A34—74866 for Rs. 20:
„ A34—74868 „ 20.

GOOLAM KADIR.

In transit between Banda and Barrabunkee the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A40—33348 for Rs. 50.

MEER FUKEER ALLY.

Left half of the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A18—26176 for Rs. 10.

MUDOOSOODUN BHUTTACHARJEE.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A36—04662 for Rs. 50.

ARLINGTON & Co.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A22—09064 for Rs. 10.

LUCHMUNPERSAUD.

In transit from Pertabghur to Fyzabad right half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A26—10273 for Rs. 20.

MAHOMED UKBUR.

Right halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A39—12881 for Rs. 100.
„ A39—12882 „ 100.

H. B. FINLAY.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A49—57448 for Rs. 10.

BHOLA NAUTH BANNERJEE.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A35—41898 for Rs. 50.

C. J. SHARP.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A56—01023 for Rs. 50.
„ A55—96804 „ 50.

SAWDUT KHAN.

Second half of the following Currency Note :—

No. A26—14330 for Rs. 20.

J. ANDERSON & Co.

In transit by Post half of the following Currency Note :—

No. A41—75923 for Rs. 10.

KAZEE ALEEMOODDEEN.

Half of the following Currency Note :—

No. A55—83106 for Rs. 50.

H. M. BODDAM.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A13—97397 for Rs. 100.

SHAMACHURN GHOSE.

Half of the following Currency Note :—

No. A21—32134 for Rs. 10.

P. CLEVET & GILHOOLY.

Lost or Stolen.

The following Currency Notes :—

No. A59—01470 for Rs. 100.
„ A59—07623 „ 100.

KHELSY DOSS.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A56—06401 for Rs. 50.
„ A59—06303 „ 100.
„ A59—06304 „ 100.

KILBURN & Co.

Half of the following Currency Note:—

No. A58—61171 for Rs. 100.

A. M. MUNROE.

The following Currency Notes:—

No. A59—09906 for Rs. 100.
„ A56—10333 „ 50.
„ A56—02740 „ 50.

DOORGA CHURN MOOKERJEE.

In transit by Post from Cooch Behar to Calcutta right halves of the following Currency Notes —intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A39—08605 for Rs. 100.
„ A39—08613 „ 100.

ANNUND CHUNDER GHOSE.

Stolen.

In transit by Post from Abbottabad to Murree the following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle:—

No. 74810 for Rs. 100.

H. B. URMSTON.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office:—

No. A52—92840 for Rs. 20.

MOHEEMA CHUNDRA MAZUMDAR.

In transit by Post from Maunbhoom to Hooghly half of the following Currency Note:—

No. A58—42199 for Rs. 100.

HURROKISTO DEY.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A55—97192 for Rs. 50.

J. T. CHADWICK.

Wrongly Joined.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A31—94475 } one Note for Rs. 10.
„ A31—94474 }

SHAMA CHURN SEN.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

1st half No. A18—29476 } one Note for Rs. 20.
2nd „ A18—29472 }

J. D. DAWSON.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A6—33597 } one Note for Rs. 10.
„ A6—41096 }

PARBUTTY CHURN SIRCAR.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 5509 of the 4 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865 for Co.'s Rs. 1,000, last endorsed to Mervanjee Dadabhoy, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and of the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and an application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note in favor of the proprietor.

MERVANJEE DADABHOY.

An Interest Draft No. 15005 for Rs. 20 for the 27th and 28th half-yearly interest of the Promissory Note No. L268-4 of 1854-55 for Rs. 500.

ASHOOTOSH DEY AND NEPHEWS.

Lost or Stolen.

One Interest Draft No. 14890 on Government Promissory Note No. 004289 for Rs. 2,000.

One ditto No. 14901 on Government Promissory Note No. 13622 for Rs. 1,000.

SREEMUTTY BEENUD MOHINY DOSSEE.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, No. 9006 for Sicca Rs. 1,000.

LUCHMEE NARAIN MITTER.
RAJ NARAIN MITTER.

Government Promissory Note No. 002049 of 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 500, standing in my name, and never endorsed by me to any one.

KHETTER MOHUN CHATTERJEE.

REPORT of a Deserter from the 19th Regiment of Hussars, dated at Benares, this 15th day of October 1868.

No. and Name ...	104, F. B. Perry.
Age	35 years
Size ... Feet ...	5
Size ... Inches ..	4
Colour of . Complexion ...	Sallow
Colour of . Hair ...	Dark brown
Colour of . Eyes ...	Hazel
Date of Desertion ...	12th October 1868
Place of Desertion ...	Benares
Date of Enlistment ...	10th November 1858
At what place enlisted ...	Liverpool
Parish and County in which born ...	Shrewsbury, Salop
Marks	None
Trade	Servant
Coat or Jacket	White
Waistcoat	None
Breeches or Trowsers .	White
REMARKS. ...	None

H. C. CRAIGIE, *Major,*
Commdg. 19th Hussars.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

We have appointed Mr. John Shepherd Douglas General Manager of our business, and he will sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

PEARCE, MACRAE & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th October 1868.

Home via Jubbulpore.

Government Dâk, Quick, Comfortable, and Cheap.

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1.—By *Special* cart for one or two persons with four maunds luggage ..	100	0	0
2.—Ordinary Mail Cart with ten seers luggage free (ten additionals for Rs. 6), extra baggage sent at Rs. 3-8 per maund	25	0	0
3.—Parcel Mail Cart with ten seers luggage free (ten additionals for Rs. 6), extra baggage sent at Rs. 3-8 per maund ..	25	0	0
The "*Special*" and Mail Cart does the trip in twenty hours, Parcel Cart in twenty-four hours, and stops for food, &c., two hours on the way.			
4.—Bullock Coach with six maunds luggage (or servant and four maunds) ...	42	12	0

N.B.—This is a comfortable covered Spring Cart ("Bandy"), holds two comfortably, well adapted for ladies or invalids, occupies about sixty hours in transit. *Extra baggage.*—Passengers by this or Mail Cart can send their extra baggage for Rs. 3-8 per maund.

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F. J. JORDAN,
Offg. Chief Inspr. of Post Offices, C. P.

NAGPORE,
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PART I.

THE GENERAL RULES

AND

CIRCULAR ORDERS

OF THE

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PART II.

THE GENERAL RULES

AND

CIRCULAR ORDERS

OF THE

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT (CRIMINAL SIDE).

Re-printed by permission of the Court,

And under the Patronage of the Government of Bengal.

With carefully prepared separate Indices,

EDITED BY

C. D. FIELD, ESQ.,

Bengal Civil Service, Registrar of the Court,—Author of "The Law of Evidence in India,"—"Rent Law Procedure," &c., &c

Applications for copies and Remittances to be made to "The Superintendent of the Baptist Mission Press,"
21, Lower Circular Road,
CALCUTTA.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th October 1868.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853 54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5 PER CENT.		5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR					TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.		P. W. of 1854-55.	of 1856-57.		2 years. Repayable Jan. 1869.	3 years. Repayable Jan. 1870.	5 years. Repayable June 1872.	10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 6th Oct. 1868 ...	53,100	39,466	2,346	21,35,146	38,75,200	1,53,73,200	1,19,49,600	48,46,500	17,500	49,27,300	5,89,59,200	3,99,09,100	1,50,000	18,24,000	29,67,000	36,08,000	39,17,000	15,45,53,658
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 7th Oct. and 15th Oct. 1868	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 7th Oct. and 15th Oct. 1868 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 7th Oct. and 15th Oct. 1868 ...	...	...	...	..	..	21,000	...	...	...	..	11,000	31,000	..	...	..	...	...	63,000
TOTAL ..	53,100	39,466	2,346	21,35,146	38,75,200	1,53,94,200	1,19,49,600	48,46,500	17,500	49,27,300	5,89,70,200	3,99,40,100	1,50,000	18,24,000	29,67,000	36,08,000	39,17,000	15,46,16,658
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	...	..	29,120	...	3,000	...	15,000	...	7,000	300,500	2,91,000	...	...	...	...	...	6,45,620
Balance on 15th Oct. 1868 ..	53,100	39,466	2,346	21,06,026	38,75,200	1,53,91,200	1,19,49,600	48,31,500	17,500	49,20,300	5,86,69,700	3,96,49,100	1,50,000	18,24,000	29,67,000	36,08,000	39,17,000	15,39,71,038

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 14th August 1868, enfaced from India 433 lakhs, re-transferred from London 177 lakhs.
" 15th August 1868 " 31st " " " " " 7 " " " " 23 "
" 1st September " " 15th September " " " " 6 " " " " 14 "
" 16th " " " 6th October " " " " 7 " " " " 11 "
" 7th October " " 14th " " " " " 0 " " " " 6 "

453 lakhs 231 lakhs.
231 "

Balance against India 222 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
The 20th October 1868.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW NUMBER OF ARMY LIST,

CORRECTED UP TO OCTOBER 1, 1868.

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By Authority of Government.

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IN

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IN

1866;

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AND

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ON THE

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During 1865-66.

BY

A. M. MONTEATH, Esq.,
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OF THE

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BY

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The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1868.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROGRESS REPORT OF MILITARY WORKS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR 1867-68.

NOTE on the Progress to the close of the Year 1867-68 *in providing Barrack Accommodation for European Troops throughout India on the present improved scale, and in the execution of other general Military Works.*

Preliminary.

The first Statement was submitted in September of last year (1867), and I have now the honor to submit the second, with the following remarks :—

Form of Statement of 1866-67 adhered to with slight modifications.

2. I have adhered to last year's form which showed the comparison between the programme sketched out in the original estimate of 10 millions sterling and the actual progress that has been achieved since 1864-65; but instead of exhibiting the expenditure and budget grants in several columns, I have given the necessary information in two columns only, viz., "total expenditure to the close of the year under review," and "budget grant for the ensuing year," or the year now current, 1868-69.

No details of progress received from Madras and Bombay.

Sanctions by Local Governments not included in statement.

Minor works not noticed.

3. I would further observe that no details of progress have yet been received from either Madras or Bombay; that only a very few major works that have been sanctioned by Local Governments appear in the Statement; and that no notice whatever has been taken of minor works.

Lump sum entries made in final abstract for Bombay and Madras, and for sanctions by Local Governments.

4. I have, however, been able to include in the general abstract, in lump sums, the total expenditure in Madras and Bombay, and also the total expenditure on major works that have been sanctioned by Local Governments, so that in addition to a review of the details of progress for the Presidency of Bengal, a good idea may be formed of the general progress that has been made throughout India.

General results throughout India.

5. I would now beg to draw attention to the "general results" as exhibited in the final abstract at page 71. From this it will be seen that, out of the total estimate of 10 millions sterling, projects to the extent of $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions had been dealt with by the Government of India, viz., $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions by sanctioned estimates, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions by approved rough projects; and further that an expenditure of rather more than $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions had been actually incurred.

General results in Bengal Presidency.

6. As regards the Presidency of Bengal only, projects to the extent of 6 millions, out of the estimate of $6\frac{3}{4}$ millions, had been dealt with by the Government of India, viz., by complete estimates $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions, by approved rough projects $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions. The projects disposed of in this Presidency during the year under review amounted to about $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions, viz., sanctioned estimates $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions, approved rough projects $1\frac{1}{4}$ millions. The expenditure, including allowance for *establishments*, may be set down at $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions, which sum represents rather more than one-third of the estimated programme.

Reference made to detailed abstract for Bengal Presidency.

7. I would now draw attention to the abstracts at pages 66 to 70, which give the general results in more detail than the general abstract, for the several Local Governments and Administrations in the Bengal Presidency.

NEW SETS OF BUILDINGS.—HILL SANATARIA.

8. These two headings comprise the most important item of the programme, viz., the provision of accommodation for the European troops on the improved scale. The estimated programme amounts to 4 millions. Detailed estimates had been sanctioned to the extent of $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions, and the expenditure had nearly reached $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions. Judging from the rough projects that have been dealt with, there can be little doubt that the programme will be exceeded under this heading, but there will be compensating savings under other heads. The progress during the year has been on the whole satisfactory.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING BUILDINGS.

9. As observed in the last report, the Statement does not show the full progress under this heading, as it is to this class of works that the sanctions of Local Governments chiefly relate. The amount provided for in the programme is rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The expenditure has probably not exceeded one-fourth of a million, and there will no doubt be considerable saving under this heading. The most important works relate to the improvement of the barracks at Berhampoor, Cawnpoor, Umballa, Jubbulpoor, Mhow, and Lucknow, at which stations many of the old buildings were sufficiently good for adaptation to permanent use.

FORTIFIED POSTS.

10. It was explained in the last report that the programme would be much exceeded under this heading. When the programme was prepared, nothing had been settled with regard to these posts, and, therefore, provision was only made for an expenditure (£200,000) that might possibly be incurred during the four or five

years to which only the programme was intended to relate; but since then, it has been decided that a fortified position shall be provided as a place of refuge, at every important military station, including more than usually extensive works at Peshawur, Mooltan, and Rawul Pindee. The expenditure to the close of the year under review had exceeded half the estimate, having reached the sum of £ 128,000.

GENERAL CANTONMENT WORKS.

11. Such as water-supply, drainage, &c., &c.—It is only necessary to observe that works under this head fall mainly within the province of Local Governments to sanction. There will probably be considerable saving in the estimate.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION.

12. There has been no necessity for any new works of this class during the year. There will be a saving of nearly 3½ lakhs under this heading.

ORDNANCE AND COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS.

13. The estimate under this heading will be considerably exceeded. The most important works are the Gun-powder Factory at Ishapoor, nearly completed, the Gun Carriage Agency at Allahabad, and Tannery Buildings at Cawnpoor, on both of which considerable progress has been effected.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

14. There will be saving under this heading. The estimate is 15 lakhs, and the expenditure to close of 1867-68 only a little in excess of 3 lakhs. Since the last report was submitted, it has been decided to provide quarters for the regimental officers at Allahabad.

ACCOMMODATION FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

15. But little has been done under this heading, as the Government only provides shelter for Native troops in exceptional cases.

Progress in providing accommodation for European troops.

16. I will now very briefly refer to the progress that has been made in the all important work of providing accommodation in the several provinces for the European troops. The details on this point will be found at pages 5 to 35 of the Statement.

BENGAL.

Hazareebaugh. Dinapoor. Darjeeling. Barrackpoor.

17. But very little work has been done in Bengal, as nothing had been definitely settled in regard to the arrangements for the stations of Hazareebaugh, Dinapoor, and Darjeeling. The only important project that has been in hand is the erection of the new barracks for two Batteries of Artillery at Barrackpoor. Fair progress has been made on them.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Allahabad.

18. The new barracks for the Regiment of Infantry and Battery of Artillery at Allahabad have been vigorously pushed forward, and it is hoped that they will be occupied in the spring of 1869.

Cawnpoor

Good work has also been done at Cawnpoor.

Moradabad.

A commencement has been made at Moradabad.

Benares.

Nothing has been done at Benares, as the question of the site for the new Cantonment has not been settled.

Chukrata. Raneekhet.

Preliminary operations have been arranged for commencing work at the new hill stations of Chukrata and Raneekhet.

PUNJAB.

Delhi. Mooltan. Jullundhur.

19. Good progress has been effected at most of the large stations in the Punjab, particularly at Delhi, Mooltan, and Jullundhur. Several of the barracks at Delhi have been occupied for some time, and it is probable that many new buildings at other stations will be ready for occupation before the hot weather of 1869.

OUDH.

Lucknow. Seetapoor Fyzabad.

20. Since the last report was submitted, six new half-company barracks have been set in hand, and half finished at Lucknow; eight new barracks have been commenced, of which three have been half finished at Seetapoor, and at Fyzabad considerable progress has been made with the family quarters.

BRITISH BURMAH.

Thayetmyo.

21. The new barracks at Thayetmyo have been nearly completed.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Jubbulpoor. Saugor. Kamtee. Seetabuldee.

22. At Jubbulpoor, the improvement of the existing Infantry barracks has been completed. At Saugor, four new half-company barracks have been completed and occupied, and the new hospital for the Infantry has been considerably advanced. At Kamptee, the existing accommodation has been much improved, and arrangements have been set in hand for erecting entirely new buildings for the whole of the European troops. At Seetabuldee, the new barrack in the fort has been nearly carried to completion.

HYDERABAD.

Trimulgherry.

23. The progress at this large station continues to be very satisfactory.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Morar. Fortress Gwalior. Nowgong. Mhow.

24. The new buildings are also progressing very rapidly at Morar and in the Fortress of Gwalior. Several have been completed and occupied. A good commencement has been made at Nowgong; and at Mhow, too, the progress has been very satisfactory, considering the difficulty of procuring labour and material.

RAJPOOTANA.

Nussoorabad. Neemuch.

25. The progress at Nusseerabad and Neemuch continues fair.

BOMBAY.

Kirkee.

26. It would appear from the Administration Report of this Government that, although a good deal has been done towards improving existing accommodation, new buildings on the improved plans had only been set in hand at Kirkee up to the close of the year under review.

MADRAS.

Bangalore.

27. The only important work that appears in the Madras Administration Report is the construction of new barracks on the Race-Course at Bangalore, on which considerable progress has been made.

SIMLA,
20*th October* 1868.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Colonel,*
Inspector General of Military Works.

STATEMENT of Progress to the close of the Year 1867-68 *in providing Barrack Accommodation for European Troops throughout India on the Present Improved Scale, and in the General Execution of other Military Works.*

N. B.—The entries in this Statement in Italics are meant to show the projects that are not included in the original programme noticed in Public Works Despatch No. 3 of 1865.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69.
PARTICULARS.	RS.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. RS.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. RS.	RS.	RS.
I.—ENTIRELY NEW BUILDINGS.						
BENGAL.						
BARRACKPOOR.		BARRACKPOOR.				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		Barracks for single and married men of two Field Batteries of Artillery	8,63,130	...	4,12,794	4,00,000
	Rs.	The new barracks both for the single and married men of the Artillery garrison have been set in hand, and are being rapidly pushed forward. As soon as these are sufficiently advanced, the barracks for the two Companies of Infantry will be commenced.				
1 Head Quarters Brigade Artillery	12,000	The general proposals for provision of hospital accommodation have been lately approved by the Government of India, and estimates and plans have been called for, for a joint hospital for male patients, and another for the female patients of both arms of the garrison.				
2 Light Field Batteries of Artillery	6,50,000					
2 Companies of British Infantry (from the Regiment at Dum-Dum)	3,00,000					
	9,62,000					
Carried over ...	9,62,000	Carried over ...	8,63,130	...	4,12,794	4,00,000

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69.
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	9,62,000	Brought forward ...	8,63,130	...	4,12,794	4,00,000
I.—ENTIRELY NEW BUILDINGS—*contd.*						
BENGAL—*contd.*		DUM-DUM.				
DUM-DUM.		*Six single storied barracks for the married men of the British Infantry Regiment*	2,23,322	...	5,111	1,00,000
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		*It was originally intended to provide eight ranges of married men's quarters, each for ten families. But on a reconsideration of the actual requirements of the Regiment, it has been decided that six blocks, each for ten families, will suffice, and this arrangement has accordingly been sanctioned. These new buildings were commenced in October 1867, and are at present in an advanced state.*				
1 *Regiment of British Infantry, less two Companies at Barrackpoor.*		*New barracks, &c., for the single men and hospital buildings for male and female patients have yet to be provided to complete the permanent accommodation for the British garrison.*				
HAZAREEBAUGH.		HAZAREEBAUGH.				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		*Rough project for barracks for the Artillery and Infantry* ...	...	Amount of Estimate not known.	...	1,50,000
1 *Field Battery of Artillery.*		*In the last report, it was noted that the general proposals for remodelling the cantonment had been settled. Since then, a general rough design of the new barracks for the Artillery*				
1 *Regiment of British Infantry.*						

		has been provisionally approved, subject to a few modifications and to the final settlement of the question as to whether the station shall be permanently maintained for the location of British troops, with reference to doubts lately entertained by the Military Authorities in regard to the healthiness of the station.				
DINAPORE. FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON. 1 *Field Battery of Artillery.* 1 *Regiment of British Infantry.*		DINAPORE. *The question of the retention or otherwise of the present cantonment still remains unsettled. The report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the matter has been received, bnt further particulars have been called for. Provision has been made in the Budget Estimate for* 1868-69 *for the following minor buildings:—*				
		Hospital stables, and forge, and Staff Sergeants' quarters for Artillery	...	22,515	16,051	22,515
TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS FOR BENGAL ...	9,62,000	TOTAL FOR BENGAL ...	10,86,452	22,515	4,33,956	6,72,515
Carried over ...	9,62,000					

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.			PROJECTS PREPARED.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69.
PARTICULARS.		Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...		9,62,000					
I.—ENTIRELY NEW BUILDINGS—*contd.*							
N W. PROVINCES.							
BENARES.			BENARES.				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.			Since the submission of the last report, it has been finally decided to maintain the cantonment of Benares near Secrole. With this object, a complete survey of the ground lying to the west of the present British lines has been made, and a general project for the arrangement of the several lines has been submitted by the Local Government, and is now under consideration of the Government of India in the Military Department.				
	Rs.						
1 Head Quarters Brigade of Artillery... ...	12,000						
1 Light Field Battery ...	3,25,000						
1 Garrison Company of Artillery	1,30,000						
¾th Regiment of Cavalry...	7,15,000						
1 Regiment of British Infantry	15,00,000						
		26,82,000					
MUTTRA.			MUTTRA.				
ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.			No new barrack buildings are required for this station, which is not to be maintained as a Military cantonment.				
½ Regiment of Cavalry		4,75,000					

CAWNPOOR.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.

½ Regiment of Cavalry 3,17,000

FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON

1 Field Battery of Artillery.
1 Regiment of European Infantry.

ALLAHABAD.

FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.

	Rs.	
1 Light Field Battery of Artillery ...	3,25,000	
1 Garrison Company of Artillery	1,30,000	
1½ Regiment of British Infantry ... (1 Regiment in Cantonment and ½ Regiment in the Fort) ...	22,50,000	27,05,000
Carried over ...		61,79,000	9,62,000

CAWNPOOR.

Family barracks for European Infantry ...	1,85,728	...	...	...	20,000
Rest-house barracks at railway station ...	97,469	...	...	15,136	22,500
Canteen for European Infantry (sanctioned by local Government)	17,605	...	..	...	3,000
		3,00,802			

The above buildings are in progress, and several of them are drawing near completion. Provision has also been made in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 for the following buildings, the detailed estimates for which are shortly expected:—

Gymnasium barracks	...	Not known	7,321	50,000
Subsidiary buildings for Infantry	...	"	...	
Guard-room and cells for Artillery	...	"	18,225	10,000
Forge and shoeing-shed for Artillery	...	"	13,947	4,000

N.B.—The old echelon barracks when remodelled (see Section II of this Statement) will suffice both for sleeping and day-room accommodation, &c., for the single men of the Infantry, and the project for family barracks entered above provides for the married men of this arm of the garrison. The existing barracks of the Artillery will require some improvement to render them fit for permanent occupation. New hospital buildings will also have to be provided to complete the permanent barrack accommodation at this station.

ALLAHABAD.

Compensation for land required for new Military buildings		...	...	1,88,187	...
Family barracks for Infantry	2,32,096	...	...	1,87,793	18,000
16 Half-Company double-storied barracks for Infantry	11,18,728	...	...	8,51,101	1,17,000
2 Full Company double-storied barracks for Infantry	2,60,898	...	...	1,75,019	40,000
Carried over ...	16,11,722	3,00,802	...	14,56,729	2,84,500

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.					TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69.
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.		COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ... 61,79,000	9,62,000	Brought forward ...	16,11,722	3,00,802	...		14,56,729	2,84,500
I.—ENTIRELY NEW BUILDINGS—*contd.*								
N. W. PROVINCES—*continued.*								
ALLAHABAD—*contd.*		Two double-storied hospitals for Infantry	2,08,618	...	...		2,48,873	...
		One barrack for Bandsmen of the European Infantry, and three barracks for single men of the Artillery	2,94,955	...	...		1,61,173	23,000
		Rest-house barracks for single men at railway station	81,808	...	...		7,551	32,000
		Quarter-guard and cells for one Regiment of Infantry	41,517	...	...		...	20,000
		Canteen for one Regiment of Infantry ...	21,763	...	...		7,790	10,000
		Wash-houses and wells	62,390	...	...		493	...
		Privies in European Infantry lines ...	12,236	...	...		...	...
				23,35,009				
		The whole of the buildings included in the above estimates are in progress, and are rapidly advancing towards completion. Provision has also been made in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 for the following principal buildings, the detailed estimates for which are under preparation, viz.:—						
		Rest-house barracks for married men at railway station		...	Not known		37,440	50,000
		Female hospital for European Infantry		...	,,		...	25,000
		Family barracks for the Artillery		...	,,		...	42,000
		Quarter-guard and cells, gun-sheds, and stables for the Artillery		...	,,		...	50,000
		Male and female hospital for the Artillery		...	,,		...	

			The above projects may be said to provide for all the main requirements of the Artillery and Infantry garrison of the cantonment. The provision of new barracks, &c., for the wing of Infantry in the Fort is for the present postponed.				
FUTTEHGURH.			FUTTEHGURH.				
ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.			This station is not to be occupied by European troops.				
	Rs.						
1 Light Field Battery of Artillery...	3,25,000						
MORADABAD.			MORADABAD.				
ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.			Eight half-company double-storied barracks for unmarried men of European Infantry	4,79,048	...	44,652	55,000
1 Regiment of British Infantry	15,00,000		Since the submission of the last report, the necessary preliminary arrangements have been made for collection of materials, &c., for the new barracks, and now that the principal estimate has been sanctioned, the barracks will be rapidly pushed forward.				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.			Detailed projects have yet to be submitted for hospital and other regimental buildings to complete the barrack accommodation at this station.				
½ Regiment of British Infantry.							
BAREILLY.			BAREILLY.				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.			*The new barracks, &c., necessary for the completion of the accommodation for the British garrison at this station are not urgently required. The detailed estimates for the new buildings are, however, under preparation, and provision has been made in the Budget Estimate for* 1868-69 *for the following buildings :—*				
1 *Field Battery of Artillery.*			*Two double-storied barracks for European Infantry* ...	...	Not known	15,001	1,00,000
1 *Regiment of British Infantry.*			*Additional quarters for married men*	...	,,	...	23,000
Carried over ..	80,04,000	9,62,000	Carried over ...	31,14,859	...	19,79,702	7,84,500

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.					
PARTICULARS.	RS.	PROJECTS.		COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. RS.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. RS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68. RS.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69. RS.
Brought forward ... 80,04,000	9,62,000	Brought forward ...		31,14,859	...	19,79,702	7,84,500
I.—ENTIRELY NEW BUILDINGS—*contd.*							
N. W. PROVINCES—*continued.*							
AGRA.		AGRA.					
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		*Double-storied barrack for a garrison Company of Artillery in the Fort*	86,672	...	...	40,677	...
1 *Field Battery of Artillery.*		*Double-storied barrack for a Company of British Infantry in the Fort*	82,666	...	...	20,362 / 377	50,000
1 *Garrison Company of Artillery.*		*Double-storied barrack for Artillery in the Cantonment*	41,565	...	...	24,252	...
1 *Regiment of British Infantry.*		*Double-storied barrack for a full Company of British Infantry in the cantonment* ...	89,856	...	...	...	...
DETAIL OF ABOVE.				3,00,759			
In the Fort.		*The Artillery barrack in the Fort is finished, and the other buildings are in progress. Provision has also been made in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 for the following buildings:—*					
1 *Garrison Company of Artillery.*		*Rest-house barracks at Toondla Railway station* ...		...	93,638	..	50,000
1 *Company of British Infantry.*		*Double-storied hospital for European Infantry* ...		...	1,54,400	3,863	75,000
In Cantonment.		*Additional barracks* „ „ ...		...	2,19,048	16,110	
1 *Field Battery of Artillery.*		*School Master's quarters*		...	4,500	1,590	1,00,000
9 *Companies of British Infantry.*		„ *Mistress'* „		..	4,500		
		Armourer Sergeants' „		...	3,500	...	
		Quarter-guard for Artillery in the Fort		...	Not known.	...	5,000
		Orderly-room, Canteen, &c.		...	„	..	
		The above Estimates provide for a part only of the general project for permanent barrack accommodation at this station.					

MEERUT.						
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.						
Head Quarters of Brigade of Artillery.						
1 *Battery of Horse Artillery.*						
1 *Field Battery of Artillery.*						
1 *Garrison Company of Artillery.*						
2 *Troops of Cavalry.*						
1 *Regiment of British Infantry.*						
ROORKEE.						
STRENGTH OF GARRISON NOT KNOWN.						
TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS FOR N. W. PROVINCES ...		80,04,000				
PUNJAB.						
PESHAWUR.						
ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.						
	Rs.					
2 Light Field Batteries of Artillery ...	6,50,000					
1 Garrison Company of Artillery	1,30,000					
⅓rd Regiment of Cavalry ...	3,17,000					
1 Regiment of British Infantry	15,00,000					
		25,97,000				
REVISED FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.						
Head Quarters of Brigade of Artillery.						
2 Field Batteries of Artillery.						
1 Garrison Company of Artillery.						
1 Regiment of British Infantry.						
Carried over ...		25,97,000	89,66,000			

MEERUT.				
New barracks are required only for the British Infantry; the existing buildings when improved will suffice for the Cavalry and Artillery. There is no pressure for barrack accommodation at this station, but provision has been made for the following buildings in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 :—				
Hospital for European Infantry	...	Not known.	8,400	75,000
Gymnasium barrack for Cavalry	...	"	...	20,000
Rest-house barracks, &c., at railway station ...	..	"	7,846	75,000
ROORKEE.				
Barracks for married men of the Sappers and Miners (sanctioned by local Government)	35,062	...	8,914	15,000
TOTAL FOR N. W. PROVINCES ...	34,50,680	4,79,586	21,12,093	12,49,500
PESHAWUR.				
Barracks in the new fortified post ... 6,36,536				
Subsidiary buildings in connection with the new barracks 19,494	6,56,030	48,87,000	5,12,015	shown under fortifications.
The buildings provided for in the above estimates, and which constitute sides Nos. 1 and 2 of the new fortified cantonment, are all in progress, and are expected to be completed in 1868. It has lately been decided that a portion of the British garrison originally allotted to Peshawur is to be located permanently at Sydun Baolee. The revised strength fixed for the force at this station is shown in the first column of this statement.				
Carried over ...	6,56,030	48,87,000	5,12,015	...

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.				
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68. Rs.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69. Rs.
Brought forward ... 25,97,000	89,66,000	Brought forward ...	6,56,030	48,87,000	5,12,015	...
I.—ENTIRELY NEW BUILDINGS—*contd.*		NOWSHERA.				
PUNJAB—*contd.*		*Single-storied barracks for married men*	1,59,462	...	3,031 25,095 24,750 94,017	45,000
NOWSHERA.		*The chief requirement at this station was the provision of six new family barracks. Four of these have been completed, and the other two are expected to be finished by October* 1868. *The new barracks, which only required roofing in to complete the accommodation for the Infantry, have been also completed. Provision has been made in the Budget Estimate for* 1868-69 *for the following minor buildings :—*				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		*Orderly and Court Martial Rooms*	...	10,918	...	10,000
1 *Regiment of British Infantry.*		RAWUL PINDEE.				
RAWUL PINDEE.		Rough project for completing barrack accommodation for the entire garrison in the cantonment	...	11,00,000	3,06,002	2,00,000
ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		Rough project for new barracks, hospitals, ordnance, and commissariat buildings in the fortified magazine enclosure...	...	14,40,000	1,23,151	...
Rs. 1 Light Field Battery of Artillery 3,25,000		Four half-company double-storied barracks 2,79,228 One full company and two half-company barracks for British Infantry ... 2,69,315	5,48,543	...	89,034	...
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		These barracks were commenced some time ago, and are fast approaching towards completion.				
1 Battery Horse Artillery. 1 Garrison Company of Artillery. 2 Regiments of British Infantry.		A portion of the garrison will be located in the fortified post, in which some of the new barracks and the whole of the hospitals and ordnance and commissariat buildings, &c., &c., will be placed. (See Section IV of this Statement.)				

SIND SAUGOR DOAB.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.

	Rs.	
2 Light Field Batteries of Artillery ...	6,50,000	
1 Regiment of Cavalry ..	9,50,000	
1 „ of British Infantry	15,00,000	
		31,00,000

FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.

2 Batteries of Horse Artillery.
1 Regiment of Cavalry.
1 „ of British Infantry.

DELHI.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.

	Rs.	
1 Light Field Battery of Artillery ...	3,25,000	
1 Garrison Company of Artillery ..	1,30,000	
1 Regiment of British Infantry	15,00,000	
		19,55,000

FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.

1 Garrison Company of Artillery.
½ Regiment of British Infantry.

ATTOCK.

FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.

1 *Garrison Battery of Artillery.*
2 *Companies British Infantry, (from the Regiment at Peshawur).*

Carried over ...	79,77,000	89,66,000

SIND SAUGOR DOAB.

It has very recently been decided that Sydun Baolee is to be occupied permanently by the following garrison :—

2 Batteries of Horse Artillery.
1 Regiment of Cavalry.
1 „ of British Infantry.

The buildings hitherto provided at Sydun Baolee were designed to meet the wants of a Squadron of Dragoons, with special reference to the experimental occupation of the station. New barracks, &c., for the entire permanent garrison will now have to be provided.

DELHI.

Double-storied barracks for single men of the Infantry ..	61,075				
„ „ for married men ..	48,334				
Barracks, hospitals, out-offices, &c., to complete accommodation for the entire garrison	11,65,007	12,74,416	...	3,07,400	30,000
				2,73,231	

The estimates provide for nearly all the requirements of the garrison. Several of the buildings have been completed and occupied, and the remainder are in progress.

ATTOCK.

The detailed project for the provision of barrack accommodation in the Fort of Attock has not yet been received, but it is under preparation. Meanwhile provision has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 *for the following building :—*

Barracks for 16 *families*	..	10,000	2,941	10,000
Carried over ...	26,38,451	74,47,918	17,60,667	2,95,000

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1868, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.			PROJECTS PREPARED.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69.
PARTICULARS.		Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	79,77,000	89,66,000	Brought forward ...	26,38,451	74,47,918	17,60,667	2,95,000
I.—ENTIRELY NEW BUILDINGS—*contd.*							
PUNJAB—*contd.*							
DERA ISMAEL KHAN			DERA ISMAEL KHAN.				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.							
1 *Company British Infantry, (from the Regiment at Mooltan).*			*Half Company double-storied barrack for Infantry* ... *This building is nearly completed.* *No further new barrack buildings will be required at this station.*	41,985	...	1,196 26,980	6,000
JULLUNDUR			JULLUNDUR.				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.							
	Rs.		Barracks for eight Companies of British Infantry ...	..	11,83,319	146 75,190 2,06,040	2,00,000
1 Light Field Battery of Artillery ..	3,25,000		Main guard and cells	..	Not known.	...	30,000
1 Regiment of British Infantry	15,00,000	18,25,000	Detailed estimates and plans for these buildings were submitted to the Government of India in December 1867. But the estimates have been returned for revision. The designs for the buildings have, however, been approved, and several of them have been set on hand and are well advanced.				
			The project entered above provides for a part of the requirements of the Infantry garrison in the cantonment. Some of the new barracks for the Infantry and the hospitals, &c., will be placed in the fortified post. (See Section IV of this Statement.)				

FEROZEPORE.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.

	Rs.
1 Light Field Battery of Artillery	3,25,000

FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.

In the Arsenal.

1 Garrison Company of Artillery.
2 Companies British Infantry.

In Cantonment.

1 Regiment British Infantry.
1 Field Battery of Artillery.

Carried over ...	1,01,27,000	89,66,000			

FEROZEPORE.

Family barracks for 105 families of the British Infantry in cantonment ...	2,63,608	...	...	89,346 2,412 34,194	80,000
Family barracks for 18 families of Artillery in cantonment	43,366	...	...	10,403 2,858	12,000
Double-storied barrack for single men of the Artillery in cantonment ...	2,06,300	...	...	45,902	80,000
Double-storied hospital for British Infantry in cantonment	1,84,206	...	...	63,201	75,000
Double-storied barrack for single men of the Artillery in the Arsenal ...	88,196	...	...	1,990 23,498 28,390 2,858	40,000
Family barracks for the Artillery in the Arsenal (sanctioned by Local Government)	26,018	...	...	16,460	7,000
Staff Sergeants' quarters in the cantonment (sanctioned by Local Government) ...	20,500	...	...	6,953	15,000
		8,32,194			
The above buildings are all in progress, and are at present in an advanced state. Provision has also been made in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 for the following buildings, the detailed estimates for which are under preparation and may shortly be expected:—					
Hospital for female patients of the European Infantry in the cantonment		...	38,591	2,188	25,000
Infantry barrack in Arsenal		...	1,02,740	...	25,000
Converting into guard-rooms the godowns at east and west sally ports of Arsenal		...	18,987	9,847	4,000
Carried over ...		35,12,630	87,91,555	24,10,719	8,94,000

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.			PROJECTS PREPARED.				
PARTICULARS.		Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68. Rs.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69. Rs.
Brought forward ...	1,01,27,000	89,66,000	Brought forward ..	35,12,630	87,91,555	24,10,719	8,94,000
I.—ENTIRELY NEW BUILDINGS—*contd.*							
PUNJAB—*contd.*							
MOOLTAN.			MOOLTAN.				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.	Rs.		Double-storied barrack for British Infantry in the Fort ..	1,74,953	...	18,368 54,622	1,00,000
1 Light Field Battery of Artillery ...	3,25,000		Six double-storied barracks for single men of the British Infantry in the Cantonment	...	3,66,573	1,36,570	1,50,000
1 Garrison Company of Artillery ..	1,30,000		Family barracks for British Infantry in the cantonment ...	..	3,20,000	46,753 55	1,00,000
1 Regiment of British Infantry ...	15,00,000	19,55,000	The above buildings will provide for a portion only of the Infantry garrison; they are all well advanced.				
DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:—							
In Cantonment.							
1 Light Field Battery of Artillery.							
8 Companies of British Infantry.							
In the Fort.							
1 Garrison Company of Artillery.							
2 Companies of British Infantry.							

UMBALLA.		UMBALLA.					
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		*Barracks for the whole of the families of the garrison*	3,74,945	...	...	1,43,966 / 65,259	85,000
Head Quarters of Brigade of Artillery.		*Quarter guard and cells, and Orderly and Court Martial rooms for Cavalry and Artillery (sanctioned by Local Government)*	74,288	...	...	19,885 / 5,317	59,000
2 *Batteries of Horse Artillery.*				4,49,233			
1 *Regiment of Cavalry.*		*The above buildings are in progress. Provision has also been made in the Budget Estimate for* 1868-69 *for the following buildings, the detailed estimates for which are under preparation :—*					
1 „ *of British Infantry.*		*Experimental Gymnasium*		...	27,069	...	10,000
		Canteen for British Cavalry		...	50,000	...	25,000
		Sergeants' Mess, Library, &c., for ditto		...	50,000	...	25,000
		Orderly and Court Martial Rooms, Sergeants' Mess and Library for the Infantry		...	62,000	...	52,000
		New stables for the Artillery		...	44,000	9,128	30,000
		Medical Subordinates' quarters		...	24,000	4,123	9,000
		The existing barracks are being remodelled to afford permanent accommodation for the single men of the garrison (see Section II of this Statement.)					
PHILLOUR FORT.		PHILLOUR FORT.					
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		*Barracks, &c., for the British Infantry Detachment* ...		...	95,264	...	45,000
1 *Company of British Infantry, (from Jullundur).*		*It has been decided not to locate any European garrison in this Fort, the orders for new barracks have therefore been cancelled.*					
Carried over ...	1,20,82,000	89,66,000	Carried over ...	41,36,816	98,30,461	29,14,765	15,84,000

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69.
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ... 1,20,82,000	89,66,000	Brought forward ...	41,36,816	98,30,461	29,14,765	15,84,000
I.—ENTIRELY NEW BUILDINGS—*contd.*						
PUNJAB—*contd.*						
MEEAN MEER (INCLUDING LAHORE FORT).		MEEAN MEER (INCLUDING LAHORE FORT).				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		*The existing barrack accommodation at this station is of a permanent nature, and is adequate for the wants of the garrison. A few auxiliary buildings are required, and some of these are provided for in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69, viz.:—*	...	...	...	...
1 *Battery of Horse Artillery.* 1 „ *of Field* „ 1 *Regiment of British Infantry.*		*Quarter guard for British Infantry*	...	19,344	5,919	19,000
		Sergeants' Mess and Library for British Infantry ...	...	17,525	12,000	5,000
		Stabling for Artillery	...	4,138	...	4,000
GOVINDGHUR FORT.		GOVINDGHUR FORT.				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		*Barracks for single and married men of the Artillery* ...		Not known.	14,928	18,000
1 *Garrison Battery of Artillery.* 1 *Company of British Infantry, (from Sealkote).*		*It was decided that the existing Artillery barracks should be altered and improved to meet the requirement of that arm of the garrison. But since then objections have been raised on sanitary grounds to the alterations which were in progress. A detailed project is therefore in hand for the provision of new barracks.*				

SEALKOTE					
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.					
1 *Battery of Horse Artillery.*					
1 *Regiment of British Cavalry.*					
1 „ *of* „ *Infantry.*					
KANGRA.					
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.					
1 *Company of British Infantry (from Jullundur).*					
TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS FOR PUNJAB ..	1,20,82,000				
OUDH.					
LUCKNOW.					
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.					
Head Quartres Brigade of Artillery.					
1 *Battery of Horse Artillery.*					
1 „ *of Field* „					
1 *Garrison Company of Artillery.*					
1 *Regiment of British Cavalry.*					
2 „ *of* „ *Infantry.*					
Carried over ..	2,10,48,000				

SEALKOTE.					
The general proposals for the completion of permanent barrack accommodation at this station noted in last report, have since been approved. Plans and estimates have been ordered.					
KANGRA.					
Barracks for 36 unmarried men		...	70,000	...	30,000
Hospital for British Infantry		...	41,848	...	20,000
The detailed estimates for these buildings are under preparation, and may shortly be expected. Meanwhile provision of funds for them has been made in the Budget Estimate.					
The projects entered above may be regarded as completing the requirements of the small garrison at this station.					
TOTAL FOR PUNJAB ...		41,36,816	99,83,316	29,47,642	16,80,000
LUCKNOW.					
Family barracks for the entire garrison ...	1,20,554	...	...	9,513 1,43,509 1,24,366	..
Stabling for horses	1,47,643	...	...	53,016 87,293	...
Quarter-guards for 3 Batteries of Artillery	23,572	...	...	18,735	..
Bath-rooms for family barracks of the Artillery, Infantry, and Cavalry . .	43,797	...	...	..	...
4 Half-Company double-storied barracks and two Band barracks for the Infantry ...	3,27,206	..	..	4,507 1,89,600	50,000
		6,62,772			
Several of the above buildings have been completed. Provision has also been made in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 for the following buildings, the detailed estimates for which have yet to be sanctioned:—					
Gymnasium for British troops		...	Not known	...	50,000
Canteen for Artillery and Cavalry		..	29,308	...	30,000
Workshops for Cavalry and Infantry		...	34,668	15,074	36,000
Female Hospital for Artillery		...	Not known.	.	30,000
Band Masters' Bungalow for Cavalry and Infantry .			14,307	800	15,000
Carried over ...		6,62,772	78,283	6,46,413	2,11,000

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.					
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.		COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68. Rs.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69. Rs.
Brought forward ...	2,10,48,000	Brought forward ...		6,62,772	78,283	6,46,413	2,11,000
1.—ENTIRELY NEW BUILDINGS—*contd.*							
OUDH—*contd.*							
FYZABAD.		FYZABAD.				54,450	
						5,909	
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		*Family Barracks for Infantry and Artillery*	2,03,565	...	...	15,466	80,000
1 *Field Battery of Artillery.*		20 *Half-Company double-storied barracks, and one Band barrack for British Infantry to replace the existing temporary accommodation*	10,57,789	...	...	454	2,00,000
1 *Regiment of British Infantry.*		*Stables and Horse Hospital for Field Battery of Artillery*	25,944	...	...	36	13,000
				12,87,298			
		A question having arisen in regard to the re-arrangement of the several lines in the Fyzabad Cantonment, a suspension in the progress of the above buildings became necessary, until it was finally decided. The buildings are now in fair progress. Provision has also been made in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 for the following buildings, the detailed estimate for which is shortly expected:—					
		Female Hospital for British Infantry		...	Not known.	...	30,000
		Band Master's Bungalow		...	4,769	...	5,000
		The above projects may be said to provide for only a part of the requirements of the British garrison at this station.					

SEETAPOOR.		**SEETAPOOR.**					
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		*General project for the provision of family barracks for the entire garrison*		...	40,000	13,203 2,918 27,706	
1 *Field Battery of Artillery.* ½ *Regiment of British Infantry.*		10 *Half-Company double-storied barracks and one Band barrack to replace existing temporary buildings* ...		5,71,669	...	1,06,425	1,70,000
		These buildings are in progress. Provision has also been made in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 *for the following buildings :—*					
		Band Master's bungalow		...	4,769	...	5,000
		Stables for Royal Artillery		...	25,994	...	25,000
		Medical Subordinates' quarters for Artillery ...		...	6,609	81	6,600
		The above remarks, as regards the Fyzabad Station, may also be considered applicable to this station.					
		TOTAL FOR OUDH ...		25,21,739	1,60,424	8,73,061	7,45,600
TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS FOR OUDH ...	Nil.						
BRITISH BURMAH.		**THAYETMYO.**					
THYETMYO.		Barracks for unmarried men and Band for the Infantry	4,53,734	...	...	4,62,050	
ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		Barracks for a Field Battery of Artillery ...	1,40,984	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Family barracks for a Regiment of British Infantry and Battery of Artillery ...	2,40,320	...	...	1,08,589	...
1 Regiment of British Infantry	15,00,000	Hospital for Artillery	43,499	...	..	7,407	18,000
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		Quarter-guard and Cells for European Artillery	27,876	...	...	27,910	...
1 Field Battery of Artillery. ½ Regiment of British Infantry.		Gun-shed and store-room for Artillery ...	20,179	...	...	20,513	...
		Quarter-guard and Cells for British Infanfantry	66,400	...	...	34,322	15,000
		Stables and Horse Hospital for Artillery ...	28,211	...	...	26,005	...
		Staff Sergeants' quarters for European Infantry	13,407	...	...	12,730	6,000
		Quarter Master's stores for European Infantry	13,440	...	...	6,549	7,000
Carried over ...	15,00,000	2,10,48,000	Carried over ...	10,48,050	...	...	7,06,075	46,00'

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.					
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.		COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68. Rs.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69. Rs.
Brought forward ... 15,00,000	2,10,48,000	Brought forward ...	10,48,050	...	...	7,06,075	46,000
1.—ENTIRELY NEW BUILDINGS—*contd.*							
BRITISH BURMAH—*contd.*							
THAYETMYO—*contd.*		THAYETMYO—*contd.*					
		Canteen for European Infantry ...	14,992	...	...	2,201	9,000
		Harness-rooms and Workshops for Artillery	22,521	...	...	..	17,000
		School-house for Artillery	4,766	...	...	865	3,000
		2 Hospitals for British Infantry ...	2,15,480	...	...	33,122	35,000
				13,05,809			
		These buildings have been for some time in progress, and the majority have been completed. The above projects provide for nearly all the requirements of the British garrison at this station. The auxiliary buildings to complete the accommodation for the Infantry and Artillery have more or less been provided for in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69.					
TOUNGHOO.		TOUNGHOO.					
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		*Hospital for British Infantry*... ...	1,09,064	...	...	5,061	25,000
Garrison Company of Artillery. *Regiment of British Infantry.*		*Quarter-guard and Cells for British Infantry*	44,010	...	...	1,081	25,000
				1,53,074			

		Preliminary arrangements have been made for the construction of the above buildings. A question having arisen with reference to the style of buildings that should be adopted for the hospitals both at this station and Thayetmyo, the local authorities have been called upon to submit a definite project.				
		The estimates above specified are for a part only of the wants of the garrison. The following minor buildings are also provided for in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 :—				
		Plunge Bath for Artillery	...	5,000	...	...
		" " for Infantry	...	5,587	...	5,500
		Voluntary workshops for Infantry	...	Not known.	...	5,000
RANGOON.		RANGOON.				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		*Workshops for European Infantry,*	20,760	...	4,675	...
1 *Garrison Battery of Artillery.*		*The Military buildings in progress at this station are all of a minor character.*			14,062	
1 *Regiment of British Infantry.* [*less one Company at Ross Island.*]		*The existing buildings are of a temporary character, and have served their time. The provision of new buildings will shortly be set in hand.*				
PORT BLAIR.		PORT BLAIR.				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		ROSS ISLAND.				
1 *Company British Infantry (from Rangoon).*		*Masonry barrack for one Company of British Infantry*	1,07,349	...	1,14,172	14,000
		This building is nearly completed.				
TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS FOR BRITISH BURMAH ...	15,00,000	TOTAL FOR BRITISH BURMAH ...	15,86,992	10,587	8,81,314	1,84,500
Carried over ...	2,25,48,000					

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.				
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68. Rs.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69. Rs.
Brought forward ..	2,25,48,000					
I.—ENTIRELY NEW BUILDINGS—*contd.*						
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
SAUGOR.		SAUGOR.				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON. Rs. Rs.						
1 Field Battery of Artillery 3,25,000		4 Half-Company double-storied barracks for European Infantry 2,91,838	...	...	2,65,550	1,14,500
1 Garrison Battery of Artillery 1,30,000		2 Double-storied hospitals for European Infantry (revised estimate) ... 2,59,820	...	...	1,49,376 683	1,69,000
1 Regiment of British Infantry 15,00,000	19,55,000	Barracks for eight families of European Infantry with out-offices 13,045	...	...	...	...
		Harness-room for Artillery 14,133	...	...	17,289	...
		Stables for Artillery 12,350	...	...	19,637	3,000
		Out-offices for 4 half-Company barracks ... 11,264	...	...	18,460	...
		12 Half-Company double-storied barracks for British Infantry 9,04,385	...	...	90,893	...
			16,06,835			
		Three of the new barracks have been completed, and are in occupation, and a fourth one is nearly finished. The other buildings are also in fair progress. Provision has also been made in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 for the following building, the estimate for which is under preparation :—				
		Barracks for the Artillery	...	Not known.	...	1,00,000
		The above projects provide for the main requirements of the garrison at this station.				

JUBBULPOOR.			**JUBBULPOOR.**				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.			*The improvements to the existing barracks of the Infantry garrison are nearly completed, and the local authorities have been urged to arrange for the early provision of new barracks for the Artillery. The detailed estimates for the latter are under preparation, and may shortly be expected. Provision has also been made in the Budget Estimate for* 1868-69 *for the following buildings :—*				
1 *Field Battery of Artillery.* ½ *Regiment of British Infantry.*			*Barracks for Artillery*	...	Not known.	...	1,50,000
			Privies for European Infantry barracks (sanctioned by Local Administration)	9,949	...	5,269	4,000
			Rest-house barracks	...	Not known.	...	75,000
			A portion of the garrison will be located in the new fortified post (see Section IV of this Statement), in which some of the new barracks, all the hospitals, and the Ordnance and Commissariat buildings will form part of the enclosure. The projects noticed above provide only for a part of the general scheme.				
ASSEERGHUR,			**ASSEERGHUR.**				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.			*The detailed estimates for new barracks, &c., required to complete the accommodation for the small garrison at this station, are under preparation, and may shortly be expected. Meanwhile provision has been made in the Budget Estimate for* 1868-69 *for the following buildings :—*				
2 *Companies of British Infantry.*			*Married men's quarters for* 20 *families*... ...	...	82,874	...	52,900
			Canteen, Library, and Sergeants' Mess	13,183	...	684	...
Carried over ...	19,55,000	2,25,48,000	Carried over ...	15,29,967	82,874	5,67,841	6,68,400

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.					
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.		COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68. Rs.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69. Rs.
Brought forward ... 19,55,000	2,25,48,000	Brought forward ...		15,29,967	82,874	5,67,841	6,68,400
I.—ENTIRELY NEW BUILDINGS—*contd.*							
CENTRAL PROVINCES—*contd.*							
KAMPTEE.		KAMPTEE.					
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		*2 Double-storied barracks for the Artillery*	1,74,041	...	...	91,148	...
		Quarters for three Barrack Sergeants ...	11,909	...	..	12,786	...
1 *Battery of Horse Artillery.*		*Harness-rooms and workshops for the Field Battery of Artillery*	15,674	...	...	13,860	...
1 „ *of Field* „		*Sergeants' quarters*	62,427	...	...	3,356	...
1 *Regiment of British Infantry.*		*Bath-rooms to family quarters of the British troops*	25,640	...	...	17,147	12,000
				2,89,691			
		Nearly the whole of the barrack accommodation at this station has to be renewed. The above projects comprise the most urgent wants. Detailed plans and estimates for the remainder are under preparation. Provision has also been made in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 *for the following buildings:—*					
		Canteen for Infantry		...	32,232	7,319	17,200
		Shoeing-shed for Artillery		...	Not known.	...	4,000
SEETABULDEE FORT.		SEETABULDEE FORT.					
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		*Barrracks for single and married men of the whole garrison* ...		...	2,12,500	99,034	...
		„ „ „ *men of the British Infantry* ...		40,559	...	...	35,000
1 *Garrison Battery of Artillery.*		*The detailed estimates for the new barrack buildings have not yet been submitted to the Government of India. They are said to be under preparation, and may shortly be expected.*					
½ *Company of British Infantry.*							

		Meanwhile provision has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 for the following buildings:—				
		Family Barracks for British Infantry ..	...	Not known.	...	30,000
		Hospital for " " ...	...	Ditto ...	...	24,000
		Barracks for the Artillery	...	Ditto ..	...	50,000
TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	19,55,000	TOTAL FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES ..	18,60,217	3,27,606	8,12,491	8,40,600
HYDERABAD.						
TRIMULGHERRY.		TRIMULGHERRY.				
ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF GARRISON. Rs.		Barracks for single men of British Infantry ... 3,66,238	...	...	2,72,704	
1 Head Quarters Brigade of Artillery ... 12,000		Family barracks for ditto with out-offices ... 87,614	...	...	83,515	
2½ Light Field Batteries of " ... 8,12,500						
1 Heavy Battery of " ... 1,60,000						
1 Regiment of Cavalry 9,50,000		Auxiliary accommodation for ditto ... 2,02,099	...	...	2,73,020	
		Subsidiary buildings for ditto ... 26,310	...	...	11,828	
19,34,500		Double-storied barracks for Artillery ... 3,48,930	...	...	1,89,926	83,000
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		Family barracks with out-offices for ditto ... 96,743	...	...	91,512	
		Auxiliary accommodation for Artillery ... 61,078	...	...	43,157	
TRIMULGHERRY.						
2 Batteries of Field Artillery.		Sudsidiary buildings for ditto 20,444	...	...	10,239	
2 Regiments of British Infantry.		Gun-shed and stables for ditto 1,00,793	...	...	59,251	40,000
		Wells in cantonment 10,592	...	...	4,941	3,300
SECUNDERABAD.		Rest-house accommodation at Akola ... 3,84,796	...	...	69,899	1,00,000
1 Regiment of Cavalry.			17,05,637			
1 Battery of Horse Artillery.						
1 Garrison Battery of "						
The whole of the above Force to be eventually concentrated at Trimulgherry.		Several of the buildings provided for in the above estimates have been completed, and others are well advanced.				
TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS FOR HYDERABHD ...	19,34,500	TOTAL FOR HYDERABAD ...	17,05,637	...	11,09,992	2,26,300
Carried over ...	2,64,37,500					

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.					
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.		COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68. Rs.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69. Rs.
Brought forward ...	2,64,37,500			...	...		...
1.—ENTIRELY NEW BUILDINGS—*contd.*							
CENTRAL INDIA.							
NOWGONG.		NOWGONG.					
ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		Family barracks for British Infantry and Artillery	1,42,277	...	...	21,712	75,000
1 Light Field Battery of Artillery ... ... Rs. 3,25,000		Double-storied barracks for single men of Artillery	2,07,396	...	...	34,954	1,00,000
½ Regiment of Cavalry ... 4,75,000		Double Fives Courts for Infantry and Artillery	17,970	...	...	1,933	5,000
1 „ British Infantry .. 15,00,000		Double Skittle Alleys	8,402	...	...	2,779	
23,00,000		Plunge-baths and wells in the Infantry and Artillery lines	9,866	...	...	2,940	7,000
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.				3,85,911			
1 Light Field Battery of Artillery.		In addition to the above, the following buildings are provided for in the Budget for 1868-69, the detailed estimates for which are under preparation :—					
½ Regiment of British Infantry.		Double-storied barracks for single men of the European Infantry		...	6,56,524	50,702	2,00,000
		Subsidiary buildings for Infantry and Artillery... ...		...	Not known.	4,904	49,000
		Hospitals for Infantry and Artillery		...	Ditto ...	...	50,000
		The above projects provide for nearly all the requirements of the garrison at this station. Some of the barrack buildings (hospitals, &c.,) will be provided for in the fortified post.					

MORAR.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF GARRISON IN MORAR AND GWALIOR FORTRESS.

	Rs.	
1 Head Quarters Brigade Artillery	12,000	
2 Light Field Batteries ...	6,50,000	
1 Heavy Battery of Artillery	1,60,000	
½ Regiment of Cavalry ..	4,75,000	
2 Regiments British Infantry	30,00,000	
		42,97,000

FIXED STRENGTH OF MORAR.

1 Head Quarters Brigade of Artillery.
1 Battery Horse Artillery.
1 „ Field „
1 Heavy Battery of „
1 Regiment of British Cavalry.
1½ „ of „ Infantry.

Carried over ...	6,597,000	2,64,37,500			

MORAR.

Single-storied family barracks ...	1,23,982	.	..	...	40,000
Double-storied barracks for Infantry unmarried men and quarters for Non-Commissioned Officers	1,27,345	...	...	11,182	
Family barracks for Infantry and Artillery...	1,46,750	...	...	1,44,151	
Double-storied hospital for Left Wing European Infantry	93,401	...	..	12,624	
16 Half-Company barracks for European Infantry	9,16,768	...	...	2,45,570	2,00,000
2 Double-storied barracks for single men of the Light Field Battery of Artillery	1,41,720	...	...	84,106	39,000 89,000
2 Double-storied hospitals for the Artillery ...	1,13,671	...	...	10,255	50,000
Wells in the lines of the British garrison ..	17,595	...	...	6,253	10,000
Quarter guard and cells for Wing of European Infantry	29,850	...	...	781	...
Canteen for Artillery	17,870	..	...	...	10,000
		17,28,952			

Great progress has been made towards the provision of the above buildings, many of which have been completed and occupied. In addition to the above, provision is also made in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 for a few minor buildings in connexion with the general project. A good deal yet remains to be provided to complete the permanent barrack accommodation at this large station and in the fortress of Gwalior.

Carried over ..	21,14,863	6,56,524	6,34,846	9,24,000

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.				
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68. Rs.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69. Rs.
Brought forward ... 65,97,000	2,64,37,500	Brought forward ...	21,14,863	6,56,524	6,34,840	9,24,000
1.—ENTIRELY NEW BUILDINGS—*contd.*						
CENTRAL INDIA—*contd.*						
GWALIOR.		GWALIOR.				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		Single-storied family barracks ... 80,961	...	...	59,983	
1 Garrison Battery of Artillery.		Double-storied barracks for unmarried men of the Infantry and Artillery ... 2,94,582	...	...	2,04,378	1,25,000
½ Regiment of British Infantry.		Family barracks for European Infantry ... 1,22,151	...	...	24,196	25,000
		2 Double-storied hospitals for Infantry and Artillery 1,60,059	...	...	14,913	50,000
		Canteen for Wing of European Infantry 13,526	...	...	35	15,000
			6,71,279			
		These buildings are also well advanced, and are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.				
MHOW.		MHOW.				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		*Staff Sergeant's quarters for European Infantry* 23,284	...	...		
1 *Battery of Horse Artillery.*		*" " for " Cavalry* 28,949	...	..		
1 *Garrison Battery of Artillery.*		*Barracks for 40 families of the Artillery* ... 1,02,235	...	...	53,517	
1 *Regiment of British Cavalry.*		*Hospital for European Infantry* 1,45,485	..	..	62,396	
1 " *of* " *Infantry.*		" *for* " *Cavalry* 1,85,560	...	...	98,249	
		Skittle Alleys 9,444	.	..	8,789	
			4,94,957			

			The difficulties in regard to obtaining labour and materials at this station are very great, nevertheless very good progress has been effected.					
			Detailed projects for most of the new barracks, &c., required to complete the accommodation for the British garrison, are under preparation, and may shortly be expected. Meanwhile provision of funds in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 for them has been made, viz :—					
			Barracks, hospitals, and auxiliary buildings for the Artillery ...		...	7,95,000	80,120	60,000
			" " " " *for Cavalry* ...		...	8,07,472	1,13,985	2,11,000
			" " " " *for Infantry* ...		...	12,65,659	15,696	2,54,000
TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS FOR CENTRAL INDIA ...		65,97,000	TOTAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA ...		32,81,099	35,24,655	13,71,103	16,64,000
RAJPOOTANA.			**NUSSEERABAD.**					
NUSSEERABAD.			16 Quarter Company single-storied barracks for unmarried men	3,60,307	...	...	...	1,50,000
ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.			2 Full Company double-storied barracks for unmarried men	6,46,869	...	...	3,14,717	
	Rs.		6 Half Company double-storied barracks for unmarried men with wash-houses, &c. ...					
1 Light Field Battery of Artillery	3,25,000		Quarter guard with out-offices for British Infantry	40,501	...	...	20,548 20,209	...
½ Regiment of British Infantry	7,50,000		Family barracks for Artillery	58,487	...	...	43,329	13,500
		10,75,000	Quarter guard and cells for Artillery ...	16,490	...	...	15,016	6,500
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.					11,22,654			
1 Field Battery of Artillery. 1 Regiment of British Infantry (less 1 Company at Ajmere).								
Carried over ...		10,75,000	3,30,34,500	Carried over ...		11,22,654	...	4,13,819	1,70,000

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69.
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ... 10,75,000	3,30,34,500	Brought forward ...	11,22,654	...	4,13,819	1,70,000
I.—ENTIRELY NEW BUILDINGS—*contd.*						
RAJPOOTANA—*contd.*						
NUSSEERABAD—*contd.*		NUSSEERABAD—*contd.*				
		Detailed projects for barracks for the single men of the Artillery and for families of the European Infantry, together with hospitals and other auxiliary buildings for both arms of the garrison, are under preparation, and the estimates and plans will shortly be submitted. Provision has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 for the following:—				
		Barracks for Artillery	...	Not known.	...	30,000
		Hospital for "	...	Ditto ...	...	20,000
		Canteen for "	...	Ditto ...	...	5,000
		Family barracks for European Infantry ...	...	Ditto ...	...	30,000
		Hospital for "	...	Ditto ...	...	40,000
NEEMUCH.		NEEMUCH.				
ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.						
1 Light Field Battery of Artillery ... 3,25,000		10 Half Company double-storied barracks for the single men of a Wing of Infantry	7,31,063	...	2,87,382	1,40,000
1 Regiment of British Infantry 15,00,000						
18,25,000						
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		The estimates already sanctioned are for the wants of the Infantry, and the buildings are in fair progress. Provision has also been made in the Budget Estimate for new barracks for the Artillery		Not known.	...	40,000
1 Field Battery of Artillery.						
¼ Regiment of British Infantry.						

AJMERE.		**AJMERE.**				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		*Barracks for European Infantry*	...	99,031	3,100 / 4,017	50,000
1 *Company of British Infantry from Nusseerabad.*		*This project has been returned for revision, with reference to certain modifications ordered by the Government of India.*				
TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS FOR RAJPOOTANA ...	29,00,000	TOTAL FOR RAJPOOTANA ...	18,53,717	99,031	7,08,318	5,25,000
GRAND TOTAL ENTIRELY NEW BUILDINGS ...	3,59,34,500	GRAND TOTAL ENTIRELY NEW BUILDINGS ...	2,14,83,349	1,46,07,720	1,12,49,970	77,88,015
II.—IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING BUILDINGS.						
BENGAL.		**FORT WILLIAM.**				
Rs.						
Dum-Dum 1,00,000		Additions and improvements to garrison cells	...	50,000	...	...
Berhampore 2,00,000		This provides for the improved prison accommodation for the garrison.				
Dinapore 2,00,000						
Hazareebaugh 6,00,000	11,00,000	**DUM-DUM.**				
		Re-flooring the upper and lower stories of existing barracks...	44,390	...	21,618	18,422
		[See *preceding section. Many entirely new buildings required.*]				
		BERHAMPORE.				
		Alterations and renewals to existing barracks both for single and married men, hospitals, and out-offices	1,68,089	...	1,42,921	30,000
		DINAPORE AND HAZAREEBAUGH.				
		Entirely new buildings will have to be provided for at these stations.				
		[See *preceding section.*]				
		TOTAL FOR BENGAL ..	2,12,479	50,000	1,64,539	48,422
Carried over ...	11,00,000					

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69.
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	11,00,000					
II.—IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING BUILDINGS—*contd.*						
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.						
Rs. Meerut ... ... 10,00,000 Bareilly ... ... 5,00,000 Cawnpoor ... ... 6,00,000 Futtehgurh ... ... 8,00,000 Agra 12,00,000	41,00,000	MEERUT.				
		Substituting permanent for thatch roofs to existing barracks This project provides for rendering the existing buildings fit for occupation until the completion of the new barracks.	...	Not known.	...	45,000
		[See *preceding section.*]				
		BAREILLY.				
		Additions to Artillery barracks as per last report ...	26,694	...	37,586	23,000
		Ceilings to all existing barracks	...	Not known.	2,365	17,000
		CAWNPOOR.				
		Upper stories to the echellon barracks for European Infantry as per last report ... ... All these buildings are well advanced.	4,30,406	...	2,13,420	1,50,000
		[See *preceding section.*]				
		FUTTEHGURH.				
		This station is given up, no expenditure necessary.				

PUNJAB.	Rs.
Nowshera	6,00,000
Attock	1,00,000
Rawul Pindee	10,00,000
Dugshai	12,00,000
Subathoo	10,00,000
Ferozepore	5,00,000
Umballa	15,00,000
Meean Meer	5,00,000
Sealkote	5,00,000
Carried over ...	1,21,00,000

AGRA.				
All new buildings to be provided for at this station.				
[See *preceding section.*]				
TOTAL FOR N. W. PROVINCES ..	4,57,100	...	2,53,371	2,35,000
PESHAWUR.				
New pucka flooring to some of the existing barracks ...	28,830	...	18,316	8,000
NOWSHERA.				
Boarded ceilings for existing barracks and hospitals ...	24,461	...	3,588 / 4,184	12,000
Attock .. } See *preceding section.*				
Rawul Pindee .. }				
Dugshai .. } See *following section.*				
Subathoo .. }				
Ferozepore ... See *preceding section.*				
UMBALLA.				
Re-modelling existing barracks as per last report ...	4,90,685	...	4,34,906	75,000
[See *also preceding section.*]				
Nearly the whole of these buildings are completed.				
MEEAN MEER.				
Alterations and improvements to existing family barracks of Artillery	...	7,641	5,277	7,500
Ditto ditto to family barracks of the Infantry ...	...	Not known.	9,754	72,000
Carried over ...	5,43,976	7,641	4,76,025	1,74,500

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69.
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	1,21,00,000	Brought forward ...	5,43,976	7,641	4,76,025	1,74,500
II.—IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING BUILDINGS—*contd.*		GOVINDGHUR FORT.				
PUNJAB—*contd.*					8,876	..
		Upper story to Artillery barracks (cancelled) ...	38,823	..	334	...
		TOTAL FOR PUNJAB ...	5,82,799	7,641	4,85,235	1,74,500
		JUBBULPOOR.				
CENTRAL PROVINCES. Rs. Jubbulpoor .. .. 7,00,000 Kamptee 6,00,000	13,00,000	Re-modelling single men's barracks for British Infantry as per last report	2,37,230	...	2,39,318	16,000
		This work is nearly completed.				
		[See *also preceding section.*]				
		KAMPTEE.				
		Improvements to existing Infantry and Artillery barracks ...	...	Not known.	82,479	73,800
		All new buildings to be provided at this station.				
		[See *preceding section.*]				
		TOTAL FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	2,37,230	...	3,21,797	89,800

BRITISH BURMAH.			**RANGOON.**			
	Rs.					
Rangoon	7,00,000		Rangoon ... Ceilings to barracks and auxiliary buildings	53,990	...	49,525	5,000
Tounghoo	5,00,000		Tounghoo ... All new buildings to be provided at these				
Thayetmyo	2,50,000		Thayetmyo ... stations.				
		14,50,000	[See *preceding section.*]				
			TOTAL FOR BRITISH BURMAH ...	53,990	...	49,525	5,000
HYDERABAD.			**TRIMULGHERRY.**				
Secunderabad		6,00,000	Alterations to Artillery barracks for single men of the British Infantry as per last report	50,728	...	25,125	...
			[See *also preceding section.*]				
			TOTAL FOR HYDERABAD ...	50,728	...	25,125	...
CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPOOTANA.			**MHOW.**				
Mhow		10,00,000	Alterations and improvements to existing family barracks for Artillery and Cavalry as per last report	1,52,776	...	1,05,185	...
			Improvements to Infantry and Cavalry barracks as per last report	37,920	...	1,34,640	
			Ditto to female hospital	23,460	...	...	...
			[See *also preceding section.*]				
			NUSSEERABAD.				
			Improvements to barracks and auxiliary buildings as per last report	59,394	...	83,075	...
			NEEMUCH.				
			Improvements to barracks and auxiliary buildings as per last report	31,828	...	33,539	...
Carried over ..		1,64,50,000	TOTAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPOOTANA ...	3,05,378	...	3,56,439	...

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1866, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.				
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68. Rs.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69. Rs.
Brought forward ...	1,64,50,000					
II.—IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING BUILDINGS—*conlded.*						
OUDH		LUCKNOW.				
		Improvements to existing barracks as per last report ..	1,02,164	...	24,608	
		Renewing verandah roofs of all barracks and hospitals in Dilkhoosah Cantonment	1,27,184	...	1,10,097	
		Renewals of roofs of auxiliary buildings	..	Not known.	2,381	40,000
		[See *also preceding section.*]				
		TOTAL FOR OUDH ...	2,29,348	...	1,37,086	40,000
		N. B.—The most extensive improvements required to existing barracks are those sanctioned for Cawnpoor, Umballa, Lucknow and Jubbulpoor. The renewals in these cases will render the present buildings quite suitable for permanent occupation. It may also be remarked that in several cases, more especially those relating to the larger Governments, the projects for renewals to the existing buildings come within the competence of the Local Governments to sanction; hence but a few items of this class of expenditure appear as sanctioned by the Government of India.				
TOTAL IMPROVEMENT TO EXISTING BUILDINGS ...	1,64,50,000	TOTAL IMPROVEMENT TO EXISTING BUILDINGS ...	21,29,052	57,641	17,93,117	5,92,722

III.—HILL SANATARIA.	40,00,000					
BENGAL.						
DARJEELING.		DARJEELING.				
FIXED STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		Rough project as per last report	...	25,16,961	12,216	...
Convalescent Depôt at Jullapahar ... 300 men with proportion of married men and Non-Commissioned Officers.		It has lately been proposed by the military authorities to concentrate the whole British force of Darjeeling at Jullapahar, instead of sub-dividing it between that station and Sinchal. The general proposals to give effect to this arrangement are now under the consideration of the Government of India, and final orders, it is expected, will shortly be issued. Meanwhile provision of funds in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 has been made for the following buildings :—				
Cantonment at Sinchal... Half a Regiment of British Infantry.		New barracks for European troops at Jullapahar ...	...	18,00,000	9,156	2,00,000
		Covered Fives Court at ditto ...	9,266	...	5,130	6,000
		Branch road for cart traffic for carriage of materials, &c., to sites of buildings	30,335	...	9,656	15,000
		TOTAL FOR BENGAL ...	39,601	43,16,961	36,158	2,21,000
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.						
NYNEE TAL.		NYNEE TAL.				
STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		A general project for the provision of new barrack buildings for the sanitarium at Ranee Khet has been approved. Meanwhile funds have been provided for in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 for commencement of preliminary operations, such as collecting materials, &c.	...	...	...	50,000
Convalescent Depôt at Ranee Khet ... 700 men.						
Khail Khan ... ... 1 Garrison Battery of Artillery.						
Carried over ...	40,00,000	Carried over ...	...	...	...	50,000

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69.
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	40,00,000	Brought forward ...	4,06,354	30,17,897	2,84,913	2,97,000
III.—HILL SANATARIA—*contd.*						
PUNJAB—*contd.*						
MURREE.		MURREE.				
STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		Rough project for completion of barrack accommodation as per last report	..	10,00,000	1,05,960	1,00,000*
Convalescent Depôt ... 425 single men. 75 married men and full proportion of Non-Commissioned Officers.		Half-company double-storied barrack	26,829	...	..	
		Some of the detailed estimates have been submitted to the Government of India, but they have been returned for revision. The revised estimates may shortly be expected. The most urgently required buildings are in progress, and funds have been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 for the following works:—				
		New barrack buildings at Murree ... 3,00,000	...	...	...	(see above)*
		Family ditto at Cliffden ... 54,000	...	...	36,285	10,000
DALHOUSIE.		DALHOUSIE.				
STRENGTH OF GARRISON.		Rough project for barracks, &c.	...	12,27,832	..	...
Convalescent Depôt ... 425 single men. 75 married men and full proportion of Non-Commissioned Officers.		Barracks for single men	6,57,275	...	1,13,667	2,00,000
		The detailed estimates and plans for the married men of the depôt are under preparation, and may shortly be expected.				
		TOTAL FOR PUNJAB ...	10,90,458	52,45,729	5,40,825	6,07,000
TOTAL HILL SANATARIA ...	40,00,000	TOTAL HILL SANATARIA ...	11,30,059	1,04,66,287	5,82,195	9,94,000

IV.—FORTIFIED POSTS.	20,00,000	BENGAL.				
		The proposals of the Local Government in regard to places of refuge at stations in the Bengal Provinces are under consideration in the Military Department. They may briefly be noted as follows :—				
		Diamond Harbour Battery at Chingree Khal for the defence of the Hooghly	1,25,261	...	70	80,000
		HAZAREEBAUGH.				
		The general question of the retention of this station permanently is still undecided [See section I of this Statement]. If the decision is in favour of the station, the defensive works are proposed to be made in connexion with the arrangement of the new barrack buildings.				
		DINAPOOR.				
		As above.				
		BERHAMPOOR.				
		The European Military hospital is considered the most suitable building for a defensive post, and this will be arranged for accordingly.				
		The rest of the Military stations in Bengal may be said to be sufficiently provided for as regards defensive measures.				
		TOTAL FOR BENGAL ...	1,25,261	...	70	80,000
N.-W. PROVINCES		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.				
		No special proposals have as yet been submitted to the Government of India in connexion with the provision of fortified posts or places of refuge at the Military stations in the North-Western Provinces.				
		TOTAL FOR N. W. PROVINCES ...	..	...	...	...
Carried over ...	20,00,000					

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.				
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68. Rs.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69. Rs.
Brought forward ...	20,00,000	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...
IV.—FORTIFIED POSTS—*contd.*		PESHAWUR.				
PUNJAB.		New fortified post as per last report	...	4,63,000	2,04,645 351 3,03,583 39	5,50,000
		This project is closely connected with the general scheme for completion of permanent barrack accommodation for the entire garrison at this station (See section I of this Statement). Provision has also been made in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 for the following work :—				
		Improvements to the old fort	...	1,00,000	597	10,000
		RAWUL PINDEE.				
		Fortified post	...	3,60,000	1,23,151	1,60,000
		In the last report, the sum approximately set down for this project was Rs. 6,00,000. But a more detailed rough estimate has since been received amounting to Rs. 18,00,000, of which sum one-fifth may be assumed as purely for the fortified works, the balance being for new barracks, hospitals, and the Ordnance and Commissariat buildings. The detailed estimates have been called for and are shortly expected.				
		DERA ISMAEL KHAN.				
		Three new out-posts on the frontier (sanctioned by Local Government)	10,236	...	..	10,000

		SEALKOTE.				
		The rough project for a fortified post or place of refuge at this station has been approved.				
		MOOLTAN.				
		Magazine enclosure and fortified post as per last report ...	...	12,00,000	2,86,996	...
		Purchase of land for new fort	3,47,009	...	1,55,822	1,00,000
					2,964	
		This project includes the provision of permanent barrack accommodation for the European garrison to be located in the fortified enclosure (See also section I of this Statement). The general project was for some time under discussion, and the final orders thereon have only lately been issued. Preliminary arrangements have been made by the local authorities for the commencement of work. Funds have been provided for this work in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69.				
		UMBALLA.				
		It has been decided by the Government of India with reference to the provision of a fortified post or place of refi ge at this station, that, if possible, it should be arranged for in connection with the railway station, but that if such an arrangement is not practicable, the matter may be deferred until a suitable opportunity occurs for otherwise providing for it.				
		JULLUNDUR.				
		Rough project for fortified post, including barrack buildings, &c.	...	8,00,000	...	50,000
		The general proposals for a fortified post at this station have been approved by the Government of India. The project also includes the provision of certain military buildings (hospitals, &c.), which will form part of the enclosure. The detailed estimates are under preparation, and may shortly be expected.				
Carried over ...	20,00,000		3,57,245	29,23,000	10,78,148	8,80,000

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.				
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68. Rs.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69. Rs.
Brought forward ..	20,00,000	Brought forward ...	3,57,245	29,23,000	10,78,148	8,80,000
IV.—FORTIFIED POSTS—*contd.*		DELHI.				
PUNJAB—*contd.*		Rs. Retrenched face and two Batteries as per last report 42,740 Batteries for defence of the railway 9,945	52,685	...	...	...
		(No special remarks called for).				
		TOTAL FOR PUNJAB ...	4,09,930	29,23,000	10,78,148	8,80,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES		JUBBULPOOR.				
		The general project for a fortified post at this station has been finally approved by the Government of India, and the detailed project is now under preparation by the local officers.				
		KAMPTEE.				
		Place of refuge and Ordnance depôt as per last report ...	...	3,03,130	2,867	...
		Nothing has as yet been definitely settled in regard to this project.				
		TOTAL FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	...	3,03,130	2,867	...

OUDH.		LUCKNOW.				
		Fortified post at Charbaugh	86,414	...	1,00,293	
		The only other station in Oudh, where it is contemplated to provide a place of refuge, is Fyzabad. It has, however, been decided with reference to this latter station that the preparation of the detailed project may, for the present, be deferred until the settlement of the railway arrangements in Oudh.				
		TOTAL FOR OUDH ...	86,414	..	1,00,293	.
BRITISH BURMAH.		RANGOON.				
		Pagoda defences 2,89,800	...	...	17,984	20,000
		Harbour „ 2,00,000	...	4,89,800	26,043	30,000
		The general projects connected with these defensive works were lately approved of by the Government of India, and detailed estimates have been called for. It is expected that the river defences will be necessarily of an expensive character.				
		TOTAL FOR BRITISH BURMAH ...	...	4,89,800	44,027	50,000
CENTRAL INDIA.		GWALIOR.				
		Clearance and levelling of tereplein of fortress ...	86,952	...	40,826	20,000
		NOWGONG.				
		Fortified post and place of refuge	...	Not known	...	...
Carried over ...	20,00,000	Carried over ...	86,952	...	40,826	20,000

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69.
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	20,00,000	Brought forward ...	86,952	...	40,826	20,000
IV.—FORTIFIED POSTS—*contd.*		MHOW.				
CENTRAL INDIA—*contd.*		Fortified Ordnance enclosure (as per last report)	...	8,00,000	...	75,000
		The rough project for the fortified post of Nowgong has been received by the Government of India, and is now under consideration in the Military Department. It includes some of the Military buildings, which are to form a part of the enclosure. The detailed project for the place of refuge at Mhow is under preparation.	..	...	...	...
		TOTAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA ...	86,952	800,000	40,826	95,000
RAJPOOTANA.		NUSSEERABAD.				
		It has been decided that a place of refuge should be provided at this station, and that it may be arranged for in the distribution of the Military buildings.				
		TOTAL FOR RAJPOOTANA ...	...	...	...	...
HYDERABAD.		TRIMULGHERRY.				
		Entrenched post, including	53,195	...	11,793	25,000
		Ordnance and Commissariat buildings	1,76,743	...	...	8,000

		The whole of the British force of Hyderabad is eventually to be concentrated at Trimulgherry. This station is, therefore, the only one where a fortified post is required.				
		TOTAL FOR HYDERABAD ...	2,29,938	...	11,793	33,000
TOTAL FOR FORTIFIED POSTS ..	20,00,000	TOTAL FOR FORTIFIED POSTS ..	9,38,495	45,15,930	12,78,024	11,38,000
V.—CANTONMENT WORKS ...	28,00,000					
BENGAL.		FORT WILLIAM.				
		Water supply as per last report (nearly completed) ...	1,27,938	...	86,374 16,189	...
		DUM-DUM.				
		Water supply (project postponed)	...	25,000	...	...
		BARRACKPOOR.				
		Drainage of Cantonment	...	29,000	...	20,000
		HAZAREEBAUGH.				
		Drainage	...	5,000	...	5,000
		TOTAL FOR BENGAL ...	1,27,938	59,000	1,02,563	25,000
N. W. PROVINCES.		ALLAHABAD.				
		Roads and drainage in the new Cantonment ...	...	Not known.	3,853	30,000
Carried over ...	28,00,000	Carried over ...	...	...	3,853	30,000

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.				
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68. Rs.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69. Rs.
Brought forward ...	28,00,000	Brought forward ...	...	...	3,853	30,000
V.—CANTONMENT WORKS—*contd.*		AGRA.				
N. W. PROVINCES—*contd.*		Drainage of Cantonment	...	Not known.	...	12,000
		The detailed estimates for both these projects are under preparation, meanwhile funds have been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 for these works.				
		TOTAL FOR N. W. PROVINCES ...	...	...	3,853	42,000
PUNJAB.		PESHAWUR.				
		Roads in Cantonment and drainage of jheel ...	...	41,982	30,403 8,764	3,000
		MOOLTAN.				
		Water-courses for Cantonment roads Planting and watering trees Drainage	...	14,000	3,918 694 ...	2,500
		NOWSHERA.				
		Planting and watering trees	...	9,093	335	...
		FEROZEPOOR.				
		Drainage and planting and watering trees ...	...	Not known.	13,015	1,000

		MEEAN MEER.				
		Distribution channel for new water-courses in Cantonment...	...	60,866	...	55,000
		Water-courses to supply the Cantonment with canal water ...	...	28,408	14,222	..
		Planting and watering trees	...	5,000	6,537	3,000
		UMBALLA.				
		Water supply	87,267	...	17,085 28,286 49,161	...
		SUBATHOO.				
		Drainage and water supply	...	13,400	...	10,500
		TOTAL FOR PUNJAB ...	87,267	1,72,749	1,72,420	75,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		KAMPTEE.				
		Improvement to parade ground and drainage in Cantonment	...	Not known.	3,476	8,000
		JUBBULPOOR.				
		Filling in an old tank in British Infantry lines... ...	...	Not known.	...	10,000
		Drainage of swamps	10,255	...	5,657	..
		New roads and drains in Cantonment	...	Not known.	597 3,657	33,500
		ASEERGURH.				
		Gun road leading into the Fort	51,798	...	..	...
		TOTAL FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	62,053	...	13,387	51,500
OUDH.		OUDH.				
		Cantonment roads in Oudh as per last report	19,188	...	5,196	...
		Drainage in Fyzabad Cantonment	...	Not known.	6,802	7,500
		TOTAL FOR OUDH ...	19,188	...	11,998	7,500
Carried over	28,00,000					

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69.
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	28,00,000					
V.—CANTONMENT WORKS—*contd.*						
BRITISH BURMAH.		RANGOON.				
		Cantonment roads, &c. ...	19,064	28,632	55,934	15,000
		TOTAL FOR BRITISH BURMAH ...	19,064	28,632	55,934	15,000
CENTRAL INDIA.		GWALIOR AND MORAR.				
		Water supply in fortress	..	29,400	1,279	7,000
		Road from Fort to Cantonment	20,988	...	17,593	5,000
		Oorwhaie Valley Road...	43,466	...	20,253	10,000
		Planting trees	5,734	...	1,481	3,000
		Alterations of Biswas Nullah	14,715	...	18,095	
		Morar Dam	68,107	...	9,307	
		Roads in Cantonment		Not known	10,608	..
		Planting trees	5,824		...	3,000
		MHOW.				
		Roads in Cantonment...	..	3,000	2,666	3,000
		Water supply	16,000	.	...	7,000
		Drainage works	...	15,000	355	...
		TOTAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA ..	1,74,834	47,400	81,637	38,000

RAJPOOTANA.		NUSSEERABAD.				
		Water supply as per last report	13,112	...	...	15,000
		Roads and drains	..	Not known.	7,431	10,000
		A more detailed and extensive project for the improvement and adequate supply of water to the Cantonment of Nusseerabad is under preparation by the local authorities.				
		TOTAL FOR RAJPOOTANA ...	13,112	...	7,431	25,000
HYDERABAD.		TRIMULGHERRY.				
		Roads and drains as per last report	49,583	...	25,505	...
		Water supply	...	70,000	8,804	24,000
		TOTAL FOR HYDERABAD ...	49,583	70,000	34,309	24,000
TOTAL FOR CANTONMENT WORKS ...	28,00,000	TOTAL FOR CANTONMENT WORKS ...	5,53,039	3,77,781	4,83,532	3,03,000
VI.—TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION FOR EUROPEAN TROOPS ...	5,00,000	TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION.				
		Campbellpoor and Sydun Baolee as per last report ... This provides for the British garrison temporarily located at this station. It has lately been decided to place a portion of the British force permanently at Sydun Baolee [see Section I of this Statement].	1,73,962	...	{ 62,268 59,465	...
TOTAL FOR TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION ...	5,00,000	TOTAL FOR TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION ...	1,73,962	...	1,21,733	...
VII.—ORDNANCE AND COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS.	12,00,000	ISHAPOOR.				
BENGAL.		Powder works buildings. Projects sanctioned up to 1867-68	3,71,328	...	4,96,593	80,000
Carried over ...	12,00,000	Carried over ...	3,71,328	...	4,96,593	80,000

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.				
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68. Rs.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69. Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	Brought forward...	3,71,328	...	4,96,593	80,000
ORDNANCE AND COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS—*contd.*						
BENGAL—*contd.*		COSSIPOOR.				
		Quarters for Overseers of the Foundry	...	50,497	...	25,000
		BALLOOGHAUT.				
		Masonry shed Ordnance timber yard	25,175	...	5,521	10,000
		HASTINGS.				
		Quarters for subordinate officers of the Commissariat Department	1,25,345	...	...	75,000
		The Powder Works buildings at Ishapoor are in an advanced state and the new barracks for the Commissariat subordinates, at Hastings are also in fair progress.				
		TOTAL FOR BENGAL ...	5,21,848	50,497	5,02,114	1,90,000
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES		ALLAHABAD.				
		Gun Carriage Agency buildings	4,85,733	6,50,000	1,03,774	2,00,000
		Quarters for Ordnance subordinates	...	Not known.	...	20,000
		Commissariat buildings	...	"	...	30,000
		CAWNPOOR.				
		Tannery buildings	1,09,777	..	37,018	1,00,000
		Bouville's Flour Mill	..	Not known.	8,121	20,000

		The Gun Carriage Agency at Allahabad, the Tannery buildings and Flour Mill at Cawnpoor had been ordered to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.				
		TOTAL FOR N. W. PROVINCES ...	5,95,510	6,50,000	1,48,913	3,70,000
PUNJAB.		FEROZEPOOR.				
		Quarters for Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Ordnance Department	...	32,000	...	10,000
		Delhi—Cattle sheds and slaughter yard	...	15,000	...	15,000
		„ Dugshai „ „	...	12,000	4,454	12,000
		„ Subathoo „ „	...	14,647	4,916	5,000
		„ Jullunder „ „	...	20,247	11,831	12,000
		„ Meean Meer „ „	...	7,190	...	7,000
		ATTOCK.				
		Quarters for Warrant Officers of the Commissariat Department	...	10,000	...	10,000
		Rum and Beer Godown	...	15,000	...	15,000
		DERA ISMAEL KHAN.				
		Rum and Beer Godown	...	5,000	...	5,000
		TOTAL FOR PUNJAB ..	...	1,31,084	21,201	91,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		KAMPTEE.				
		Commissariat Beer Godown	...	Not known.	3,912	...
		„ Slaughter-house	...	„	...	8,000
Carried over ...	12,00,000	Carried over ...	...	...	3,912	8,000

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69.
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	12,00,000	Brought forward ..	...	...	3,912	8,000
ORDNANCE AND COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS—*contd.*						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—*contd.*		ASSEERGURH.				
		Bakery, Slaughter-house, and Commissariat Godown	...	Not known.	13,007	...
		The Ordnance buildings at Kamptee will form part of the project for the fortified post or place of refuge.				
		TOTAL FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES ..	...	..	16,919	8,000
BRITISH BURMAH.		THAYET MYO.				
		Commissariat buildings	11,659		23,862	12,500
		RANGOON				
		Alterations and additions to Ordnance Magazines ..	27,561	...	20,364	
		New Ordnance Magazine	..	82,468	6,144	15,000
		Quarters for Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers "Ordnance."	.	55,719	1,500	24,500
		Commissariat buildings	...	14,256	8,186	46,000
		Commissariat iron wharf	1,32,347	...	767	80,000
		TOTAL FOR BRITISH BURMAH ...	1,71,567	1,52,443	60,823	178,000
OUDH		LUCKNOW.				
		Commissariat Godown and cattle lines	1,45,638	...	58,993	

		" Bakery	...	Not known.	68,129	25,400
		" Buildings at Charbaugh	...	1,00,912	...	25,000
		TOTAL FOR OUDH ...	1,45,638	1,00,912	1,27,122	50,400
CENTRAL INDIA.		MHOW.				
		Commissariat Cattle and Slaughter yards ...	21,242	...	...	14,000
		GWALIOR FORTRESS.				
		Powder Magazine	28,758	..	4,630	10,000
		TOTAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA ...	50,000	...	4,630	24,000
RAJPOOTANA.		NEEMUCH.				
		Ordnance Depôt (the estimate for this project is under preparation)	...	Not known.	5,504	4,000
		TOTAL FOR RAJPOOTANA ...	...	...	5,504	4,000
HYDERABAD.		TRIMULGHERRY.				
		Commissariat Slaughter-house for the British Garrison ..	..	Not known.	...	8,000
		TOTAL FOR HYDERABAD ...	...	...	...	8,000
TOTAL FOR ORDNANCE AND COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS	12,00,000	TOTAL FOR ORDNANCE AND COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS .	14,84,563	10,84,936	8,87,226	9,23,400

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.				
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68. Rs.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69. Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	OFFICERS' QUARTERS.				
VIII.—OFFICERS QUARTERS ...	15,00,000	It has been laid down by the Home Government as a general rule, that except in forts or fortified posts, presidential towns, and foreign territories, quarters for officers are not to be provided at the expense of the State, unless under exceptional circumstances. The projects that have been undertaken according to the above principles are noted below:—				
BENGAL		BENGAL.				
		Allipore—quarters with out-offices for officers of the Native Infantry Regiments...	1,20,778	...	18,251 16,748 54,243	50,000
		TOTAL FOR BENGAL ...	1,20,778	...	89,242	50,000
N.-W. PROVINCES		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.				
		Allahabad—Officers' quarters	...	2,95,313	...	...
		TOTAL FOR N. W. PROVINCES ...	..	2,95,313	...	...
PUNJAB.		PUNJAB.				
		Delhi Fort Officers' quarters	...	1,76,782	...	*2,75,000
		Dera Ismael Khan (Fort Akalghur)—Officers' quarters ...	...	35,273	15,615	10,000
		Fort Dulipghur " " ...	42,794	...	12,939	5,000
		TOTAL FOR PUNJAB	42,794	2,12,055	28,554	2,90,000

HYDERABAD.		HYDERABAD.				
		Trimulgherry—Officers' quarters with out-offices and Mess houses	2,02,791	...	1,73,649	50,000
		TOTAL FOR HYDERABAD ...	2,02,791	...	1,73,649	50,000
CENTRAL INDIA.		CENTRAL INDIA.				
		Fortress of Gwalior—Officers' quarters	...	1,08,000	8,819	50,000
		Morar " "	..	1,49,188	...	90,000
		Indore " "	23,420	...	15,018	3,000
		TOTAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA ...	23,420	2,57,188	23,837	1,43,000
TOTAL FOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS ...	15,00,000	TOTAL FOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS ...	3,89,783	7,64,556	3,15,282	5,33,000
IX.—ACCOMMODATION FOR NATIVE TROOPS ...	20,00,000	It has been decided that except in special cases, the Native troops should provide their own quarters, hutting allowance being allowed to them for the purpose. The hospital accommodation and regimental buildings, such as Quarter Guards, Magazines, Bells of Arms, &c., are to be provided at the expense of the State.				
		The projects that have been undertaken on the above principle are as follows :—				
BENGAL		SHILLONG.				
		Barracks for single and married men of the Eurasian Battery of Artillery	27,579	...	16,019	...
		Hospital and auxiliary buildings, and huts for Drivers and Mules for the Eurasian Battery of Artillery	...	32,652	5,038	32,652
Carried over ..	20,00,000	Carried over ...	27,579	32,652	21,057	32,652

* Includes alterations to Barracks and Officers' Quarters.

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69.
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	20,00,000	Brought forward ...	27,579	32,652	21,057	32,652
ACCOMMODATION FOR NATIVE TROOPS—*contd.*		SHILLONG—*contd.*				
BENGAL—*contd.*		Hospital and auxiliary buildings for a Regiment of Native Infantry	...	71,000	2,932	32,000
		HASTINGS.				
		New hospital for a Native Infantry Regiment ...	...	98,010	...	25,000
		ALIPOOR.				
		Quarter Guard, Bells of Arms, and Solitary Cells for the Native Infantry	...	26,422	...	22,422
		New lines for two Regiments of Native Infantry ...	...	4,83,906	...	...
		DUM-DUM.				
		Fitting up the existing temporary barracks of British troops for the Native Infantry Regiment	...	12,000	...	8,000
		TOTAL FOR BENGAL ...	27,579	7,23,990	23,989	1,20,074
N. W. PROVINCES		ALLAHABAD.				
		Hospital for a Regiment of Native Infantry	37,339	...	11,347	...
		BAREILLY.				
		Hospital for Native Cavalry	...	Not known	...	15,000

		CAWNPOOR.				
		Hospital for Native Infantry	...	31,411	17,544	...
		„ for „ Cavalry	...	11,954	9,640	...
		Quarter Guard for Native Cavalry	...	Not known	..	..
		TOTAL FOR N. W. PROVINCES ...	37,339	43,365	38,531	15,000
PUNJAB.		BUNNOO.				
		New lines for a Regiment of Native Infantry in Fort Dulipghur	...	54,156	7,865	10,000
		ATTOCK.				
		Barrack and hospital for Native Infantry	...	20,000	10,636	20,000
		BUKLOH (DALHOUSIE.)				
		Buildings for Native Infantry	...	51,445	1,291	20,000
		RAWUL PINDEE.				
		Hospital for Native Cavalry	...	8,000	...	4,000
		KOHAT.				
		New lines for the 1st Sikh Infantry	...	27,951	...	15,000
		TOTAL FOR PUNJAB ...	...	1,61,552	19,792	69,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		JUBBULPOOR.				
		Hospital and connected buildings for a Regiment of Native Infantry	41,721	...	13,067	75,000
Carried over ...	20,00,000	Carried over ...	41,721	...	13,067	75,000

STATEMENT of Barrack Accommodation, &c.—continued.

PROGRAMME CONTAINED IN DESPATCH No. 3, DATED 3RD JANUARY 1865, AND ITS ENCLOSURES.		PROJECTS PREPARED.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED TO THE CLOSE OF 1867-68.	BUDGET GRANT FOR 1868-69.
PARTICULARS.	Rs.	PROJECTS.	COMPLETE ESTIMATE SANCTIONED. Rs.	ROUGH PROJECTS APPROVED. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	20,00,000	Brought forward ...	41,721	...	13,067	75,000
ACCOMMODATION FOR NATIVE TROOPS—*contd.*						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—*contd.*		SAUGOR.				
		Hospital for Native Cavalry	...	Not known.	...	20,000
		„ for „ Infantry	...	„	...	37,000
		ASSEERGHUR.				
		Hospital for Native Infantry	...	„	...	5,000
		RAEPOOR.				
		Hospital for Native Infantry	27,910	...	13,639	5,500
		SUMBULPOOR.				
		Additional barrack accommodation for Native troops ...	...	Not known.	...	12,300
		SERONCHA.				
		Hospital for Native troops	...	„	...	5,000
		TOTAL FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	69,631	...	26,706	1,59,800
OUDH.		LUCKNOW.				
		Hospital for Native Cavalry	19,194	...	15,147	10,000

		SEETAPOOR.				
		Hospital for Native Cavalry	18,587	...	19,026	...
		TOTAL FOR OUDH ...	37,781	..	34,173	10,000
CENTRAL INDIA.		INDORE.				
		Quarter guard and quarters for Native Officers ...	6,823	...	4,856	..
		MORAR				
		Additional accommodation, quarter guard, cells, &c., for Native Infantry	...	29,850	10,281	24,000
		Hospital for Native Cavalry	...	Not known.	..	6,000
		„ for „ Infantry	...	„	2,129	8,000
		TOTAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA ...	6,823	29,850	17,266	38,000
RAJPOOTANA.		NUSSEERABAD.				
		Hospital for Native Cavalry	...	Not known.	...	10,000
		„ for „ Infantry	...	31,755	...	20,000
		NEEMUCH (DEOLEE).				
		Hospital for Native Cavalry	...	15,901	...	10,000
		TOTAL FOR RAJPOOTANA ...	.	47,656	...	40,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOMMODATION FOR NATIVE TROOPS ..	20,00,000	TOTAL FOR ACCOMMODATION FOR NATIVE TROOPS ...	1,79,153	10,06,413	1,60,457	4,51,874

ABSTRACT.

	Amount provided for in original programme.	Complete Estimates sanctioned from 1864-65 to close of 1867-68.	Rough Projects approved from 1864-65 to close of 1867-68.	Total actual expenditure from 1864-65 to close of 1867-68.	Budget Grant for 1868-69.	Total of actual expenditure to close of 1867-68, and Budget Grant for 1868-69.
I.—NEW SETS OF BUILDINGS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	9,62,000	10,86,452	22,575	4,33,956	6,72,515	11,06,471
N. W. Provinces ...	80,04,000	34,50,680	4,79,586	21,12,093	12,49,500	33,61,593
Punjab ...	1,20,82,000	41,36,816	99,83,316	29,47,642	16,80,000	46,27,642
Oudh ...	.....	25,21,739	1,60,424	8,73,061	7,45,600	16,18,661
British Burmah ...	15,00,000	15,86,992	10,537	8,81,314	1,84,500	10,65,814
Central Provinces ...	19,55,000	18,60,217	3,27,606	8,12,491	8,40,600	16,53,091
Hyderabad ...	19,34,500	17,05,637	.....	11,09,992	2,26,300	13,36,292
Central India ...	65,97,000	32,81,099	35,24,655	13,71,103	16,64,000	30,35,103
Rajpootana ...	29,00,000	18,53,717	99,031	7,08,318	5,25,000	12,33,318
Total for New Sets of Buildings ...	3,59,34,500	2,14,83,349	1,46,07,720	1,12,49,970	77,88,015	1,90,37,985
II.—IMPROVEMENT TO EXISTING BUILDINGS.						
Bengal ...	11,00,000	2,12,479	50,000	1,64,539	48,422	2,12,961
N. W. Provinces ...	41,00,000	4,57,100	.....	2,53,371	2,35,000	4,88,371
Punjab ...	69,00,000	5,82,799	7,641	4,85,235	1,74,500	6,59,735
Oudh ...	.....	2,29,348	.....	1,37,086	40,000	1,77,086
British Burmah ...	14,50,000	53,990	.....	49,525	5,000	54,525
Central Provinces ...	13,00,000	2,37,230	.....	3,21,797	89,800	4,11,597
Hyderabad ...	6,00,000	50,728	.....	25,125	.....	25,125
Central India ... / Rajpootana ...	10,00,000	3,05,378	.....	3,56,439	.....	3,56,439
Total for Improvement of Existing Buildings ...	1,64,50,000	21,29,052	57,641	17,93,117	5,92,722	23,85,839

III.—HILL SANITARIA.						
Bengal	40,00,000	39,601	43,16,961	36,158	2,21,000	2,57,158
N. W. Provinces		.....	9,03,597	5,212	1,66,000	1,71,212
Punjab		10,90,458	52,45,729	5,40,825	6,07,000	11,47,825
Oudh		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Burmah		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central India		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajpootana		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for Hill Sanitaria.	40,00,000	11,30,059	1,04,66,287	5,82,195	9,94,000	15,76,195
IV.—FORTIFIED POSTS.						
Bengal	20,00,000	1,25,261	.....	70	80,000	80,070
N. W. Provinces		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Punjab		4,09,930	29,23,050	10,78,148	8,80,000	19,58,148
Oudh		86,414	.....	1,00,293	.....	1,00,293
British Burmah		.....	4,89,800	44,027	50,000	94,027
Central Provinces		.....	3,03,130	2,867	.....	2,867
Hyderabad		2,29,938	.....	11,793	33,000	44,793
Central India		86,952	8,00,000	40,826	95,000	1,35,826
Rajpootana		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for Fortified Posts	20,00,000	9,38,495	45,15,980	12,78,024	11,38,000	24,16,024

ABSTRACT—*continued.*

	Amount provided for in original programme.	Complete Estimates sanctioned from 1864-65 to close of 1867-68.	Rough Projects approved from 1864-65 to close of 1867-68.	Total actual expenditure from 1864-65 to close of 1867-68.	Budget Grant for 1868-69.	Total of actual expenditure to close of 1867-68, and Budget Grant for 1868-69.
V.—GENERAL CANTONMENT WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	28,00,000	1,27,938	59,000	1,02,563	25,000	1,27,563
N. W. Provinces ...		.....	... ...	3,853	42,000	45,853
Punjab ...		87,267	1,72,749	1,72,420	75,000	2,47,420
Oudh ...		19,188	....	11,998	7,500	19,498
British Burmah ...		19,064	28,632	55,934	15,000	70,934
Central Provinces ...		62,053	....	13,387	51,500	64,887
Hyderabad ...		49,583	70,000	34,309	24,000	58,309
Central India ...		1,74,834	47,400	81,637	38,000	1,19,637
Rajpootana ...		13,112	....	7,431	25,000	32,431
Total for Cantonment Works ...	28,00,000	5,53,039	3,77,781	4,83,532	3,03,000	7,86,532
VI.—TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION FOR EUROPEAN TROOPS.						
Bengal ...	5,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. W. Provinces ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Punjab ...		1,73,962	.....	1,21,733	.....	1,21,733
Oudh ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Burmah ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central India ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajpootana ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for Temporary Accommodation for European Troops ...	5,00,000	1,73,962	.....	1,21,733	.....	1,21,733

VII.—ORDNANCE AND COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS.						
Bengal ...	12,00,000	5,21,848	50,497	5,02,114	1,90,000	6,92,114
N. W. Provinces ...		5,95,510	6,50,000	1,48,913	3,70,000	5,18,913
Punjab ...		.....	1,31,084	21,201	91,000	1,12,201
Oudh ...		1,45,638	1,00,912	1,27,122	50,400	1,77,522
British Burmah ...		1,71,567	1,52,443	60,823	1,78,000	2,38,823
Central Provinces ...		.....	.....	16,919	8,000	24,919
Hyderabad ...		.....	.....	.....	8,000	8,000
Central India ...		50,000	.....	4,630	24,000	28,630
Rajpootana ...		.....	.....	5,504	4,000	9,504
Total for Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings ...	12,00,000	14,84,563	10,84,936	8,87,226	9,23,400	18,10,626
VIII.—OFFICERS' QUARTERS.						
Bengal ...	15,00,000	1,20,778	.....	89,242	50,000	1,39,242
N. W. Provinces ...		.....	2,95,3[illegible]	.....	.....	.....
Punjab ...		42,794	2,12,055	28,554	2,90,000	3,18,554
Oudh ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Burmah ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...		2,02,791	.....	1,73,649	50,000	2,23,649
Central India ...		23,420	2,57,188	28,837	1,43,000	1,66,837
Rajpootana ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for Officers' Quarters ...	15,00,000	3,89,783	7,64,556	3,15,282	5,33,000	8,48,282

ABSTRACT—*concluded.*

	Amount provided for in original programme.	Complete Estimates sanctioned from 1864-65 to close of 1867-68.	Rough Projects approved from 1864-65 to close of 1867-68.	Total actual expenditure from 1864-65 to close of 1867-68.	Budget Grant for 1868-69.	Total of actual expenditure to close of 1867-68, and Budget Grant for 1868-69.
IX.—ACCOMMODATION FOR NATIVE TROOPS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL	20,00,000	27,579	7,23,990	23,989	1,20,074	1,44,063
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES		37,339	43,365	38,531	15,000	53,531
PUNJAB		.....	1,61,552	19,792	69,000	88,792
OUDH		37,781	.....	34,173	10,000	44,173
BRITISH BURMAH		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CENTRAL PROVINCES		69,631	.....	26,706	1,59,800	1,86,506
HYDERABAD		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CENTRAL INDIA		6,823	29,850	17,266	38,000	55,266
RAJPOOTANA		.....	47,656	.....	40,000	40,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOMMODATION FOR NATIVE TROOPS ...	20,00,000	1,79,153	10,06,413	1,60,457	4,51,874	6,12,331

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

RECAPITULATION.	Amount provided for in original programme.	Complete Estimates sanctioned from 1864-65 to close of 1867-68.	Rough Projects approved from 1864-65 to close of 1867-68.	Total actual expenditure from 1864-65 to close of 1867-68.	Budget Grant for 1868-69.	Total of actual expenditure to close of 1867-68, and Budget Grant for 1868-69.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—New Sets of Buildings	3,59,34,500	2,14,83,349	1,46,07,720	1,12,49,970	77,88,015	1,90,37,985
II.—Improvement of Existing Buildings	1,64,50,000	21,29,052	57,641	17,93,117	5,92,722	23,85,839
III.—Hill Sanitaria	40,00,000	11,30,059	1,04,66,287	5,82,195	9,94,000	15,76,195
IV.—Fortified Posts	20,00,000	9,38,495	45,15,930	12,78,024	11,38,000	24,16,024
V.—General Cantonment Works	28,00,000	5,53,039	3,77,781	4,83,532	30,300	7,86,532
VI.—Temporary Accommodation for European Troops ...	5,00,000	1,73,962	.....	1,21,733	.....	1,21,733
VII.—Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings	12,00,000	14,84,563	10,84,936	8,87,226	9,23,400	18,10,626
VIII.—Officers' Quarters	15,00,000	3,89,783	7,64,556	3,15,282	5,33,000	8,48,282
IX.—Accommodation for Native Troops	20,00,000	1,79,153	10,06,413	1,60,457	4,51,874	6,12,331
	6,63,84,500	2,84,61,455	3,28,81,264	1,68,71,536	1,27,24,011	2,95,95,547
Add Expenditure and Budget Grant on Major Works under authority of Local Governments other than Madras and Bombay	.....	.....	.....	70,31,834	3,23,589	73,55,423
Add Expenditure and Budget Grant for Madras and Bombay Presidencies (excluding Special Fund Expenditure)	1,65,96,125*	42,03,126	.....	1,06,32,160	30,91,200	1,37,23,360
Establishments and Possible Excess of Estimates ...	1,70,19,375	.....	.....	34,53,540	16,13,880	50,67,420
Grand Total ...	10,00,00,000	3,26,64,581	3,28,81,264	3,79,89,070†	1,77,52,680	5,57,41,750

* The Governments of Madras and Bombay have not yet submitted their detailed statements, therefore lump sums only can be entered for those Presidencies.
† Outlay on "Minor Works" and the Bombay Special Fund not included above.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Comparative Abstract of Traffic on the Guaranteed Railways throughout India for the 1st and 2nd Quarters of 1868 *and* 1867.

	East Indian.				Eastern Bengal.		Calcutta and South-Eastern.		Oudh and Rohilkund.		Punjab.		Delhi.		Madras.		Great Southern of India.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Bombay, Baroda, and Central India.		Sindh.	
	Main Line.		Jubbulpoor Line.																					
	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867
	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£		£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
First Quarter.																								
Total Earnings ...	540,974	645,730	20,244	Not open.	38,345	34,894	2,412	2,533	5,795	Not open.	23,327	23,430	2,923	Not open.	113,649	111,085	16,321	14,410	427,676	521,822	107,189	114,966	26,007	34,190
Mean Mileage open	1,131	1,131	223		113¼	113¼	28	28	42		246	246	53		645	645	168	127	862	831¼	306	306	109	109
Average Receipt per week ...	41,613	49,671	1,557		2,950	2,684	185	195	446		1,794	1,802	224		8,742	8,545	1,255	1,108	32,898	40,140	8,245	8,843	2,000	2,630
Average Receipt per week per mile open ...	36·8	43·0	6·9		26·0	23·7	6·6	7·0	10·6		7·3	7·3	4·2		13·5	13·2	7·5	8·7	38·2	48·2	26·9	29·0	18·3	24·1
Second Quarter.																								
Total Earnings ...	542,528	561,173	21,373	Not open.	39,373	43,008	1,971	2,327	6,151	* 2,662	28,820	26,983	3,910	† 1,015	161,470	119,436	17,950	14,608	435,965	444,512	140,955	146,704	32,166	29,476
Mean Mileage open	1,131	1,131	223		113¼	113¼	28	28	42	42	246	246	53	27	645	645	168	127	873¼	852	306	306	109	109
Average Receipt per week ...	41,732	43,167	1,644		3,029	3,308	151	179	473	266	2,217	2,075	301	96	12,420	9,187	1,380	1,123	33,536	34,193	10,843	11,285	2,474	2,267
Average Receipt per week per mile open ...	36·9	38·1	7·3		26·7	29·2	5·3	6·3	11·3	6·3	9·0	8·4	5·7	3·5	19·2	14·2	8·2	8·8	38·4	40·13	35·4	36·8	22·7	20·8

* From 23rd April to 30th June 1867.

† From 18th April to 30th June 1867.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE PROSPECTS OF TRADE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

From Dr. H. CAYLEY, on Special Duty, Ladák, to the Secretary to Government of Punjab,—No. 17, dated 8th September 1868.

During the past week many merchants have arrived from Yarkand, and among them a party of Kábulis, the chief of whom, two men named Sher Muhammad Khan and Khairodeen, have, for the last 20 years, been residents of Kokan and Kashgar, and have been trading on the side of Russia and Bokhara; but they now say that, owing to the unsettled state of those countries, and the high duties charged in the Russian territories, there is no longer any profit to be made, and the chief merchants who formerly went to Bokhara are seeking a new opening on this side; and hearing that traders are now well treated on this road and relieved from all oppressive duties, Sher Muhammad and several others have this year come over to Ladák, and are going on to Pilampore and the Punjab to satisfy themselves whether the route is favorable for their mercantile pursuits. The two men above named have brought no merchandize with them beyond a few bales of most exquisite Kokán silk, but they have brought ten or twelve good horses and ponies, and about Rs. 800 in silver and gold, and are going to Kangra to buy tea only. There is a sale for any quantity of tea now in Yarkand. Common black tea from Bokhara (brought from Bombay), which the people only take because they can get no other, sells at Rs. 3 per lb., and good green tea is selling at Rs. 5 and even higher. The report of every merchant who comes over is that there is hardly any limit to the amount of tea that can be disposed of in Yarkand and the provinces to the east, now that the supply from China is quite cut off. They also say that they can sell tea to the Russian merchants in Kokan, and if they find that this year tea in sufficient quantity and suitable quality can be procured in India, and that they meet with no unfair treatment on the road, the influential merchants of Kokan and Kashgar, who have hitherto traded in the direction of Bokhara, will all turn towards Ladák and the Punjab. With the party of Sher Muhammad is a Kandahári merchant, named Secandar Khan, who is also bound for Kangra solely to purchase tea; he has two or three horses and between *three and four thousand Rupees* in cash. A merchant, named Hamit Khan, also went down two or three weeks ago, with some Rs. 3 or 4,000 in silver and gold for the same purpose. And two merchants of Andijan, who are now here, have silk and gold, and silver worth some Rs. 50,000, and are just starting for the Punjab to purchase tea and indigo, and a few expensive articles as brocades. These men all refuse to trade in Lé, as they have decided to go direct to the sources of supply. Sher Muhammad proposes to go back by the Changchinmo route, and if he finds it feasible, he is ready in future seasons to bring his goods over on camels; and there is no reason why camels should not go on to the Punjab by Lahoul and Kullu; a little more labor on the road would render it quite fit for the Bactrian camels which regularly traverse the difficult mountain of the Pamir steppe between Yarkand and Badakshan.

2. The possibility of an extensive and valuable trade being established between India and Eastern Turkistan is often disputed, and it has been described as a chimera; but everything that I now see and hear in connection with the subject, and the present busy state of the Lé bazár, all tend to confirm the impression that I received last year, that the trade is capable of enormous development. The raw products from Central Asia, as pushm, silk, bhang, and gold, can be supplied in almost any amount, besides manufactured silks, carpets, felts, and stone ornaments which are much prized in India. In return, the people of Eastern Turkistan are ready to take over teas, cotton and woolen goods, dyed skins, spices, and other articles. The Russian merchants are fully aware of the value of this market for their wares, and speak of the trade between Russia and Chinese Turkistan as being "absolutely necessary"—so enormous do they consider it; and the merchants and Governors of Russian Turkistan have been doing

their utmost to open it out. If we now continue to encourage it, there is great hope of seeing a friendly rivalry between the English and Russian merchants in Yarkand, which could hardly fail to prove beneficial to both countries. In such a competition the British merchants, with the productions of England and India, will always have the best of it, as even now British goods in the Yarkand bazár get far higher prices than Russian ones; and at the same time can be supplied cheaper. The cost of carriage is less, in spite of having to cross the Himalayas. The value of the imports into Lé during the month of August, amounting to only one lakh of rupees (besides which, however, a large amount of gold and silver coin was brought, which does not appear in my returns) is no criterion of the extent to which the trade is capable of extending. The enormous prices the Yarkandis are now offering for articles of pure luxury, the extravagant sums they ask for any moderately good horse or pony, the substantial well-to-do appearance, both in person and dress, not only of the merchants, but of their servants and followers, and people of all classes, all point to a far greater degree of wealth and prosperity, and consequently capacity for trade than one generally finds among eastern nations, and contrasts remarkably with the inexpensive tastes and habits and meagre appearance of the people of Hindustan. I may mention the following instances as an illustration of this :—

Gold has lately risen considerably in value in Yarkand, though there is an unlimited supply in the Kokan mines; but the people, no longer being forced to work in the mines by Kushbegi as they were by the Chinese, prefer agriculture and rearing silk-worms to digging gold, and the supply of the metal has consequently fallen off.

One of the merchants brought up the other day from Calcutta some bales of fine figured muslins of bright colours. Directly these were shown, the Yarkandis offered for them Rs. 16 the piece (they cost Rs. 6 in Calcutta, and Re. 1 carriage), first picking out the most showy, which they said would be admired for women's dresses. They say that these muslins will sell in Yarkand at Rs. 25 the piece.

Last year nearly 900 score of "Lakhi"—red goat skins—were imported into Yarkand from the Punjab, and this year they are coming in still larger quantities. These are worth in Yarkand, at the present price of about Rs. 2 each, some Rs. 35,000. Almost the only use of these skins is for making red tops to their boots. They have other kinds of leather which are much cheaper, but they prefer the bright red of these Hindustani Lakhi, and can afford to pay £3,500 a year in ornamenting their boots with them, and they say that ten times the quantity would find a sale. The great demand for tea, spices, and such articles of luxury show a high state of prosperity.

Of course the revival or establishment of commercial enterprise in a new direction is a work of time, especially between countries so far apart as Hindustan and Central Asia, where the merchants can hardly go and return in one season, but everything tends to show that with fair play the trade in a few years will come up to the highest expectations. I do not think that any other line of road is so good as that through Ladák for Yarkand, which is the great mart of Eastern Turkistan. The route by Badakshan is longer, and in no repect easier; and the shorter road through Chitral is described by all the merchants, who have traversed it, as excessively difficult and dangerous.

The present state of affairs may of course be changed in a day by Yarkand being swallowed up by the onward advance of Russia, as has been the fate of the countries to the north and west; and the merchants openly talk of this. It is quite possible that only good might result from such a change; but as Yakub Kushbegi is undoubtedly an able and liberal-minded ruler, who has apparently the welfare of his country at heart, and has introduced many liberal reforms in his Government (he is said to have stopped the slave trade), one cannot help feeling that the permanence of his rule is a desirable event.

3. The latest news from Yarkand is that an advance detachment of Kushbegi's troops sent out towards the Naryn river had met with and defeated a party of Cossacks and Kipchaks, and driven them back across the river, and then destroyed the bridge built there by the Russians. The Yarkandis are said

to be now erecting a fort to guard the crossing, and Kushbegi is sending reinforcements to their aid. This is the first rumour of any act of hostility between Yarkand and Russia.

4. Several meetings have lately been held amogst the marchants for the purpose of discussing matters connected with trade. At these meetings Mr. Forsyth, who has recently paid a visit to Lé, and who takes so deep and active an interest in the subject, was present, and many important matters were freely ventilated and discussed. The principal complaints urged against this route were—

I.—The difficulty in procuring, and great expense of, carriage. Both last year and this great trouble and delay were experienced in Lahoul on account of the scarcity of beasts of burden, as the Kangra carriers refuse to go beyond the Rotang Pass. Mr. Forsyth has now arranged with Negi Tara Chand for the supply of additional yaks and ponies.

II.—Another great source of complaint was the systematic robberies carried on by the Lahoulis on all goods passing through. Scarcely a merchant escapes; the bales are opened, some of the contents extracted, and the packages carefully sewn up again. On this point too Mr. Forsyth has made arrangements for the better detection and punishment of such thefts. In Ladák the want of carriage is felt, but in a less degree. In future years the chief merchants will, I believe, generally take their own carriage right through, which would at once remove all these troubles. and the expense of carriage would be greatly reduced.

The traders all complain this year of having to pay transit duty on tea, which used to pass free, and also that the new tariff increases the duty on piece goods, silk, and other expensive articles. A petition on these points has been sent to His Highness the Maharajah, and I hope that the liberal views he is now taking as regards trade may induce him to lessen the duty on some of the articles which pay much more highly under the new than under the old scale, and there is little doubt that his revenues would directly benefit by such reductions. The Yarkandis complained of the annoyances they were subjected to from their goods being frequently searched, also that many articles in use, such as saddle-cloths, &c., were charged duty, and also of the difficulty they had in procuring food and forage in Lé. I have talked over these points with the Cashmir officials who were present at all these meetings, and all have now been satisfactorily settled. Much good has resulted from these meetings, at which the merchants spoke out freely and openly; and the presence of Mr. Forsyth, who is so intimately acquainted with all matters connected with the Central Asian trade, was of the most valuable assistance.

5. I am now carrying on vaccination much more extensively than before and the results are most favorable. In June, owing to the objections made by the traders going to Garo and Chanthang, I discontinued, and only vaccinated two or three children a week to keep up the supply of lymp; in that month 16 were vaccinated. In July nothing was done. In August I re-commenced, not so much in Lé itself, as the people, chiefly Mussulmans and half-caste, seemed to object, but in the villages round, where the people, as soon as they saw that no illness resulted, were most anxious to be vaccinated. The whole of the children and unprotected people in three villages, numbering 130, were vaccinated during the month, and scarcely one case was unsuccessful. This month I have continued vaccinating in the neighbouring villages, and the people come from places five and six days' journey distant, and beg me to go out and vaccinate in their villages; this I propose doing as much as my time will admit of, but really to carry on vaccination extensively takes up a person's whole time. I have now taught a Lama, who formerly practised inoculation, to vaccinate; but I cannot yet trust him to go to a distance where I cannot inspect his work, as it is better not to vaccinate at all than to do it imperfectly, and so bring it into discredit.

6. During the week, 27 patients have attended the dispensary daily, and there have been 3 in-patients.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 28th October 1868.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Colonel H. W. Norman, C.B.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B.

EVIDENCE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAINE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to define and amend the Law of Evidence. He said it would probably be sufficient to state that the Bill embodied the draft rules of law which the Indian Law Commissioners had recently prepared on the subject of evidence. There was probably no subject on which a codified law was more wanted in India, and the Commissioners had fully stated in the report which had been circulated to Hon'ble Members, the reasons for all the changes which the Bill proposed to introduce. If he got leave to introduce the Bill, he proposed to ask His Excellency the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business, and, on their suspension, to introduce the Bill with a view to its publication in the *Gazette*. There was no use in now dilating to any length on the technical subjects comprised in the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAINE then asked the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of Business.

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAINE then introduced the Bill.

GENERAL STAMP BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. COCKERELL moved for leave to introduce a Bill for imposing Stamp Duties on certain instruments. He said that the Stamp Law was, previous to 1860, spread over various Regulations of the Codes of the three Presidencies, each Presidency having its distinct law on the subject. By Act XXXVI of that year, the subject-matter of those Regulations, together with several new provisions in regard to Stamp Duties, taken from the English Statutes, was reduced into one enactment applicable to the whole of India. The want of any systematic arrangement of details which so strongly charac-

terized the existing Stamp Law—for Act X of 1862 was a mere reproduction, with a few unimportant additions of Act XXXVI of 1860—and which created so much difficulty in ascertaining its requirements, was probably due to this attempted fusion of the substance of the Regulations with the provisions of the English law.

As experience of the working of the consolidated Stamp Act was gained, its marked defect in this respect became so generally admitted and reprehended, that the Government of India, with a view to future legislation on the subject, in a letter of the 30th April 1867, addressed to the several Local Governments from the Financial Department, communicated the following remarks and instructions:—

3. "The Stamp Act (X of 1862) and Schedule A of that Act especially are said generally to be defective in this particular, namely that their provisions are so wanting in clearness and proper arrangement, that the public is unable to understand either wholly, or only after much research, what the duties are that, in the execution of documents, the law requires them to pay.

4. "The object, therefore, of the proposed amendment of the Act is, without any material sacrifice of revenue, so to express and re-arrange the Act and its Schedules as that the public may see at a glance what the duties are which the law requires them to pay.

5. "The best way of attaining to this object would seem to be to appoint local Committees in every large town or chief station of a district, and to direct such Committees to consider and report upon every section or article of the Act which seems to them to require amendment."

Accordingly, Committees were appointed in all the principal towns of British India to consider and report on the question of the amendment of the Stamp Law of India, and all officers who had had experience of the working of the law were reqested to express their opinion on the subject.

On two points the general conclusions of the Committees and officers consulted might be said to be unanimous:—

1*st*.—That the Stamp Law must be entirely re-constructed on a simpler and more popular plan, so as to render its provisions intelligible to the community whose ordinary transactions were so materially affected by it.

2*nd*.—That if criminal penalties were to be maintained as a necessary means of protecting the revenue, the power of impounding documents not bearing a proper stamp, which had been vested in Collectors in the Bengal Presidency by Regulation X of 1829, must be revived and conferred on all public officers.

The objections to Act X in regard to the the want of clearness in its provisions had more especial reference to Schedule A. The arrangement of its subject-matter in English alphabetical order, it was urged, was manifestly unsuited to the circumstances of the case; whilst the complicated description of the various instruments liable to Stamp Duty, unaided by any attempt at interpretation, and the circumlocutory expression of the proper stamp to be borne by many of those instruments, were extremely perplexing to the person seeking to ascertain what the law required of him.

When it was considered that the provisions of the law before they could be generally acted on must be translated into several vernacular languages in which

the alphabetical indicator became necessarily lost, the chaotic confusion which an arrangement of the contents of the schedule in English alphabetical order must present to the Native mind, might well be conceived. And the difficulty of ascertaining the requirements of the law was greatly enhanced by the circuitous mode of expression of the proper Stamp Duty chargeable on any instrument. As an instance of this. Mr. COCKERELL would take the case of a person wishing to execute an instrument of reconveyance of mortgaged property. After finding, it might be presumed, with some difficulty, the specification of that instrument in the schedule, he learnt that the proper stamp was the same as that for an "Assignment." The same search under difficulties must be gone through to find "Assignment," and on finding it he was informed that if his instrument was "not of the nature specified under the head of Conveyance or Settlement nor specially exempted," but comprised the assignment of "any interest secured by an original deed, instrument or writing on a stamp of value less than Rs. 8," it must bear "the same stamp as the original instrument, and in any other case a stamp of the value of Rs. 8."

A more complex process could hardly be conceived. The person intending to execute the instrument in question must, to ascertain what duty he had to pay, examine no less than four different denominations of instruments specified in the schedule, and if the instrument was in the nature of a conveyance, as, if he held actual possession of the property mortgaged, it certainly would be, he must be left to presume that he had to pay the same duty as would be charged on an instrument of conveyance.

The present Bill aimed at the removal of these anomalies. It had been framed in general accordance with the recommendations of the Committees and officers above referred to. It was a complete reconstruction of the law relating to Stamp Duties. All instruments liable to be stamped were classed according to the amount of duty with which they were chargeable, and, as far as possible, instruments involving similar obligations had been subjected to the same rate of Stamp Duty. The description of instrument which each denomination specified in the schedules was intended to include was explained by a full interpretation clause, and provision was made for the careful translation of the law, under the immediate direction of each Local Government, into the principal vernacular languages of the territories subject to its control.

The most important change in the existing law contemplated by the Bill was in regard to the procedure for the enforcement of penalties.

Under Act X of 1862, the Collector and the Civil Courts were empowered to levy fiscal penalties on instruments not bearing a proper stamp which might be brought before them, and criminal penalties might be adjudged by the Magistrate on prosecution by the Collector. Unless, however, the fact of any instrument having been executed on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper, transpired in any proceeding before the Collector, no sufficient grounds for prosecuting criminally infringements of the stamp law were obtainable, and consequently, as a matter of fact, such prosecutions were rarely attempted. All public officers, as well as Civil Courts and Collectors, were prohibited by the existing law from receiving in evidence, or otherwise acting on, any documents which might come before them not bearing the proper stamp. When such documents were produced before the Collector or in the Civil Courts, they could be validated by

the payment of the penalties above referred to; in all other cases they must be rejected. But the law contained no provision for otherwise vindicating its infringement.

Under all excise laws, the article made liable to the payment of duty was, when such duty was not paid, declared to be contraband and liable to be seized for the enforcement of the penalties attached to evasion of duty, and such course was deemed justifiable as necessary for the protection of the revenue. The Bill provided for the application of this principle to the case of unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments. It empowered Civil and Criminal Courts to impound such instruments and send them to the Collector for the prosecution of the offenders, where such course might seem to be necessary for the protection of the revenue, and it placed an absolute obligation upon all registering and other public officers to impound and send to the Collector every instrument not bearing a proper stamp which might be brought before them.

The present scale of Stamp Duties on bonds and conveyances had been generally objected to on the ground of the inequality of the taxation resulting from its irregular gradations of increase of duty, for example, a bond for Rs. 300 required a stamp of Rs. 2 only, but a bond for Rs. 305 must bear a stamp of Rs. 4. Instances of this kind were to be found throughout the present scale of duties chargeable on bonds and conveyances. Under it the percentage of Stamp Duty varied from $1\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ in the case of bonds, and from 2 to $\frac{7}{15}$ in the case of conveyances. The revenue also suffered under this system, for the bond for Rs. 305 was divisible into two bonds of Rs. 200 and Rs. 105, and the aggregate duty chargeable under the scale for such instruments was Rs. 2 only. So, again, a bond for Rs. 11,000 was subject to a Stamp Duty of Rs. 60; but by dividing the amount and executing separate bonds for Rs. 10,000 and 1,000 the aggregate duty payable was reduced from Rs. 60 to Rs. 41 and the revenue lost Rs. 19 by the transaction.

The Bill proposed to substitute a scale more in accordance with the English system, but without adopting the English rates, which were unsuited to the circumstances of this country in which the mass of transactions coming under the operation of the stamp law involved small amounts. The scale provided for an uniform percentage of one-half on the maximum amount of each gradation in the case of bonds, and double that rate for conveyances.

The result of this equalization of the Stamp Duty charges was a reduction of the existing rates on bonds below Rs. 10,000 and of those on conveyances for any amount not exceeding Rs. 15,000, and an increase of such rates in all other cases. On the whole it was probable that the revenue would lose more than it would gain by the proposed alteration of the scale of duties chargeable on these instruments; but looking to the degree of security against evasion of stamp duties through ignorance or fraud which the provisions of the Bill were calculated to afford, Mr. COCKERELL confidently anticipated that if the Bill became law, whilst it would certainly in many ways be more advantageous and acceptable to the taxpayer than the law which it superseded, it would also prove a financial success.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. COCKERELL asked the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. COCKERELL then introduced the Bill.

ARTICLES OF WAR.

The Hon'ble Colonel NORMAN asked the President's leave to postpone the Motion, of which he had given notice, that the Bill to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of Her Majesty's Indian Forces be referred to a Select Committee.

Leave was granted.

IMPROVEMENT OF LAND (N. W. PROVINCES) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STRACHEY in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to facilitate the improvement of land in the North-Western Provinces, said that he would explain briefly the circumstances which had rendered legislation necessary. The High Court at Agra had decided some time ago that, by the general law of the North-Western Provinces, a tenant, even though he possessed a right of occupancy, was liable to ejectment if he dug a *kachcha* well or planted trees without his landlord's previous consent. Although the High Court felt that it could come to no other conclusion, it was clear from the terms of its decision that it entertained grave doubts as to the reasonableness of the law which it was administering, and he had recently been able to satisfy himself of the correctness of this opinion, having had the advantage of discussing the question with the learned Chief Justice of the High Court, who was now in Simla. There could be no doubt of the hardship caused by the present state of the law. For, consider what a *kachcha* well very frequently was in the North-Western Provinces—a mere hole in the ground, a few feet deep, made at the cost of a few rupees, and without which it would be impossible to obtain any crop. Surely it was unreasonable and impolitic that a tenant with a right of occupancy should be liable to ejectment, liable to forfeiture of his property, for a useful and, indeed, indispensable act, which by no means implied or asserted a proprietary right in the land. Similar remarks might be made as to planting trees, and Mr. STRACHEY had recently heard of cases of extreme hardship, where the penalty of ejectment had been incurred by tenants having rights of occupancy, who had re-planted mango groves which had been on the ground from time immemorial, and which had either gone to decay, or been blown down by a storm.

Under these circumstances, the Government of the North-Western Provinces were of opinion that legislation was necessary, and the present Bill was accordingly prepared; and it was thought desirable to take this opportunity of assimilating the law of the North-Western Provinces, as regarded tenants' improvements, to the laws on that subject now in force in Oudh and the Panjáb. There was, however, one distinction. While the provisions as to improvements contained in the Acts which had recently been passed for Oudh and the Panjáb were intended merely for the protection of the tenants, it was

The Hon'ble Mr. STRACHEY then asked the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business, in order that the Bill might be introduced and published in the *Gazette*.

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. STRACHEY then introduced the Bill.

The Council then adjourned to Wednesday, the 4th of November 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES.
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative.)

SIMLA,
The 28th October 1868.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st October 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXVII OF 1868.

An Act to exempt certain Instruments from the Indian Registration Act, 1866.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exempt expressly from compulsory registration under the Indian Registration Act, 1866, certain documents heretofore or hereafter executed by or in favour of Government; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Scheduled documents exempted from Act XX of 1866.

1. Nothing contained in the said Act shall be deemed to require, or to have at any time required, the registration of any of the documents or maps comprised in the Schedule hereto annexed.

But all such documents and maps shall, for the purposes of sections forty-eight and forty-nine of the same Act, be deemed to have been and to be registered in accordance with its provisions.

Inspection and copies of scheduled documents.

2. Subject to such rules and the previous payment of such fees as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, all documents and maps specified in the first, second, and third clauses of the said schedule shall be open to the inspection of any person applying to inspect the same, and, subject as aforesaid, copies of such documents shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Copies of sanads to be filed by Registrar.

3. A copy of every document mentioned in the fourth clause of the said schedule and executed on or after the first day of May 1866, shall, in the case of every such document heretofore executed, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, and in the case of every such document hereafter executed, as soon as may be after its execution, be sent by the Local Government to the Registrar or to every Registrar within whose district the whole or any part of the immoveable property comprised in such document is situate, and shall be filed by him in his Book 1.

This Act to be read with Act XX of 1866.

4. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of Act No. XX of 1866.

SCHEDULE.

(1). Documents issued, received, or attested by any officer engaged in making a settlement or revision of settlement of land revenue, and which form part of the records of such settlement.

(2). Documents and maps issued, received, or authenticated by any officer engaged on behalf of Government in making or revising the survey of any land, other than waste land, and which form part of the record of such survey.

(3). Documents which, under any law for the time being in force, are filed annually by patwáris or other officers charged with the preparation of village records.

(4). Sanads, inám title-deeds, and other documents purporting to be or to evidence grants or assignments by Government of land or of any interest in land, in reward for special services.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st October 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXVIII OF 1868.

THE PANJÁB TENANCY ACT.

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An Act to define and amend the law relating to the tenancy of land in the Panjáb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to certain matters connected with the tenancy of land in the Panjáb; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.
Extent of Act.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Tenancy Act, 1868," and shall extend only to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb.

Saving of decrees and of agreements between landlords and tenants.

2. Nothing contained in this Act shall affect the operation of any decree of Court under which a tenant holds or of any agreement between a landlord and a tenant, when such agreement is in writing or recorded by the proper officer in the record of a regular settlement sanctioned by the Local Government.

All entries in such record in respect of matters comprised in Chapters III, IV, V and VI of this Act shall, when attested by the proper officer, be deemed to be agreements within the meaning of this section.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Land."

"Land" means immoveable property for the time being subject to a settlement, whether regular or summary, of land-revenue;

"Rent."

"Rent" means whatever is payable by an occupant of land on account of the use or occupation thereof;

"Arrear of rent."

Any instalment of rent which is not paid on or before the day when the same becomes due, whether under a written agreement or according to law or local usage, shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, an arrear of rent;

"Tenant."

"Tenant" means any occupant of land liable to pay rent therefor, but does not include an under-proprietor;

"Landlord."

"Landlord" means any person entitled to receive rent payable by a tenant.

"Grand-father," "uncle," and "grand-uncle."

"Grand-father" includes the father of an adoptive father, "uncle" the brother of an adoptive father, and "grand-uncle" the adoptive father of an uncle;

Section.

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Grand-father," uncle," and "grand-uncle."

"Grand-father" includes the father of an adoptive father, "uncle" the brother of an adoptive father, and "grand-uncle" the adoptive father of an uncle;

"Representative." "Representative" means an heir or any other person taking by operation of law or by will a beneficial interest in the property of a deceased person.

Repeal of Book Circular No. 33 of 1860.

4. The Book Circular of the Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb, No. 33 of 1860, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER II.—Of Rights of Occupancy.

Tenants having right of occupancy.

5. Every tenant who—

(1) has heretofore paid no rent and rendered no service, in respect of the land occupied by him, to the proprietor thereof for the time being, beyond the amount of land-revenue and village-cesses for the time being chargeable thereon, and whose father and grandfather, uncle and grand-uncle occupying the same land, have paid no rent and rendered no service in respect thereof to such proprietor, beyond the amount aforesaid.

(2) or who has involuntarily parted or shall involuntarily part with proprietary rights in any land otherwise than by forfeiture to Government; and who has continuously occupied or shall continuously occupy such land or any part thereof from the time of such parting;

(3) or who is at the date of passing this Act the representative of a person who settled as a cultivator in the village in which the land occupied by such tenant is situate along with the founders of the village;

(4) or who is or has been jágírdár of the village or any part of the village in which the land occupied by him as tenant is situate, and who has continuously occupied such land for not less than twenty years—

shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in the land so occupied.

Presumption arising from entry in settlement record.

6. Every tenant whose name appears in the records of a regular or revised settlement heretofore sanctioned by the Local Government, as having a right of occupancy in land which he or the person from whom he has immediately inherited has continuously occupied from the entry of his name or the name of such person (as the case may be) in such settlement, shall be presumed to have a right of occupancy in the land so occupied,

Rebuttal of presumption.

unless the landlord shall in a regular suit prove—

(1) that within the thirty years immediately before the institution of such suit other tenants of the same class in the same or in adjacent villages have ordinarily been ejected from their holdings at the will of the landlord; or

(2) that the tenant has voluntarily admitted before any officer employed in making or revising a regular settlement of land revenue or before any officer authorized to attest the entries in the record of such settlement, that he is a tenant not having a right of occupancy, and that such admission has been recorded at the time by the officer so employed or authorized.

Right of occupancy in land taken in exchange.

7. If the tenant has voluntarily exchanged the land, or any portion of the land, formerly occupied by him for other land belonging to the same landlord, the land taken in exchange shall, for the purposes of this Act, be held to be subject to the same right of occupancy as the land given in exchange would have been subject to if the exchange had not taken place.

Suits to establish rights of occupancy on other grounds.

8. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to preclude any person claiming a right of occupancy on any ground other than the grounds hereinbefore specified from suing to establish such right.

Non-acquisition of right of occupancy by lapse of time.

9. No tenant shall be deemed to acquire a right of occupancy by mere lapse of time.

And no right of occupancy in the common lands belonging to a pattídárí village-community shall be acquired under this Chapter.

CHAPTER III.—Of Rent.

1.—*Enhancement.*

Decree for enhancement of rent.

10. No tenant shall, in the absence of an agreement or decree of Court to the contrary effect, be held liable, in a suit for arrears of rent in respect of any land, to pay rent exceeding in amount the rent payable by him in respect of such land for the last preceding agricultural year, unless a decree for the enhancement of the rent has been made as hereinafter provided.

The said Lieutenant Governor shall have power, from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette*, to declare for all or any of the Districts under his government the day on which the agricultural year shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to commence.

Grounds of enhancement.

11. The Court may decree that the rent previously payable by any tenant having a right of occupancy may be enhanced on any of the following grounds:—

1st Ground.—That the quantity of land held by him as tenant exceeds the quantity for which he has previously been liable to pay rent.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall decree rent for the land in excess at the same rate as that payable in respect of the land of a similar description and with similar advantages held by him of the same landlord.

2nd Ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is below the rate of rent usually paid in the same or adjoining villages by the same class of tenants having a right of occupancy for land of a similar description and with similar advantages.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall enhance his rent to the amount claimed by the plaintiff not exceeding such rate.

3rd Ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is,

if he belong to the class described in clause 1 of section five, more than fifty per centum,

if he belong to any of the classes specified in clause 2, 3 or 4 of section five, more than thirty per centum,

and if he belong to the class specified in section six, more than fifteen per centum,

below the rate of rent usually paid in the neighbourhood by tenants of the same class not having a right of occupancy for land of a similar description and with similar advantages.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall enhance his rent to the amount claimed by the plaintiff not exceeding such rate, less fifty per centum, thirty per centum or fifteen per centum, as the case may be.

Enhancement when tenant pays revenue or cesses.

12. If the revenue or any of the village-cesses is payable by the defendant, the rate to which his rent may be enhanced shall be reduced by the amount so payable.

Suit for re-enhancement.

13. After a decree has been passed under section ten, no suit shall lie against the defendant for re-enhancement of his rent until the expiration of five years from the date of such decree, unless in the mean time there has taken place a general revision of regular settlement, under which the revenue payable for the land comprised in the decree has been increased.

2.—*Abatement.*

Grounds of right to abatement.

14. Every tenant having a right of occupancy shall be entitled to claim abatement of the rent previously paid by him on either of the following grounds, and on no others:—

(1) that the area of the land in his occupation has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise, or proved to be less than the quantity for which rent has been previously paid by him; or

(2) that the productive powers of such land have been decreased by any cause beyond his control.

3.—*Remission.*

When Court may allow remission from rent.

15. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Court, in making a decree for an arrear of rent,

if the area of the land in the tenant's occupation has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise,

or if the produce of such land has been diminished by drought or hail, or other calamity beyond his control, to such an extent that the full amount of rent payable by him cannot, in the opinion of the Court, be equitably decreed,

to allow such remission from the rent payable by him as may appear equitable:

Provided that if the tenant hold a lease for an unexpired term of not less than five years, or have a right of occupancy, in a revenue-paying estate, no such remission shall be allowed to him, unless a remission of revenue has been allowed on the same ground and by competent authority in respect of the same estate.

4.—*Rent in Kind.*

Commutation of rent in kind.

16. No commutation of rent in kind into rent in money, and no commutation of rent in money into rent in kind, shall take place without the consent of both the landlord and the tenant.

Division and appraisement of produce taken for rent.

17. Whenever rent is taken by division of the produce in kind, or by estimate or appraisement of the standing crop, or other procedure of a similar nature, requiring the presence of the person entitled to the rent and of the cultivator, either personally or by their recognized agents,

if either party neglects to be present at the proper period,

or if a dispute arises between the parties regarding such division, estimate or appraisement,

either party may present an application to the Court, on a paper bearing a stamp of eight annas, requesting that a proper person be deputed to make the division, estimate or appraisement.

Procedure in case of dispute.

18. On receiving such application and such sum, to be paid in the first instance by the applicant, as the Court thinks sufficient to defray the costs of serving the notice and making the award next hereinafter mentioned, the Court shall issue a written notice to the other party requiring him to attend on the date and at the place specified in the notice, and shall depute a proper person to make the division, estimate or appraisement and to direct by whom the costs of each party are to be paid.

The award of such person in respect of the said division, estimate or appraisement and costs shall be final, unless within three months from the date thereof either party institutes a suit to set it aside.

CHAPTER IV.—Of Ejectment.

Ejectment of tenant with right of occupancy.

19. No tenant having a right of occupancy in any land shall be ejected therefrom otherwise than in execution of a decree.

Such decree shall not be made, unless

(1) at the date of the decree, a decree against such tenant for an arrear of rent in respect of such land has remained unsatisfied for fifteen days or upwards; or

(2) the landlord tenders to the tenant, in addition to any compensation to which he may be entitled under sections twenty-seven and thirty-seven (but subject to deduction in respect of the arrears of rent, if any, payable by him), such compensation as the Court thinks fit, not less than fifteen, and not more than thirty, times the amount of the net annual profits receivable by the tenant in respect of such land on an average of the three years next before the date of the tender.

Nothing in the last preceding clause shall be deemed to apply to a tenant belonging to any of the classes specified in section five, or to a tenant when he, or the person from whom he has inherited, has continuously occupied such land for thirty years or upwards.

Ejectment of tenant without right of occupancy.

20. A tenant not having a right of occupancy may be ejected—

first, if a decree has been obtained against him for arrears of rent or for ejectment; or

second, when he is not holding under an unexpired lease, or an agreement, or a decree of Court, by notice given by the landlord in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Time of ejectment.

21. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, no tenant shall be ejected from the land in his occupation, except between the fifteenth day of April and the fifteenth day of June, unless while the rent in respect of such land is in arrear, he has failed to cultivate the land in accordance with the terms on which he holds it.

Notice of Ejectment.

Notice of ejectment.

22. The notice of ejectment shall be written in the vernacular language of the district: it shall specify the lands from which the tenant is to be ejected; and it shall inform him that, if he means to dispute the ejectment, he must institute a suit for that purpose on or before the fifteenth day of May next after the service of the notice, or quit the land on or before that date.

The said Lieutenant Governor shall determine what, for the purposes of this section, shall be deemed to be the vernacular language of each District in the territories under his government.

Service of notice.

23. On the landlord's application to the Tahsíldár or other officer authorized to serve such notices, the notice shall be served by him on or before the fifteenth day of April, and the landlord shall pay the costs of service.

The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the tenant.

But if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or, if he does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at some conspicuous place in the village wherein the land is situate.

Power to alter dates for suing to dispute, and for serving notice of, ejectment.

24. The said Lieutenant Governor shall have power, from time to time, by notification published in the official *Gazette* not less than six months before such notification is to come into force, to fix, for the purposes of sections twenty-two and twenty-three, in all or any of the Districts under his government, any two days other than the days fixed in the same sections:

Provided that between the days so fixed by notification, there shall be an interval of at least one month.

Cessation of tenancy on failure to contest notice.

25. If the tenant on whom such notice of ejectment has been served fails to institute, on or before the fifteenth day of May next after the service, or, in case the said Lieutenant Governor fixes for the purpose of section twenty-two any day other than the said fifteenth day of May, then on or before the day so fixed, a suit to contest his liability to be ejected, his tenancy of the land in respect of which the notice has been served shall be held to cease on that day.

Assistance to eject.

When assistance to eject may be given by Court.

26. If no such suit be brought, or if such suit be brought and dismissed, and the landlord require the assistance of the Court to eject any person whose tenancy is alleged to have ceased under the provisions of section twenty-two, he may apply for such assistance; and if the Court be satisfied that notice of ejectment was duly served on such person, it shall, subject to the provisions of section nineteen, give such assistance accordingly.

Nothing done by the Court under this section shall affect the right of any tenant to institute a suit against his landlord on account of illegal ejectment, and to recover compensation for the same.

Growing Crops.

Compensation to ejected tenant for growing crops.

27. Any tenant ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of any growing crops or other ungathered products of the earth belonging to such tenant and being on the land at the time of the ejectment:

Provided that if the land has been sown or planted by the tenant after the service on him of the notice mentioned in section twenty, he shall not be so entitled, unless, after such service, the landlord has expressly authorized him to continue to occupy the land.

CHAPTER V.—Of Relinquishment, Leases and Under-leases, Alienation and Succession.

1.—*Relinquishment.*

Relinquishment of land by tenant.

28. Every tenant shall be liable to pay the rent payable in respect of the land in his occupation for the ensuing agricultural year, unless, on or before the first day of January next before the commencement of that year, he gives notice to the landlord of his intention to relinquish such land before the commencement of such year, and relinquishes it accordingly, or unless the land has been let to any other person by the landlord.

Power to fix commencement of agricultural year for purposes of section 28.

29. The said Lieutenant Governor shall have power, from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette*, to declare, for all or any of the Districts under his government, the day on which the agricultural year shall, for the purposes of section twenty-eight be deemed to commence, and, in lieu of the said first day of January, to substitute, for the purposes of section twenty-eight, in all or any of the same Districts, such day as he thinks fit.

Discharge of tenant.

30. If the tenant relinquishes the land according to his said notice, he shall be discharged from all liability to pay the rent which would otherwise have accrued due in respect of such land after the date of the relinquishment.

Refusal to receive notice.

31. If the landlord or his recognized agent refuse to receive such notice, he tenant may apply to the tahsíldár or proper officer, and written notice shall thereupon be served by him on

such landlord or agent, and the tenant shall pay the costs of service.

The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the landlord or agent.

But if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or, if he does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at some conspicuous place in the village wherein the land is situate.

2.—*Leases and Under-leases.*

Right to let or under-let.

32. Every tenant having a right of occupancy may let or under-let the land in his occupation or any part thereof:

Saving of agreements not to let or sub-let.

Provided that nothing in the former part of this section shall be deemed to affect any agreement on the part of a lessee that he will not, or will not without the previous consent of the lessor or his representative, under-let or part with the possession of the said land or any portion thereof.

Liability of lessee and under-lessee.

33. Every person to whom land is let or under-let under section thirty-two shall in respect of such land, and so far as regards the landlord and his representative, be subject to all the liabilities under this Act to which the lessor or under-lessor would have been subject in respect of such land, and so far as regards such landlord and his representative, in case the lease or under-lease had not been made.

3.—*Alienation.*

Right of tenant to alienate.

34. Any tenant having a right of occupancy claimable in accordance with the terms of any of the clauses of section five, may alienate the land in his occupation, or any part thereof:

Landlord's right of pre-emption.

Provided that in every such case the land or part aforesaid shall be offered for sale in the first instance to the landlord at the market-value, and shall not be alienated to any other person unless the landlord shall, for the space of one month, refuse or neglect to complete the purchase.

Every other tenant may alienate the land in his occupation, or any part thereof, with his landlord's previous consent, but not otherwise.

Rights and liabilities of tenant's alienee.

35. Every person other than the landlord, to whom land is alienated under section thirty-four, shall, in respect of such land, have the same rights and be subject to the same liabilities as the tenant making the alienation.

Succession to right of occupancy.

36. When a tenant having a right of occupancy in any land dies his right shall devolve on his male lineal descendants (if any), and, failing such descendants, the right shall go to his male collateral relatives: provided that the common ancestor of the deceased and his said relatives shall have occupied such land.

As among descendants and collateral relatives claiming under this section, such right shall devolve and go as if it were land left by the deceased in the village in which such land is situate.

CHAPTER VI.—OF COMPENSATION FOR TENANTS' IMPROVEMENTS.

Tenant's right to compensation for improvements.

37. If any tenant, or, in the case of a tenant with a right of occupancy, the person from whom he has inherited, makes any such improvements on the land in his occupation as are hereinafter mentioned, the rent payable by him or his representative in respect of such land shall not be enhanced, nor shall he or his representative be ejected from the same land, unless and until he or his representative, as the case may be, has received compensation for the money or labour, or both, expended in making such improvements by him, or the person from whom he has inherited, or whom he represents, within thirty years next before the date of such enhancement or ejectment.

"Improvements" defined.

38. The word "improvements," as used in section thirty-seven, means works by which the annual letting-value of the land has been, and at the time of demanding compensation, continues to be, increased, and shall comprise—

1st, the construction of works for the storage of water, for the supply of water for agricultural purposes, for drainage, and for protection against floods; the construction of wells, the reclaiming and clearing of waste lands and other works of a like nature;

2nd, the renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works, or such alterations therein, or additions thereto, as are not required for maintaining the same, and which increase durably their value.

Compensation how made.

39. Such compensation may, at the option of the landlord or his representative, be made—

(1) by payment in money;

(2) by the grant of a beneficial lease of the land by the landlord or his representative to the tenant or his representative; or

(3) partly by payment in money, and partly by the grant of such lease as aforesaid.

Provision for difference as to amount or value of compensation.

40. In case of difference as to the amount or value of the compensation tendered, either party may present an application to the Court on a paper bearing a stamp of eight annas, stating the matter in dispute, and requesting a determination thereof.

Notice of such application shall be served on the other party by the proper officer, and the applicant shall pay the costs of service.

On receiving such application, the Court shall, after taking such evidence as the parties or either of them may adduce, and after making such further enquiry (if any) as it may deem necessary, shall determine (as the case may be) the amount of the payment, or the terms of the lease, or both:

Provided that, in determining such amount or value, the Court shall take into account any assistance given by the landlord, either directly by money, material or labour at the time of making

such improvements, or indirectly by subsequently allowing the tenant to hold at a rate of rent more favourable than the rate at which he otherwise would have held.

Tender of lease for twenty years to bar right to claim compensation.

41. If in any case a landlord tenders to a tenant a lease of the land in his occupation, for a term of not less than twenty years from the date of the tender, at the annual rent then paid by the tenant, or at such other annual rent as may be agreed upon, such tender, if accepted by the tenant, shall bar any claim by him or his representative in respect of improvements previously made on such land by the tenant or the person from whom he has inherited.

CHAPTER VII.—Of Procedure.

Civil Courts to hear cases under certain sections.

42. Cases cognizable under sections five, six, eleven, fourteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-five, shall, unless otherwise provided for by any law for the time being in force, and subject to the provisions of section twenty-one of Act No. XIX of 1865 (*to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of judicature of the Pánjáb and its dependencies*), be heard in the Civil Courts other than the Courts of Small Causes, unless when such Courts of Small Causes shall have been specially empowered by the Local Government, under Act No. XI of 1865, section six, to hear such cases.

Applications under certain sections to be proceedings on Revenue side.

Applications under sections seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, and thirty-one shall be deemed to be proceedings on the Revenue side: they shall be subject to the rules of procedure for the time being in force in such cases; and all orders on such applications shall be appealable to the Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb.

Stamp on certain plaints.

43. The plaint in every suit under sections five, six, eleven, fourteen and twenty-five, shall bear a stamp of eight annas.

Saving of procedure for recovery of rent.

44. The procedure now in force in the Panjáb for the recovery of rent shall, except in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, continue to be in force.

Confirmation of proceedings of settlement officers.

45. All proceedings of officers of Government in making or revising, prior to the passing of this Act, settlements of land-revenue shall, so far as such proceedings are consistent with the provisions of this Act, and subject to appeal and revision when an appeal or a revision is provided, be deemed to have been taken in accordance with law.

Whitley Stokes,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th October 1868:—

No. 26 of 1868.

A Bill to define and amend the Law of Evidence.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to define and amend the Law of Evidence; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Meaning of Words.

1. In the following rules, the word Court shall be taken to comprise all Courts of Justice, civil or criminal, and all persons having by law or consent of parties authority to take evidence; and the word Cause shall be taken to comprise all judicial proceedings, civil or criminal.

Admissibility.

2. Whenever any evidence is said to be admissible, it is not meant that it is to be regarded as conclusive, but only that the weight, if any, which the deciding authority may consider due, shall be allowed to it.

Anything which has a bearing upon any question in issue in a cause, the determination of which question is material to the decision of the cause, is admissible, unless it is excluded by the rules contained in this Act.

3. No statement by a witness of anything, or founded upon anything spoken, written, or otherwise intimated by another person, and no statement contained in any document is admissible in evidence, except in the cases specified in the rules hereinafter contained.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—B is tried for robbing C. A gives evidence that D told him that he saw B rob C. The evidence is inadmissible.

(*b*)—B is tried for robbing C. A gives evidence that D, a deaf and dumb person, intimated to him by signs that he saw B rob C. The evidence is inadmissible.

(*c.*)—A gives evidence that B robbed C. Being asked how he knows it, he says that he knows it only because E told him so. The evidence which has been admitted must be struck out.

(*d.*)—A says that B was alive on the 1st January 1860. It appears that A does not speak to this fact of his own knowledge, but that he learnt it from a letter written to him by C, or from a newspaper, or from a printed book, or a picture. In each of these cases, A's statement is not admissible as evidence that B was alive on that day.

(*e.*)—A says that B was alive on the 1st January 1860. Being asked how he knows this, he produces a letter dated that day from B, whose hand-writing he verifies. The letter is admissible as evidence that B was alive on that day.

4. Such evidence is admissible,—

(1.)—Where the fact that a thing was spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated is a question in issue.

Illustration.

A says that he has been told by B that he saw C pick D's pocket. This is admissible in an action against B for slandering C.

(2.)—Where the fact that a person by or to whom the thing was spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated, was acquainted with such thing is a question in issue.

Illustration.

A writes to B "I have just heard that C has failed." The letter is received by B The letter is not admissible as evidence that C had failed; but when it is proved that C had then failed, the letter is admissible as evidence that the failure was known to A at the place and time at which the letter was written, and also that B was apprised of it.

(3.)—Where the thing spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated tends to explain any act or conduct which is a question in issue.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A says on a trial of C for robbing D's house, that he heard B say to C "D's house has been robbed," and that thereupon C fled. This evidence is admissible.

(*b.*)—On a trial of B for robbing C's house, it is proved that B fled immediately after the robbery. A witness is produced who says that he heard A tell B before B fled, that a warrant had been issued for his arrest under a decree of a civil court. This evidence is admissible.

(*c.*)—A is on his trial for shooting at B with intent to kill him. It is alleged on A's behalf that the shooting was accidental. Evidence of what A said at the time is admissible as evidence, either for A or against him.

(*d.*)—A sues B for compensation for maliciously causing him to be apprehended on a charge of theft. Evidence that a theft had been committed in B's house, and that C told B that he saw A running away immediately after, is admissible.

(*e.*)—A says that he has heard B say to C "Pay me the 1,000 rupees which you owe me." This is no evidence that C owed B 1,000 rupees, but it is evidence that B claimed 1,000 rupees, and it is admissible in order to introduce evidence of what C said or did with respect to the claim.

(*f.*)—A is charged with sedition, and is proved to have combined with B for seditious purposes. Evidence of words spoken by B, while taking part in a riot in furtherance of those purposes, is admissible against A.

(4.)—Where the thing was spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated by a party to the suit, or some one whom he represents in interest, and it is sought to be used against him.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A brings a suit against B to establish a right of way across B's field. Evidence that C, from whom B derives his title to the land, had, while owner, admitted A's right of way, is admissible.

(*b.*)—A writes to B "By the direction of C, I request you will ship for him 100 bales of cotton." The letter is evidence against A that he had received such direction from C but is not evidence against C that he had given the direction.

(*c.*)—In a deed to which A was not a party, but which was made between B and C, strangers to A, it is stated that A had become insolvent. This deed is as against B or C admissible in evidence to show that A had become insolvent, but it is not admissible against A for that purpose.

(5.)—In the cases provided for by sections 368, 369, 370 and 371 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(6.)—Where the evidence tendered consists in a statement which was received in evidence in a former judicial proceeding relating to the same subject and between the same parties, or those whom they represent in interest, and where the person who made such statement has since died, or become incapable of giving evidence, or where his presence cannot be procured: provided that if such person were present, his evidence would be admissible.

(7.)—Where the thing spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated was spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated in the ordinary course of business by a person who has died or become incapable of giving evidence, or whose presence cannot be procured.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A, the shipping agent of the firm of B and Co., states in a letter to B and Co. that he has just seen a certain ship of theirs sail from the port of Calcutta. The letter is admissible as evidence of the sailing of the ship.

(*b.*)—A, an attorney, prepares the draft of an intended deed to which B was to be a party, and indorses upon it a memorandum that a copy had been sent to another attorney on a certain day. The draft contains a statement that B was in insolvent circumstances. The draft and indorsement are admissible as evidence to show that such a copy was sent to the other attorney, but are not admissible as evidence to show that B had become insolvent.

(*c.*)—A, a commercial traveller employed by the firm of B and Co. to obtain orders and information in the cotton trade only, writes to B and Co. that the firm of C and Co. have ordered of him as such traveller a certain quantity of cotton, and in the same letter he mentions the state of the silk market. A's letter is admissible as evidence of the order given to him, but not of the state of the silk market.

(8.)—Where the thing intimated consists in entries in books kept in the ordinary course of business, or consists in written acknowledgments of the receipt of money, goods, securities, or property of any kind, or in any document used in commerce.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—Entries are made by a clerk of a firm in the books of the firm to the effect that the firm has received a consignment of cotton from A, and has

purchased 50 chests of indigo from B. These are admissible in evidence against all the partners in the firm.

(*b.*)—A, one of two partners, makes an entry in the partnership books that he had lent his partner B Rupees 1,000. The entry is not admissible in evidence against B that A had lent him the Rupees 1,000.

(*c.*)—A clerk whose business it is to make entries in the books of a firm of all monies paid by him, makes an entry in the books that he had paid away Rupees 1,000 for the firm. This entry is admissible in evidence that he had so paid away the money.

(*d.*)—The firm of A and Co. keep a book in which the despatch and receipt of letters by the firm is regularly noted. An entry in this book of the despatch of a letter on the 1st January 1860 to the firm of B and Co. is admissible in evidence that a letter was despatched on that day by A and Co. to B and Co.

(*e.*)—The letters written by the firm of A and Co. are, according to the ordinary course of business, copied into a book, and afterwards despatched. A and Co. in order to show that a letter in stated terms was despatched by them on a certain day to B and Co., tender in evidence an entry in their letter-book purporting to be a copy of a letter addressed by them on that day to B and Co., and an entry of the fact that such letter was despatched. The entries are admissible.

(*f.*)—A guarantees the payment by C of a sum of money due from him to B. A pays the amount to B, and sues C for re-payment. A tenders in evidence a receipt given to himself by B for the amount due. The receipt is admissible in evidence.

(*g.*)—A sues B for the proceeds of a cargo of cotton consigned by A to B, and sold through a broker. The account sales rendered by the broker are admissible in evidence.

(*h.*)—A, a wharfinger, gives to B an acknowledgment that 100 tons of copper have been deposited at A's wharf. This acknowledgment is admissible in evidence of the fact that the deposit has been made.

(*i.*)—A effects a policy on his ship against sea-risks. The ship goes to sea and sustains injury. A institutes a suit to recover damages from the underwriters. The log-book of the ship is admissible in evidence.

(9.)—Where the thing spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated relates to the usages or tenets of any body of men, the constitution or government of any religious or charitable foundation, or the meaning of any technical or conventional words or terms, or of any words or terms used in particular districts, or to any matter of public or general interest, and was spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated by a person who has since died or become incapable of giving evidence, or whose presence cannot be procured.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A, in order to show the religious tenets of a certain sect, tenders in evidence a manuscript treatise, proved to have been written by a deceased member of the sect. The treatise is admissible.

(*b.*)—It is a disputed fact in a suit whether a certain spot is or is not a public landing-place. Statements made on the subject by A and B, now deceased, who resided in the neighbourhood, are admissible in evidence.

(10.)—Where the thing spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated has reference to the relationship of one person to another, and was spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated by a person who has since died or become incapable of giving evidence, or whose presence cannot be procured: provided that such person was a member of the family, or had otherwise special means of knowledge.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—It is a disputed fact in the suit whether A is the son of B. A statement made on the subject by C, who was a nurse in B's family about the time of A's birth, is admissible in evidence.

(*b.*)—A alleging that he is the son of B, deceased, produces the following documents in which he is mentioned as the son of B:—

1. An entry made by B in a memorandum book stating A's birth;
2. Letters which passed between two of B's brothers, since deceased;
3. A deed executed by B.

A also produces witnesses who state that B told them that A was his son.

The contents of the documents and the testimony of the witnesses are admissible in evidence.

(11.)—Where the thing intimated is a fact of a public nature and appears by a recital contained in any Act of the Governor General of India made before or after the passing of this Act, or is notified by any official communication of the Government appearing in the *Gazette of India*, or in any paper purporting to be the Government Gazette of any Presidency or Lieutenant Governorship of British India, or of any colony or possession of the British Crown.

(12.)—Where the thing intimated is that there has been a public meeting or public proceeding, and such intimation is contained in a report thereof published in any newspaper or journal.

Explanation.—Such report is not admissible in evidence of any fact reported to have occurred, or of any statement reported to have been made at the meeting or proceeding.

Evidence of Law of Foreign Country.

(13.)—Where the thing intimated purports to be the law of a foreign country, and appears to be

contained in books or documents purporting to be printed or published under the authority of the Government of that country, or in reports of decisions of the Courts of such country.

Maps.

5. Maps made under the authority of Government shall be admissible as evidence.

"Res Judicata."

6. A grant of probate or of administration unrevoked shall have effect as provided by the Indian Succession Act, section 242.

7. A decree declaring a marriage void is proof that the parties never were husband and wife. A decree declaring a marriage dissolved is proof that the parties have ceased to be husband and wife, if they ever were such.

8. A decree adjudging a ship to the captors as a prize of war is proof that the ship has become the property of the captors.

9. The judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction upon a matter directly in issue is admissible as evidence between the same parties, and those who represent them in interest upon the same matter directly in issue in another cause; but not between any other parties, except as provided for in the next following section of this Act.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A sues B for a horse, alleging that it was stolen from himself, and that B bought it, knowing it to be stolen. Judgment is given in B's favor. B afterwards loses the horse. A finds it, and B sues A for it. A in defence makes the same allegations as in the former suit. The judgment pronounced in the former suit is admissible as evidence in B's favor.

(*b.*)—A sues B for rent in the Court of the Collector, which has cognizance of such suits. B sets up in defence a mortgage under which he is entitled to retain the rent in satisfaction of the interest of his mortgage. A disputes the genuineness of the mortgage, but the Court pronounces it genuine, and dismisses A's suit. Afterwards B sues A in the District Court to recover the amount due to him upon the mortgage. A disputes the genuineness of the mortgage. The judgment of the Collector is admissible in evidence.

10. A decree of a Court of competent jurisdiction is admissible as evidence that such a judgment pronounced between the parties, but is not as against any person other than the parties thereto and those who represent them in interest evidence of any other fact thereby appearing.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A sues B for compensation for injury sustained through the negligence of C, who is B's agent. A obtains judgment. In a suit brought by B against C for compensation for loss sustained by B through C's negligence, the judgment is admissible as evidence of the amount which A has been adjudged to pay, but not as evidence of B's negligence.

(*b.*)—A sues B for compensation, because B yielded up to C certain lands which B held as guardian of A, who was then a minor. A decree passed in a prior suit, whereby B was directed to yield up possession to C as owner, is admissible in evidence.

(*c.*)—A is tried on the charge of having forged a deed of gift from B. He is acquitted. Afterwards C, alleging the deed of gift to be a forgery, institutes a suit against A for certain lands, of which A has obtained possession under it. The record of A's acquittal is not admissible in evidence.

(*d.*)—A, one of three Hindú brothers, undivided in estate, dies, and his brothers B and C alleging that they are his heirs, sell to D a portion of the land which they possessed jointly with A.

E, claiming as the adopted son and heir of A, sues D for A's share of the land sold to D, and obtains a decree in his favor. He afterwards claiming as such adopted son of A, sues B and C for A's share of the land which remains in their possession. The decree in the former suit is not admissible in evidence.

(*e.*)—A, alleging that he is the only brother and the heir of B, deceased, sues C for possession of B's land. The Court declares A's title established, and decrees that C shall yield up the land to him.

Afterwards D claims to be the son and heir of B, and sues A for possession of the lands. The decree in the former suit is admissible in evidence that A had obtained such a decree, but is not admissible as evidence that he was entitled to the land as the only brother and heir of B.

(*f.*)—Two ships come into collision, whereby A, a passenger in one of them, is maimed, and B's goods are destroyed. A obtains a decree for compensation from the owners of the other ship on the ground that the injuries were sustained by him through the negligence of their captain. B sues the owners of the same ship for compensation for the loss of his goods. The judgment is not admissible in B's suit as evidence of the captain's negligence.

(*g.*)—A sues B for maintenance of C, a minor, whom A alleges to be B's son. B denies that C is his son. The Court decides that C is B's son, and decrees payment by B of A's claims.

B dies. C, alleging that he is B's son, sues the executor of D for a legacy of 10,000 rupees; D having by his will bequeathed that sum to every child of B. The judgment is not admissible in evidence that C is not a son of B.

Proof of Writings which constitute primary evidence.

11. A writing which is not required by law to be attested, but which is alleged to have been signed by a specified person, or to have been written wholly or in part by a specified person, shall not, except in the cases provided for by sections 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of this Act, be received as evidence, unless the signature attached thereto

r so much of the same writing as it is sought to erify, be proved to be in the hand-writing of the erson by whom it is alleged to have been written or signed.

12. A written instrument which is required y law to be attested, shall not (except in the ases provided for by s. 20 of this Act) be eceived as evidence, unless the following rules are omplied with :—

(1.)—The execution of such instrument shall e proved by one attesting witness at the least f there be an attesting witness alive, and subject o the process of the Court by which the cause is ried, and capable of bearing testimony.

(2.)—If no attesting witness is alive and subject o such process as aforesaid, and capable of bearing estimony, it shall be proved that the attestaion of one attesting witnees at the least is in his and-writing, and evidence must be adduced to how that the person who executed the instrument was the same person who is alleged to have lone so.

13. In order to ascertain whether a signaure, writing, or seal is genuine, any signature, vriting, or seal, which has been admitted or roved to the satisfaction of the judge to be genuine, may be compared with the disputed one.

14. Where a written instrument purports or is roved to be thirty years old, and is produced rom the proper custody, it shall be admissible n evidence without proof of its execution or ttestation.

Proof of the Contents of Documents by Secondary Evidence.

15. Evidence of the contents or purport of any written or printed document, or of letters, igures, or other marks not produced to the Court, hall not be admissible, except as provided by the ules next following :—

(1.)—A copy of or extract from any proclamaion, order, or regulation, issued by Her Majesty or by the Privy Council or any department of Her Majesty's Government shall be admissible in evidence: Provided that such copy or extract is contained in the *London Gazette* or in such other Gazette or paper as mentioned in section four, clause (11) of this Act: Or provided it purports to be printed by the Government printer, or to be printed under the authority of the Legislature of any British colony or possession, or to be certified to be true by the proper officer.

(2.)—A copy of a record of any court, or of an entry in any public book or register, which is proved to be a correct copy, or which purports to be under the seal of such Court, or to be certified by the proper officer, shall be admissible as evidence of the existence and the contents of any such record or entry.

(3.)—Evidence shall be admissible of inscriptions or marks which are proved to have been destroyed or lost, or which cannot be produced by reason of their being engraved on or affixed to trees, buildings, or other things of an immoveable character.

(4.)—Evidence of the contents of a written or printed document shall be admissible when it has been proved that the document has been destroyed or lost, or when the person in whose custody it is, is not subject to the process of the Court by which the cause is tried, or is not legally bound to produce the document, or refuses, after due notice, to produce it, or when its absence is otherwise satisfactorily accounted for.

Evidence of Terms of Contract.

16. Where a contract or a grant or other disposition of property is in writing, no evidence of the terms of such contract, grant, or disposition shall be received, except the writing itself, or such evidence of its contents as may be admissible under the provisions of the last preceding section.

Explanation.—The statement of a fact in any such document does not preclude the admission of oral evidence relating to the same fact; and where a suit is instituted for the purpose of setting aside or varying a document on the ground of a mistake in the writing thereof, evidence may be received for the purpose of proving such mistake.

Papers of which proof is not required.

17. No proof shall be required of the genuineness of any paper purporting to be the *London Gazette* or the *Gazette of India* or the Government Gazette of any Presidency or Lieutenant Governorship of British India, or of any colony or possession of the British Crown, nor of any paper purporting to be a newspaper or journal, or a copy of a private Act of Parliament printed by the Queen's printer.

18. No proof shall be required of the genuineness of any paper purporting to be a certificate, certified copy or other document which is by law made evidence of any particular fact: Provided that such paper is substantially in the form and purports to be executed in the manner directed by the law in that behalf.

19. No proof shall be required of the official position of any person certifying to the truth of any such paper as is mentioned in the last preceding rule.

20. Any paper purporting to be a power of attorney, and to have been executed before and authenticated by a notary public or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty, or of the Government of India, shall be admissible in evidence.

21. An impression of any document made by a copying machine, or a representation of any thing made by means of photography, or of any other process which affords a reasonable assurance of correctness, shall be admissible in evidence, wherever under these Rules the production of the original may be dispensed with.

Persons who may testify.

22. Those persons only shall be incompetent to testify who from tender years, or from unsound-

ness of mind, or from any other cause appear to the judge to be incapable of understanding the questions addressed to them.

Privilege.

23. A witness is not at liberty to disclose a communication,—

(1.)—When such communication relates to affairs of State, and its disclosure has not been sanctioned by the proper officer.

(2.)—Where the communication was made by one of a married couple to the other during their marriage, and did not relate to a matter then in dispute in a suit pending between them, and where the consent of the person who made it, or, if such person be dead, of his or her representative in interest, has not been obtained for such disclosure.

(3.)—Where the witness is a barrister, attorney, or vakeel, or an interpreter or intermediate agent between the client and his legal adviser, and the communication was made by the client or principal to the witness in the course of his professional employment, or consists of any advice given or conveyed by the witness professionally to his client or principal, or of the contents of any document of his client or principal, the knowledge of which the witness has acquired in the course of his professional employment, and where the client or principal or his representative in interest has not consented to the disclosure of such communication.

(4.) Where the disclosure demanded of the witness consists in the production of documents belonging to another person who would not be bound to produce them if in his possession, and who has not consented to their production.

24. A witness is not compellable to disclose to the Court any confidential communication which may have taken place between him and his legal professional adviser.

25. No communication made in furtherance of a criminal purpose is protected from disclosure.

26. A witness summoned to produce a document shall, if the same be in his custody, possession, or power, be bound to bring it into Court, notwithstanding any objection to the right of the party calling for it to compel its production or to its being read, or being put in as evidence, or to the disclosure of its contents.

The validity of any such objection made by the person bringing the document shall be determined by the Court; and for the better determination thereof, it shall be lawful for the Court to receive any admissible evidence which such person may give respecting it, and it shall also be lawful for the Court, unless the document relates to affairs of State, to inspect it, and, if necessary, to employ any person to interpret it under the obligation of an oath, and not to disclose its contents except to the Court, unless the Court shall decide that the document is to be given in evidence.

27. No question shall be put to a married person which substantially amounts to inquiring whether that person has had sexual intercourse forbidden to him or her by the law to which he or she is subject.

28. No question regarding the occurrence of sexual intercourse between a husband and wife shall be put to either of them, except in the case of Christians, where the suit is for a decree of nullity of marriage on the ground of bodily incapacity; and except in the case of persons who are not Christians, where the knowledge of the fact inquired after is necessary to the determination of some question between the husband and wife according to the law to which they are subject.

Examination of Witnesses.

29. The party at whose instance a witness is examined may, with the permission of the Court, cross-examine such witness, to test his veracity, in the same manner as if the witness had not been called at his instance, and may be allowed to show that the witness has varied from a previous statement made by him.

30. In order to repel an attack on the testimony of a witness, any former statement made by such witness, relating to the same fact, at or about the time when the fact took place, before any authority legally competent to investigate the fact, shall be admissible, and for that purpose a copy duly certified of any deposition or statement taken before such authority shall be admissible in evidence that such deposition or statement was made, and that it was made at the time and place, and under the circumstances, if any, which shall be stated in the certificate or on the face of the deposition or statement.

31. It shall not be lawful to ask a witness, in order to test his credit, any question the answer to which might criminate, or might tend, directly or indirectly, to criminate him, or might expose or tend, directly or indirectly, to expose him to a penalty or forfeiture of any kind. But a witness shall not be excused from answering any question relevant to the matter in issue in any cause upon the ground that the answer to such question would or might criminate, or tend to criminate him, or that it would or might expose, or tend to expose him to a penalty or forfeiture. Provided that no answer which a witness shall be compelled to give shall, except for the purpose of punishing him for wilfully giving false evidence in such cause, be used as evidence against him in any criminal proceeding.

32. No evidence is admissible to contradict the answers of a party or a witness as to matters affecting his character, but not otherwise bearing upon any question in issue in the cause.

Evidence of statements or conduct of a witness inconsistent with his evidence as to a question directly in issue in a cause is not excluded by this rule.

Illustrations.

(a.) A claim against an underwriter is resisted on the ground of fraud. The party claimant is asked whether in a former transaction he had not made a fraudulent claim. He denies it. Evidence is not admissible to show that he had made such fraudulent claim.

(b.) In a suit by A against B a witness for A is asked whether he had not been dismissed from B's service for misconduct. He denies it. Evidence is tendered to contradict the witness's statement as to such dismissal. The evidence is not admissible.

(c.) In an action against A for goods sold to him by B, a witness for B deposes that he saw the goods sold and delivered. He is asked whether he had not given a different account of the transaction. He denies it. Evidence is tendered to show that he had given such different account. This evidence is admissible. He is asked whether he had not, after the date of the alleged sale, dealt with B as the owner of the goods. He denies it. Evidence is tendered to show that he had so dealt with B. This evidence is admissible. He is asked whether he had not given a false account of another transaction not in issue in the cause. He denies it. Evidence is tendered to show that he had given such false account. This evidence is not admissible.

(d.) The witness is asked whether he had not received money or a promise of some favour from B to induce him to give his evidence. He denies it. Evidence is tendered to show that he had received such money or promise. This evidence is admissible.

33. A witness may be cross-examined as to previous statements made by him in writing, or reduced into writing, relative to the subject-matter of the cause, without such writing being shown to him; but if it is intended to contradict such witness by the writing, his attention must, before such contradictory proof can be given, be called to those parts of the writing which are to be used for the purpose of so contradicting him. The Court may, however, at any time during the trial, require the production of the writing for its inspection, and may thereupon make such use of it for the purposes of the trial as may seem fit.

34. A witness may while under examination refer to any writing made by himself at the time of the transaction concerning which he is questioned, or so soon afterwards that it may be reasonably presumed that the transaction was fresh in his memory; and he may for the like purpose refer to a writing made by any other person, and read by the witness at the time of such transaction, or so soon afterwards that it may be reasonably presumed that the transaction was fresh in his memory. In such case the writing shall be produced and may be seen by the adverse party, who may, if he choose, cross-examine the witness upon it.

Number of Witnesses.

35. A Court, if satisfied by the evidence given, may in any case act on such evidence, although there may be only the testimony of one witness.

This rule is not rendered inapplicable by the circumstance that the testimony is given in a trial for giving false evidence, or for any offence against the State, or that it is the testimony of an accomplice.

Things of which Judicial Notice is to be taken.

36. The Courts shall take judicial notice of,—

(1).—All Acts, Regulations and Ordinances having the force of law in any part of British India;

(2).—All public Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and all local and personal Acts directed by Parliament to be judicially noticed;

(3.)—The names, titles and functions of the persons filling for the time being any public office any part of India;

(4.)—All divisions of time, the geographical divisions of the world, the territories under the dominion of the British Crown, the commencement, continuation and termination of hostilities between the British Crown and any other State, and the existence, title and national flag of every sovereign or State recognized by the British Crown.

37. Every Court shall take judicial notice of the names of its own Members and Officers and of their deputies and subordinate Officers or Assistants, and also of all Officers acting in execution of its process, and of all Advocates, Attorneys, Proctors, Vakeels, Pleaders, and other persons authorized by law to act before it.

Sources of Information to which Courts may refer.

38. A Court may, in order to inform itself in respect of any of the matters mentioned in sections 36 and 37 of this Act, and also on matters of public history, literature, science, or art, refer, for the purposes of evidence, to such books, maps, almanacks, or charts as the Court shall consider to be of authority on the subject to which they relate.

Saving of Registration law.

39. The foregoing Rules are to take effect subject to the provisions of the law for the time being in force regarding the registration of any document.

Repeal of Acts.

40. Act No. XIX of 1853 *(to amend the Law of Evidence in the Civil Courts of the East India Company in the Bengal Presidency)*, section 19, and Act No. II of 1855 *(for the further improvement of the Law of Evidence)* are hereby repealed.

Short title.

41. This Act may be called "The Indian Evidence Act."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE present Bill is comprised in the fifth report which the Commissioners appointed to prepare a body of substantive law for India have recently submitted to Her Majesty. The remarks which the Commissioners have prefixed to their draft follow this statement, and will be found to give full information as to the object of the Bill, and

the reasons for the changes which it proposes to introduce.

H. S. MAINE.

SIMLA,
22nd October 1868.

REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

WE, Your Majesty's Commissioners appointed to prepare a body of substantive law for India, now humbly submit to Your Majesty rules of law which we have prepared on the subject of evidence.

India does not at present possess an uniform law upon this subject. Within the Presidency towns the English law of evidence is in force, modified by certain Acts of the Indian Legislature, of which Act II of 1855 is the most important.

This Act contains many valuable provisions. It extends the range of judicial notice, and facilitates the proof of documents, of foreign systems of law, and of matters of public history. It removes incompetency to testify by reason of interest or relationship; renders parties to suits liable to be called as witnesses, and makes husband and wife competent witnesses for or against each other in civil proceedings; renders dying declarations admissible, though the declarant may have entertained hopes of recovery; provides that witnesses may be cross-examined by the party who called them, and that they shall not be excused from answering questions because they may thereby criminate themselves. Declarations which were against the pecuniary interest of the persons who made them, and entries according to the usual course of business, both of which kinds of evidence the English law admits only in case of death, are under this Act admissible if the person who made the declaration or the entry has become incapable of giving evidence or if his testimony cannot be procured. The Act also gives to books regularly kept, and to certain commercial documents, the character of corroborative though not of independent evidence, and makes entries in such books independent evidence of certain formal matters; it extends the class of persons whose declarations are admissible in case of pedigree, and provides in effect that mistakes committed in the rejection or reception of evidence shall not lead to a new trial or to the reversal of a decision unless a substantial failure of justice has been caused thereby. The Act, however, bears reference in many places to the existing law, and it appears to have been designed, not as a complete body of rules, but as supplementary to and corrective of the English law, and also of the customary law of evidence prevailing in those parts of British India where the English law is not administered.

This customary law has not assumed any definite form; the Mahommedan law, since the enactment of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, has ceased to have any validity in the country courts, even in criminal matters; and those courts have in fact no fixed rules of evidence except those contained in Act II of 1855. They are not required to follow the English law as such, although they are not debarred from following it where they regard it as the most equitable.

In laying down uniform rules for the guidance of the Indian judges in general, as well in the Courts just mentioned as in those in which the English law of evidence has hitherto prevailed, we do not think that it would be advisable to adopt a system so artificial as that which has grown up in this country.

The English practice has been moulded in a great degree by our social and legal institutions and our forms of procedure; and much of it is admitted to be unsuited to the various states of society and the different forms of property which are to be met with in India.

In England the aim has been to avoid presenting to the consideration of the jury whatever it was thought could not safely be presented to an unprofessional tribunal. In order to obtain this end various kinds of evidence, which were deemed little worthy of credit, were pronounced inadmissible, and a great deal of evidence which, if duly weighed and dispassionately considered, would tend to the elucidation of truth, is absolutely excluded. On the other hand, evidence is admitted which is at least as dangerous as that which is shut out. Thus parent and child cannot refuse to bear testimony for or against each other in criminal cases, while a wife cannot be asked a question on the trial of her husband, unless the trial be for an offence committed against herself. In matrimonial cases the inconsistencies of the law as to the competency of the married persons to give evidence cause frequent embarrassment, and even occasional failure of justice.

In a country like India, where the task of judicial investigation is attended with peculiar difficulties, and where it is the duty of the judge in all civil and in some criminal cases, to decide without a jury, there is greater danger of miscarriage from the mind of the court being uninformed than from its being unduly influenced by the information laid before it. It seems, therefore, better to afford every facility for the admission of truth although with some risk that falsehood or error may be mixed with it, than to narrow, with a view to the exclusion of falsehood, the channels by which truth is admitted. It is of course impossible to admit all evidence that may be offered, for this would lead to excessive waste of time, but we have provided that all relevant evidence not expressly excluded by our rules shall be admissible, and that except in those few cases where the law itself attaches a special importance or effect to particular evidence, the court shall decide for itself whether any weight, and what weight, shall be assigned to each piece of evidence that is submitted to it. The judge must, of course, form his own opinion regarding the relevancy of any evidence which the parties may desire to submit to him, but it is often difficult, especially in the early stage of a trial, to show the exact bearing of each piece of evidence upon the issues. It is by no means our desire that our rules should be understood as imposing upon the judges the use of excessive strictness in excluding evidence of which the applicability cannot be fully shown at the moment when the evidence is tendered. We have, however, inserted provisions intended to a guard

against the trial of collateral issues arising out of questions asked with a view to impugn the credit of witnesses.

It will be seen that we have discarded, for the most part, the rules which limit the discretion of the Court in drawing its conclusions from the whole of the evidence. While we do not interfere with those provisions of the Act for the registration of assurances or of the Code of Criminal Procedure which recognize certain things as *primâ facie* evidence, that is to say, as conclusive unless met by counter-evidence; yet we do not by our own rules attach this character to evidence of any class, nor,—except where the testimony of a witness has been attacked,—do we recognize anything as corroborative though not independent evidence. We have provided that a Court may act upon the testimony of a single witness, even in the case of the gravest offences against the State, or of perjury, or of criminal charges supported by the evidence of accomplices alone.

An attempt to define all the cases in which, and the purposes for which, particular evidence may be received, would in our opinion impede instead of aiding the investigation of truth. We hope that the course which we have adopted will render it easier for those who administer the law to avoid the error so often committed in practice where a strict standard of admissibility exists, that of supposing that whatever evidence is admissible comes in some degree accredited to the court.

The exclusion even of relevant evidence may be desirable, when the evidence is such that people are naturally inclined to attach undue importance to it; when it is such as cannot be admitted without the danger of encouraging forgery; or when it is such as cannot be received or at least cannot be extorted, without injury to interests which are even more important than the judicial investigation of truth.

Although we have laid it down generally that all relevant evidence shall be admissible, we have thought it necessary to make certain exceptions from this rule. These exceptions relate chiefly to that kind of evidence which is described in the English books under the title "hearsay." We have, however, abstained from making use of the word "hearsay" from the uncertainty and vagueness of the meaning usually attributed to that word. What a witness says as to what some other person has said or written may be called "hearsay" in one sense of that word, and that the widest or popular sense; but the statements by a witness of what he has heard another person say may be in fact (as in cases of slander) the very matter in issue; or in other cases may be part of the circumstances which it is essential to ascertain. On the other hand, "hearsay" may be defined to be that which a witness does not say as of his own knowledge, but says that another has said or signified to him. This is probably a more strict and accurate definition of the word "hearsay" as used in the English law; but it does not include all that is known in that law as hearsay.

After much considering this subject, we have thought that it would promote a more accurate apprehension of our meaning, and be of more practical utility in the Indian courts, if we were to exclude the word altogether. We have, therefore, without attempting any definition of the word "hearsay," endeavoured to lay down rules for the exclusion of that class of evidence in the cases in which we think it ought to be excluded, and for the admission of it in the cases in which we think it ought to be admitted. We have accordingly gone through the various classes of evidence, in which arises the question of admissibility or exclusion of what is called in the English law "hearsay," and have endeavoured to state the rule applicable to each class.

Most of the rules for the admissibility of this kind of evidence are recognized by the English law, others are in accordance with the Indian Act II. of 1855, above referred to, or are intended to relax the English rules still further than was done by that enactment.

We have, for instance, made admissible in evidence that which has been spoken, written, or otherwise intimated in the ordinary course of business by a person who has since died or become incapable of giving evidence, or whose presence cannot be procured; and we have admitted entries in books kept in the ordinary course of business. We have also made admissible written acknowledgments of the receipt of money, goods, securities, or property of any kind, and documents used in commerce. Declarations which under the English law are only admitted because they have been made against interest will, by the effect of our rules, be excluded, unless they have been made in the ordinary course of business. The test of pecuniary interest is exceedingly difficult of application, and appears to us to be of little value as a test of truth.

We have admitted statements as to matters of reputation and of pedigree made by persons since dead or incapacitated, or whose presence cannot be procured; adding in the case of pedigree a proviso that the person who made the statement shall have had special means of knowledge. We have discarded the condition of the English law which requires that the statement shall have been made before the controversy had arisen, as we think that this circumstance affects rather the weight than the admissibility of the statement.

We have allowed a limited effect, as evidence, to newspaper reports of public meetings.

The indulgence afforded to witnesses by the existing law in permitting them to refer to contemporaneous memoranda appears to us to be carried too far when copies of such memoranda are allowed to be used for the purpose; and our rules do not permit the use of copies.

Another cause of exclusion applies to documentary evidence. Unless some degree of caution were observed with regard to the authentication of writings, great facilities would be afforded for the fabrication of documents. We have, therefore, laid down rules for the evidence to be required of the proper execution of documents, and retaining the distinction between primary and secondary evidence, have provided against the admission of the latter where the former is procurable. We hope that these rules will, in combination with the laws lately passed by the Indian Legislature

for the registration of assurances, tend to the improvement of Indian documentary evidence.*

The third case in which we have excluded testimony is, where its admission would be dangerous to the public service, or inconsistent with decency or morality, with the confidence of married life, or with the freedom of intercourse between a client and his legal adviser.

We have provided that questions of a criminatory tendency shall not be asked merely in order to test the credit of a witness.

We have not adopted s. 19 of Act XIX of 1853, which excuses witnesses from producing their own title-deeds, a provision which must, under an improved system of registration, become every day less suited to India. Judges will, no doubt, protect witnesses from the production of their title deeds when they are not relevant and material to the cause.

We have not adopted in all respects the doctrines of the English law on the subject of the effect of previous decisions when adduced as evidence.

To those judgments, which are admitted by the laws of all other countries as conclusive evidence not only between the parties but as against strangers, we have affixed the same character in India; in all other cases, we have provided that the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction upon a matter directly in issue shall be admissible as evidence between the same parties upon the same matter directly in issue in another cause, but that it shall not be conclusive. As regards strangers, we have provided that it shall be admissible merely as evidence that such judgment was pronounced between the parties.

We have thought that the court will arrive at the truth more accurately if left to draw their inference from the evidence given, than if fettered by rules of presumption, which are, in our opinion, incapable of being laid down so as to be universally applicable.

It may perhaps be made a question how far the subject of evidence falls under the head of substantive law, and some of the sections of the draft now submitted certainly border closely on procedure. Those sections, however, have not found a place in either of the Codes of Procedure. We have, therefore, inserted them (with some modifications), as it appears to us that the Law of Evidence ought not to be left to be gleaned from many different enactments, but, that so much of it as is not to be found in the Codes of Procedure should be, as far as possible comprised in the rules of law now submitted by us, and that the enactments which will thus be rendered unnecessary should be repealed.

We recommend the repeal of so much of Acts II of 1855 and XIX of 1833 as remains unrepealed, except s. 26 of the latter enactment, which does not form part of the Law of Evidence.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

* By the Indian Registration Act XX of 1866, it is provided that instruments creating important interests in immoveable property *must* in order to be received in evidence or to affect property, be registered; that other documents *may* be registered, and that all registered documents shall possess certain advantages.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th October 1868:—

No. 27 OF 1868.

THE GENERAL STAMP ACT, 1868.

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21. Agreement for the performance of any work.
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23. Counterpart not otherwise provided for
24. Instrument of dissolution of partnership.
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CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called 'The General Stamp Act, 1869.'

Extent of Act.

It extends to the whole of British India.

Commencement of Act.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April, 1869.

Repeal of enactments.

2. From the time at which this Act comes into force, the enactments specified in the sixth schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the same schedule.

Interpretation Clause.

3. In this Act and the Schedules hereto, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

'Affidavit' includes every declaration in writing, on oath or affirmation, made before a person authorised by law to administer an oath:

'Award' includes every decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire:

'Bill of Exchange' includes a hundí and every other instrument, except a cheque, whereby a person is ordered to pay to another a specified sum of money:

'Bill of Lading' includes every instrument signed by the owner of a ship or his agent, acknowledging the receipt of goods therein described, and undertaking to deliver them at a port and to a person therein mentioned:

'Bond' includes every instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed:

'Bottomry Bond' includes every instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to prosecute her voyage:

'Charter-party' includes every instrument (other than an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a ship or some principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer:

'Cheque' includes every instrument whereby a bank, banker, or person acting as a banker is ordered to pay on demand a specified sum of money:

'Collector' means Collector of a District, and includes Deputy Commissioner or any officer having jurisdiction equivalent to that of a Collector of a District:

'Composition-deed' includes every instrument executed by a debtor, whereby the debtor conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors:

'Conveyance' means any instrument, except a settlement, mortgage-deed, or lease, by which property is transferred *inter vivos*:

'Counterpart' means the duplicate of a conveyance, settlement, mortgage-deed or lease, such duplicate not being executed by the grantor, settlor, mortgagor or lessor, but by some other party to the instrument: it includes a kabúliyát:

'Delivery-order' includes every instrument entitling or intended to entitle any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods of the value of twenty rupees or upwards lying in or upon any dock, port, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods upon the sale or transfer of the property therein:

'Dock-warrant' includes every instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named or his assign, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the company or person in whose custody such goods may be:

'Lease' includes every instrument by which one person lets, or agrees to let, immoveable property to another for a specified term:

'Letter of Credit' includes every instrument by which one person requests another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn:

'Letter of License' includes every agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion:

'Mortgage-deed' includes every instrument evidencing a pledge of property for securing the payment of money:

'Negotiable Instrument' includes Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and Cheques:

'Notarial act' means any instrument made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, and includes every like instrument made or signed by a consul, attorney, or other person authorized by law to act as a Notary Public:

'Paper' includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written:

'Partition-deed' means any instrument whereby persons interested in property jointly, or in common, or as co-parceners, or as members of an undivided Hindú family, divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes a batwárá:

'Policy of Insurance' means any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event, and includes a policy on life:

'Power of Attorney' includes every instrument empowering a person to act in the stead of the person executing it:

'Promissory Note' includes every instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight:

'Protest' means a declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person authorized to act as such, attesting the dishonour of a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note:

'Protest of the Master of a Ship' includes every declaration of the particulars of her voyage, drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses, or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship:

'Proxy' means an instrument whereby a person authorizes another to vote for him at a meeting:

'Release' includes every instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person, or against any specified property:

'Respondentia bond' includes every instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship, and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination:

'Schedule' includes every list or inventory separate and distinct from an instrument and therein referred to as part thereof or as material thereto; but does not include any public map, plan, survey or award; and

'Settlement' means any instrument (other than a Will) whereby the destination or devolution of moveable or immoveable property is settled or agreed to be settled.

CHAPTER II.—STAMP DUTIES CHARGEABLE UNDER THIS ACT.

Scheduled duties chargeable.

4. For every instrument mentioned in the Schedules hereto annexed and executed in British India after this Act comes into force,

or executed out of British India after this Act comes into force, but relating to any property within British India,

or executed out of British India, whether before or after this Act comes into force, but in any manner becoming obligatory therein after this Act comes into force,

there shall be payable to Government, as stamp duty, the amount indicated in any schedule hereto annexed, to be the proper duty for such instrument.

Duties how levied.

5. The duty so chargeable shall be levied,—

By adhesive stamps.

(a.)—On the several instruments specified in Schedule I to this Act,—by means of adhesive stamps to be affixed to such instruments subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned:

Provided that the duties chargeable on bills of exchange, bills of lading, cheques, and such other of the said instruments as the Governor General of India in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time directs, may be denoted by stamps impressed on the paper whereon such instruments are written,

and the Collector shall, on receiving payment of the full amount of the stamps required to be impressed on the forms hereinafter mentioned, cause all blank forms of such instruments, which may be brought to him for the purpose, to be stamped accordingly.

By impressed stamps.

(b.)—On the several instruments specified in Schedules II, III, and IV to this Act,—by means of bi-coloured stamps to be impressed on the paper whereon the instruments are written in such manner as the said Governor General may from time to time direct.

Duties by whom payable.

6. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the necessary stamp in the following cases shall be borne—

1st.—In the case of any instrument specified in Schedules I and II to this Act, other than a policy of insurance, a settlement, a mortgage-deed, a lease or a counterpart of a lease, by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument:

2nd.—In the case of a policy of insurance, by the insured:

3rd.—In the case of a settlement, by the settlor:

4th.—In the case of a conveyance, mortgage-deed or lease, by the grantee, mortgagee or lessee:

5th.—In the case of a counterpart of a lease, by the lessor; and

6th.—In the case of an instrument of partition, by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the property comprised therein.

Duties on Bills of Exchange.

7. The duty imposed by this Act on bills of exchange shall be chargeable (*a*) on all bills drawn and payable in British India, (*b*) on all bills drawn in, but payable out of, British India, and (*c*) on all bills drawn out of, but accepted, or paid, or endorsed, transferred, or otherwise negotiated within British India.

Bills drawn in sets.

8. When a bill of exchange is drawn within British India in a set of two or more parts, the stamp required by this Act shall be affixed to, or impressed on, the first part, and each of the other parts shall on being brought to the Collector, and on proof to his satisfaction of the first part having been duly stamped, be stamped by him with the words "*Duty paid.*"

Bill drawn out of British India.

9. The holder of any bill of exchange drawn out of British India, and not stamped as required by this Act shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or for payment, or endorses, transfers, or otherwise negotiates such bill, affix thereto a proper adhesive stamp for denoting the duty with which such bill is chargeable under this Act.

Bill, note or bond reserving interest.

10. Where interest is expressly made payable by the terms of a bill of exchange, promissory note or bond, the instrument shall not be chargeable with a duty higher than that with which it would have been chargeable had no mention of interest been made therein.

Stamp duty on instruments of a double character.

11. When any instrument is drawn or made in such form as to come under two or more denominations of instruments chargeable with different rates of stamp duty under this Act, the instrument shall be charged with the highest of such rates.

Optional stamps where value of subject-matter is indeterminate.

12. When the amount or value of the subject-matter of any instrument chargeable under this Act and referred to or mentioned in section six cannot be ascertained, the proper stamp to be borne by such instrument may be determined by the person bound under that section to provide the stamp:

Provided that under such instrument nothing shall be recoverable more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same denomination, the stamp actually used under such option would have been sufficient; and no such instrument shall be valid in respect of any amount or value exceeding that for which such stamp would be sufficient.

Bond, &c., for payment of annuity.

13. The whole amount secured by a bond, promissory note or mortgage-deed for the payment of an annuity shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be ten times the amount of the annual payment.

Several instruments used in a single transaction.

14. Where more instruments than one are required for the completion of any transaction involving the execution of any conveyance, settlement, mortgage-deed or lease, the proper stamp required by this Act for such con-

veyance, settlement, mortgage-deed or lease, shall be borne by the principal instrument executed in such transaction, and each of the other instruments shall bear the stamp specified in Schedule IV to this Act as applicable to a collateral instrument.

And where of several instruments, a doubt shall arise which is the principal, it shall be lawful for the parties to determine for themselves which for the purposes of this section shall be so deemed to be the principal instrument.

Instruments exempt from duty.

15. Nothing in this Act shall render the following instruments chargeable with duty:—

(1.) Receipt or discharge granted to an actual cultivator for the rent of land paying revenue to Government.

(2.) Receipt or discharge written upon any negotiable instrument duly stamped according to the laws in force in British India at the date thereof.

(3.) Receipt given for money or securities for money deposited in any Bank or in the hands of any Banker or person acting as a Banker to be accounted for:

Provided the same be not expressed to be received of or by the hands of any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for:

Provided further, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for, or upon a letter of allotment of a share in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Company or Association or proposed or intended Company or Association.

(4.) Receipt or discharge endorsed or otherwise written upon or contained in any bond, mortgage-deed or other security, or any conveyance or instrument whatever duly stamped according to the laws in force in British India at the date thereof, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal money, interest or annuity thereby secured.

(5.) Document given by an inland carrier acknowledging the receipt of goods conveyed by such carrier.

(6.) Transfer by endorsement of a negotiable instrument or a policy of marine insurance or of insurance against fire.

(7.) Bond to Government for the due performance of the duties of any office of which the salary does not exceed ten Rupees.

(8.) Agreement or memorandum of an agreement for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize.

(9.) Lease granted to an actual cultivator, unless a fine or premium be paid in consideration of such lease.

(10.) Counterpart of such lease.

(11.) Surrender of land executed by an actual cultivator to his landlord.

(12.) Affidavit made for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.

(13.) Copy of any paper which a public officer is by law required to make or furnish in his official capacity.

CHAPTER III.—Unstamped or Insufficiently Stamped Documents.

Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence.

16. No instrument chargeable with stamp duty under this Act shall be received in any court of justice, or by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, as creating, modifying, transferring, or extinguishing, or purporting to create, modify, transfer or extinguish, any right or obligation,

or as evidence in any civil proceeding,

or shall be acted upon in any such court, or by any such person as aforesaid, or by any public officer,

or shall be registered by any officer acting under any law for the registration of assurances or in any public office,

or shall be authenticated by any public officer,

unless such instrument bears a stamp of a value not less than the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable under this Act.

Except in criminal proceedings.

Every instrument chargeable with stamp duty shall be admitted in evidence in any criminal proceeding (other than proceedings under Chapter 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) although it may not have the stamp required by law impressed thereon or affixed thereto.

Bill unstamped or stamp uncancelled.

17. Subject to the provisions contained in section twenty-four, no person taking or receiving from another a bill of exchange requiring an adhesive stamp under this Act, either in payment or as a security, or by purchase or otherwise, shall be entitled to recover thereon, or to make the same available for any purpose, unless at the time when he so takes or receives such bill, such stamp as aforesaid is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner hereby directed.

Powers of civil courts as to unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments.

18. When any instrument chargeable with stamp duty under Schedules II, III or IV to this Act, executed on paper not bearing the proper stamp, is produced in a civil court, the court, if satisfied that the omission to execute such instrument on paper bearing the proper stamp, did not arise out of any intention to evade payment of the proper duty payable thereon, and on payment of such duty, or, in the case of an insufficiently stamped instrument, of the sum required to make up the full amount chargeable on such instrument,

together with a penalty of the following amount (that is to say):—

Penalty.

if the instrument is produced within one year from the date of its execution ... .. ten times

or, if it is produced after one year from such date ... .. twenty times

such proper stamp duty or deficient portion thereof as aforesaid,

shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the proper stamp duty has been levied thereon.

Such certificate shall be conclusive as to the amount of stamp-duty leviable on such instrument, and the said instrument shall thereupon be receivable in evidence as if originally executed on paper bearing the proper stamp.

Registration of penalties levied by civil courts.

19. *a.* An entry of every such payment showing amount thereof shall be made the in a book to be kept by the Court, and shall also be endorsed on the instrument and signed by the presiding officer,

b. The Court shall at the end of every month make a return to the Collector of the money (if any) which it has so received, distinguishing between the sums received by way of penalty and the sums received by way of duty, stating the number and title of the suit, the name of the party from whom the money was received, and the date (if any) and description of the instrument.

c. The Court shall pay over all money so received to the Collector or to such person as he may from time to time appoint to receive the same.

Impounding unstamped instruments in Courts.

20. If it appear to a civil or criminal court that any instrument filed or exhibited in such court was executed on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper with the manifest intention of evading payment of the stamp duty prescribed by this Act for such instrument, the Court may impound the instrument and send it to the Collector, and he shall thereupon prosecute the offender.

Impounding unstamped instruments in public office.

21. If any instrument not bearing the stamp prescribed therefor by this Act is produced before any registering officer, or in any public office other than a civil or criminal court, the registering or other public officer shall impound the instrument, and send it forthwith to the Collector.

Powers of Collector as to unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments.

22. *a.* When any such instrument has been so sent or brought before the Collector, otherwise than for the purpose of obtaining an adjudication thereon, as hereinafter provided, he shall either proceed in accordance with the provisions of Section eighteen, exercising the powers thereby conferred on a civil court; or if it appear that the instrument was executed on unstamped, or insufficiently stamped, paper with the manifest intention of evading payment of the proper stamp duty, the Collector shall prosecute all the persons that have executed the said instrument or such of them as to him may seem fit:

Prosecution.

Remission of penalty.

b. Provided that in any case coming under this section, if where the instrument has been brought within one year from the date of its execution to the Collector or other public officer, by whom it has been sent to the Collector under section twenty-one, and if the Collector is satisfied that the omission or neglect to execute such instrument on paper bearing the proper stamp arose solely from urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, he may remit the penalty prescribed by section eighteen:

c. Provided also that in any case coming under this section in which an instrument, other than a bill of exchange, purports to have been executed out of British India, if the Collector is satisfied that the instrument was so executed, and also that it has been brought to him within the two months next after its arrival in British India, he shall, on payment of the duty with which such instrument would have been chargeable if executed in British India, certify by indorsement thereon that the proper stamp duty has been levied upon it.

d. Such certificate shall be conclusive as to the amount of stamp duty leviable on the instrument, which shall thereupon be receivable in evidence as if originally executed on paper bearing the proper stamp.

Validity of instrument for which collector levies penalty.

23. When the Collector elects to proceed under section eighteen, he shall, after endorsing on the instrument the certificate thereby directed, return such instrument to the registering or other public officer by whom it was sent or to the person by whom it was produced, and the said instrument shall thereupon be, and be deemed to have been, as valid as if it was originally executed on paper bearing the proper stamp.

Power to stamp instruments chargeable with one anna.

24. *a.* When any bill, cheque or order for the payment of money on demand, or any receipt, chargeable with the stamp duty of one anna comes to the hand of any person unstamped, he may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and cancel the same in the manner required by this Act, and upon so doing, may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct such duty from the sum so directed to be paid.

b. Such bill, cheque, order or receipt shall, so far as relates to the stamp duty chargeable thereon, be valid; but this shall not relieve any person from the liability to the penalty which he may have incurred by issuing or giving the said bill, cheque, order or receipt unstamped.

Procedure where receipts are required.

25. *a.* Any person, or the agent of any person, from whom money or goods exceeding in amount or value twenty Rupees is or are due or claimed to be due, and who shall have paid such money, or delivered such goods, may provide a piece of paper with an adhesive stamp of one anna affixed thereto, and may require of the person entitled to such money or goods, or any agent to whom the same shall have been paid or delivered, a receipt for such money or goods and also the value of the said stamp.

Refusal to give receipts.

b. If any person to whom money or goods shall have been so paid or delivered refuses to give such receipt upon demand thereof, or to pay the value of the said stamp thereon, he shall be liable for every such offence to a fine of one hundred rupees.

After-stamping when inadmissible.

26. Except as provided in section twenty-four, no stamp shall be affixed to, or impressed on, any instrument specified in Schedule 1 to this Act, subsequent to the execution thereof, nor shall the provisions of sections eighteen and twenty-two apply to any such instrument.

CHAPTER IV.—CRIMINAL PENALTIES.

Penalty for executing instrument on paper not duly stamped.

27. Whoever makes, signs or issues or, except as provided in section twenty-three, accepts, endorses, transfers, pays or receives payment of any bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque or other similar instrument liable to any of the duties hereby imposed without the same being duly stamped,

and whoever makes, executes, or signs any other instrument liable to any of such duties without the same being duly stamped,

shall, for every such instrument, be liable to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or if ten times the value of the proper stamp or, in case an insufficient stamp has been used ten times the deficient amount thereof, exceeds Rupees one hundred, then to fine not exceeding ten times such value or deficient amount.

Penalty for presenting, &c., unstamped bills of exchange.

28. Whoever presents for acceptance or for payment, or accepts, pays or endorses, transfers, or in any manner negotiates any such bill as aforesaid, whereon there is not such adhesive stamp as aforesaid duly affixed, shall be liable to the penalty prescribed by section twenty-seven.

Cancelling stamps on bills by holder.

29. Whoever presents for acceptance or payment a bill of exchange to which an adhesive stamp has been affixed under Section nine,

and whoever endorses, transfers, or in any manner negotiates such bill,

shall, before delivering the same out of his hands, custody or power, cancel the stamp so affixed,

by writing thereon his name or the initial letters thereof or the name of his firm, and the day and year on which he so writes the same

or by affixing thereon or across the same, the seal or mark which he is in the habit of using,

in such manner as to show that the stamp has been made use of, and so that the same shall not admit of being used again.

Penalty for failure to cancel such stamps.

And whoever ought, as directed by this Act to cancel such stamp in manner aforesaid, and refuses or neglects so to do,

shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in section twenty-seven.

Penalty for post-dating bills of exchange.

30. Whoever, in order to evade the payment of the duty prescribed by this Act for such instrument, makes and issues any bill of exchange bearing a date subsequent to the date on which it is issued,

and whoever knowing that such bill has been so post-dated, takes or receives such bill, or accepts, pays, endorses, transfers or in any manner negotiates the same,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Cancellation of adhesive stamp by maker or executant.

31. Whenever an adhesive stamp is used as hereinbefore authorized, the person making or executing the instrument to which such stamp is affixed shall, before delivering the instrument out of his hands, custody or power, cancel the stamp so used by writing thereon his name or the initial letters thereof, or the name of his firm, and the date on which such instrument is made or executed, so that such stamp shall not admit of being used again.

Penalty for not cancelling stamp.

Whoever makes or signs any instrument with an adhesive stamp thereon when an adhesive stamp is allowed to be used, and does not *bonâ fide* in manner aforesaid cancel such stamp, shall be liable to fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Consideration to be stated.

32*a*. When any moveable or immoveable property is sold, the full consideration-money directly or indirectly paid or secured, or agreed to be paid for the same, shall be truly set forth in words at length in the principal or only instrument whereby the property sold is conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or in any other person by his direction.

Mortgage-money to be deemed purchase-money.

b. When any property is sold and conveyed subject to any mortgage or bond or other debt, or to any gross or entire sum of money, such debt or sum shall be deemed the consideration-money or part of the consideration money (as the case may be) in respect whereof the duty chargeable under Schedule III to this Act shall be paid,

notwithstanding the purchaser is not or does not become personally liable for such debt or sum,

or does not agree to pay the same or to indemnify the purchaser against the same.

Penalty for not stating consideration.

c. If the full consideration-money is not set forth as aforesaid, the purchaser and the seller shall each be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and shall also pay a fine of five times the amount of the excess of duty with which such instrument would have been chargeable under this Act, if the full consideration-money had been duly set forth in such instrument in addition to the duty actually paid for the same.

Penalty on attorneys, &c., not inserting true consideration.

33. Any attorney, vakeel, pleader, mukhtár or other person employed in or about the preparing of any instrument in or upon which the full consideration-money is hereby required to be truly set forth,

or employed for any of the parties thereto in anywise about or relating to the transaction therein mentioned,

who inserts or sets forth, or causes to be inserted or set forth, in or upon any such instrument any other than the full consideration money,

or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, the doing thereof respectively,

shall, for every such offence, pay a fine not less than Rupees five hundred and not exceeding Rupees five thousand.

Every attorney, vakeel, pleader, or mukhtár convicted under this section shall from the date of such conviction be disabled to practise as an attorney, vakeel, pleader, or mukhtár.

Provided that no person shall be liable to any penalty or disability under this section, unless the duty actually paid for the instrument is less than would have been payable for the same in case the consideration-money had been truly set forth as aforesaid.

Recovery of fines.

34. All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed outside the local limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if for offences committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the Police of such towns in force for the time being.

Reward to informers.

35. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may award any portion not exceeding one [illegible] to the person on whose information the offen[illegible] has been convicted.

CHAPTER V.—Jurisdiction.

Adjudication of doubt as to proper stamp.

36. When any instrument chargeable with stamp duty under this Act, whether previously stamped or not, is presented to the Collector, and the person presenting it desires to have the opinion of that officer to the duty with which it is so chargeable, and pays [illegible]e of five rupees, the Collector shall assess and [illegible]rge the duty to which, in his judgment, the in[illegible]ment is liable; and upon payment of such duty [illegible] of such a sum as, with the duty already paid thereon, is equal to the duty so assessed and charged, and of the penalty, if any, incurred through the instrument having been executed on insufficiently stamped paper, shall certify by endorsement on such instrument, that the full duty with which it [illegible]s chargeable under this Act has been paid.

The instrument shall thereupon be deemed to be duly stamped and receivable in evidence or otherwise in all courts and public offices:

Provided that nothing contained in the former part of this section shall authorize the Collector to make any such endorsement on an instrument comprised in Schedule I to this Act, and presented on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper subsequent to the execution thereof.

Appeal against Collector's decision.

37. If the person presenting any such instrument, is dissatisfied with the judgment of the Collector, he may, upon paying the duty assessed by such judgment, including the penalty, if any, which would be leviable under section twenty-two if the instrument were produced in a civil court, and upon depositing twenty rupees for costs and charges, require the Collector to state specially and sign the case on which the question arose, together with his judgment thereon, and the Collector shall state and sign such case accordingly, and deliver it to the person making such requisition in order that he may appeal to the High Court.

And upon the application of the appellant (such notice as the High Court shall by any general rule direct being given to the Government pleader) the High Court shall hear the appeal and decide as to the stamp duty with which the instrument is chargeable under this Act, and award the costs (if any) payable by the appellant; and according to such decision the duty and penalty, if any, shall be deemed to have been payable.

If no excess of duty or penalty has been paid under the Collector's judgment, the amount deposited by the appellant shall be paid to Government, but if any such excess has been paid, the same, together with the amount of the deposit, shall be re-paid to the appellant.

And if the sum paid for duty or penalty falls short of what, according to the decision of the High Court, ought to have been paid, the deficie[illegible] of duty, or penalty, or both, shall be paid by th[illegible]llant, and the Collector may enforce the pa[illegible]hereof accordingly as if it were arrears of [illegible]venue.

Revision of Collector's orders.

38. All orders of the Collector under this Act, except such as are passed under Section thirty-six, shall be open to revision on appeal or otherwise by the chief controlling revenue authority to which the Collector is subordinate.

Reference to High Court.

39. The chief controlling revenue authority may refer to the High Court any question arising in a case coming before such authority on appeal or otherwise as to the proper stamp prescribed by this Act for any instrument, stating specially the case on which the question arose.

Cases so referred shall be heard by three Judges of the High Court and shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of such Judges, and such decision shall be final as to the duty to be charged on such instrument.

Power to remit or mitigate penalties.

40. The chief controlling revenue authority may, upon petition, remit or mitigate any penalty imposed under this Act.

Institution of prosecutions.

41. All prosecutions in respect of any offence punishable by this Act, shall be instituted by the Collector of the District, or such other officer as the Local Government specially authorizes in that behalf.

Jurisdiction of Magistrate.

42. Offences punishable under this Act may be tried by any Magistrate who would, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, have jurisdiction to try offences for which penalties corresponding with those hereinbefore provided are provided by the Indian Penal Code.

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Refund in case of useless or spoiled stamped paper.

43. If any person who has obtained any stamped paper in the manner allowed by this Act or Act No. X of 1862 *(to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties)*, does not require the same for use,

or if the paper so obtained becomes spoiled or unfit for use as hereinafter mentioned,

the Collector of the District in which the paper has been purchased may, upon application made to him within one year after such purchase, and upon delivery to him of such paper, refund the amount actually paid for the same,

or in case the owner of the paper so spoiled or unfit for use, desires to be supplied with stamped paper of similar or equal value, the Collector may cause such paper to be delivered to him or his agent upon payment of the value of the paper on which the new stamp or stamps shall be impressed.

When stamped paper shall be held to be spoiled.

44. Stamped paper shall be held to be spoiled or unfit for use within the meaning of section forty-three when

By accident happening to the same before any writing thereupon has been finally signed and executed, it is rendered unfit for use;

Or when, because of some error in the drawing up or copying of any writing thereon discovered before such writing has been finally signed and executed, it is rendered of no avail;

Or when, by reason of death or refusal of the party whose signature may be necessary to effect the transaction intended by such writing, it remains incomplete and of no avail;

Or when, by refusal of any office or trust granted by a writing thereon, it has failed of the purpose intended;

Or when, by reason of failure of consideration, the transaction intended to be effected or evidenced by a writing thereon cannot be effected or evidenced;

Or when the transaction intended to be effected by a writing thereon has been effected by some other instrument duly stamped;

Or when, in the case of a negotiable instrument, such instrument is, by reason of non-delivery to the payee or person acting in his behalf, or other cause, never brought into use;

Or when, in the case of a bill of exchange other than a bill drawn in a set, it has not been presented for acceptance.

Suit where consideration is not stated.

45. Where in case of a sale, or an exchange upon which money is paid for equality of exchange, or a lease for a premium, the full consideration-money is not truly set forth in the manner hereby directed, it shall be lawful for the purchaser, or the person paying money for equality of exchange, or the lessee (as the case may be), or his representative in interest to sue for and recover back from the seller, or the person receiving such money, or the lessor (as the case may be), or his representative in interest, so much of the consideration-money as is not set forth as aforesaid, or the whole thereof, if no part of the same is so set forth; and in such suit, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the conveyance, instrument of exchange, or lease shall be receivable in evidence.

Power to make rules for sale of stamps.

46. Every Local Government shall frame rules for regulating the sale of stamps and stamped paper required by this Act, for determining the persons by whom such sale is to be conducted, and for fixing the remuneration of such persons within the territories subject to its control; and may from time to time alter and add to such rules.

Such rules, alterations and additions shall, when approved by the Governor General of India in Council, and after publication in the local official *Gazette*, have the force of law.

Supply of stamps and stamped paper.

47. Every Local Government shall cause a sufficient supply of adhesive stamps and stamped papers of the several denominations specified in Schedule V to this Act to be provided and kept for sale at all convenient places within the territories subject to its control.

Employment of single stamp.

48. The amount of any stamp required by this Act shall be denoted by a single stamp, except when such amount exceeds one thousand rupees, in which case it may be denoted by two or more stamps, the aggregate amount of which shall be the amount so required:

Provided that where a single stamped paper for any amount less than one thousand rupees is procurable on application to the proper officer, it shall be lawful, on such officer making a certificate to that effect, for the person requiring such paper to denote the amount by two or more stamps, the aggregate amount of which shall be the amount so required.

Employment of several stamped papers.

49. When more stamped papers than one are used, under the former part of section forty-eight, for an instrument chargeable with stamp duty under this Act, each stamped paper so used shall contain a part of the instrument.

Act to be translated, indexed and sold cheaply.

50. Every Local Government shall cause this Act and the schedules hereto annexed to be carefully translated into the principal vernacular languages of the territories subject to its control. A full alphabetical index shall be added to every such translation, and the translation and index shall be printed and sold to the public at a price not exceeding four annas per copy.

SCHEDULE II.

Bonds, &c.	*Proper Stamp.*
1.—Bond for a specified sum payable by instalments or otherwise	When the whole amount secured, settled or reserved, does not exceed Rs. 50 ... ... 4 annas when it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 ... 8 ,, the stamp duty rising by 8 annas for every Rs. 100, or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000; by Rs. 2-8 for every Rs. 500, or part thereof up to Rs. 10,000; by Rs. 5 for every Rs. 1,000, or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to Rs. 20,000; by Rs. 25 for every Rs. 5,000. or part thereof in excess of Rs. 20,000 up to Rs. 50,000; and by Rs. 50 for every Rs. 10,000, or part thereof in excess of Rs. 50,000.
2.—Bill of exchange payable at any time exceeding one year after sight.	
3.—Promissory note for the payment of money by instalments or otherwise than on demand.	
4.—Bottomry Bond.	
5.—Respondentia Bond.	
6.—Mortgage-deed, where possession of the property comprised therein is not transferred ...	
7.—Instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment after three months from the date of such instrument of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security ...	
8.—Settlement.	
9.—Lease for any term not exceeding one year ...	
(NOTE.—*The stamp duty is to be assessed on the amount of the annual rent reserved by the lease.*)	
10.—Counterpart of such lease	
11.—Bond or mortgage-deed not above provided for ...	An optional stamp under section 12.

SCHEDULE III.

Conveyances, Leases, Mortgage-deeds, and Partition-deeds.	*Proper Stamp.*
1.—Conveyance	When the consideration money or annual rent or, in the case of an exchange, the money agreed to be paid for equality of exchange, or, in the case of a partition, the expressed amount or value of the property agreed to be divided does not exceed Rs. 50 ... ... 8 annas When it exceeds Rs. 50, but does not exceed Rs. 100 ... 1 Rupee the stamp rising by one Rupee for every hundred Rupees or fraction thereof in excess of Rupees one hundred up to Rupees 1,000, by five Rupees for every hundred Rupees, or fraction thereof up to Rupees 10,000, by ten Rupees for every 1,000 Rupees, or fraction thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to Rupees 20,000, by fifty Rupees for every Rs. 5,000, or fraction thereof, in excess of Rs. 20,000 up to Rs. 50,000, by one hundred Rupees for every Rs. 10,000, or fraction thereof in excess of Rs. 50,000.
2.—Lease in consideration of a specified amount paid by way of fine or premium if no rent is reserved	
3.—Lease either for an indefinite period, or for a term exceeding one year	
4.—Mortgage-deed, when possession of the property comprised therein is transferred	
5.—Partition-deed, where the amount or value of the property agreed to be divided is expressed ...	
And where the amount or value of the property agreed to be divided is not expressed	An optional stamp under section 12.
6.—Instrument of exchange of immoveable property when money is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of exchange	A stamp for the amount of the money calculated as above in addition to the amount of the stamp prescribed for an instrument of exchange by Schedule IV to this Act.
7.—Lease for a term exceeding one year in consideration of a specified amount paid by way of fine or premium where a rent is also reserved ...	A stamp for the aggregate amount calculated as above on both the fine and the rent.
8.—Counterpart of any lease mentioned in this Schedule ...	The same stamp as required for the original lease.

TABLE showing the Duty chargeable on any Bond or Conveyance.

On amount which exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Stamp			
		On Bonds.		On Conveyances.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
...	50	0	4	0	8
50	100	0	8	1	0
100	200	1	0	2	0
200	300	1	8	3	0
300	400	2	0	4	0
400	500	2	8	5	0
500	600	3	0	6	0
600	700	3	8	7	0
700	800	4	0	8	0
800	900	4	8	9	0
900	1,000	5	0	10	0
1,000	1,500	7	8	15	0
1,500	2,000	10	0	20	0
2,000	2,500	12	8	25	0
2,500	3,000	15	0	30	0
3,000	3,500	17	8	35	0
3,500	4,000	20	0	40	0
4,000	4,500	22	8	45	0
4,500	5,000	25	0	50	0
5,000	5,500	27	8	55	0
5,500	6,000	30	0	60	0
6,000	6,500	32	8	65	0
6,500	7,000	35	0	70	0
7,000	7,500	37	8	75	0
7,500	8,000	40	0	80	0
8,000	8,500	42	8	85	0
8,500	9,000	45	0	90	0
9,000	9,500	47	8	95	0
9,500	10,000	50	0	100	0
10,000	11,000	55	0	110	0
11,000	12,000	60	0	120	0
12,000	13,000	65	0	130	0
13,000	14,000	70	0	140	0
14,000	15,000	75	0	150	0
15,000	16,000	80	0	160	0
16,000	17,000	85	0	170	0
17,000	18,000	90	0	180	0
18,000	19,000	95	0	190	0
19,000	20,000	100	0	200	0
20,000	25,000	125	0	250	0
25,000	30,000	150	0	300	0
30,000	35,000	175	0	350	0
35,000	40,000	200	0	400	0
40,000	45,000	225	0	450	0
45,000	50,000	250	0	500	0
50,000	60,000	300	0	600	0
60,000	70,000	350	0	700	0
70,000	80,000	400	0	800	0
80,000	90,000	450	0	900	0
90,000	1,00,000	500	0	1,000	0
1,00,000	1,10,000	550	0	1,100	0
1,10,000	1,20,000	600	0	1,200	0
1,20,000	1,30,000	650	0	1,300	0
1,30,000	1,40,000	700	0	1,400	0
1,40,000	1,50,000	750	0	1,500	0
1,50,000	1,60,000	800	0	1,600	0
1,60,000	1,70,000	850	0	1,700	0
1,70,000	1,80,000	900	0	1,800	0
1,80,000	1,90,000	950	0	1,900	0
1,90,000	2,00,000	1,000	0	2,000	0

SCHEDULE IV.—Miscellaneous Instruments.

	Proper Stamp.
1.—Composition-deed	Eight Rupees.
2.—Instrument of gift of immoveable property ...	
3.—Instrument of exchange of immoveable property where no money is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of exchange	
4.—Appointment, in execution of a power, of property or any interest therein, where made by any writing not being a Will	

TABLE showing the Duty chargeable on any Bond or Conveyance.

On amount which exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Stamp			
		On Bonds.		On Conveyances.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
	50	0	4	0	8
50	100	0	8	1	0
100	200	1	0	2	0
200	300	1	8	3	0
300	400	2	0	4	0
400	500	2	8	5	0
500	600	3	0	6	0
600	700	3	8	7	0
700	800	4	0	8	0
800	900	4	8	9	0
900	1,000	5	0	10	0
1,000	1,500	7	8	15	0
1,500	2,000	10	0	20	0
2,000	2,500	12	8	25	0
2,500	3,000	15	0	30	0
3,000	3,500	17	8	35	0
3,500	4,000	20	0	40	0
4,000	4,500	22	8	45	0
4,500	5,000	25	0	50	0
5,000	5,500	27	8	55	0
5,500	6,000	30	0	60	0
6,000	6,500	32	8	65	0
6,500	7,000	35	0	70	0
7,000	7,500	37	8	75	0
7,500	8,000	40	0	80	0
8,000	8,500	42	8	85	0
8,500	9,000	45	0	90	0
9,000	9,500	47	8	95	0
9,500	10,000	50	0	100	0
10,000	11,000	55	0	110	0
11,000	12,000	60	0	120	0
12,000	13,000	65	0	130	0
13,000	14,000	70	0	140	0
14,000	15,000	75	0	150	0
15,000	16,000	80	0	160	0
16,000	17,000	85	0	170	0
17,000	18,000	90	0	180	0
18,000	19,000	95	0	190	0
19,000	20,000	100	0	200	0
20,000	25,000	125	0	250	0
25,000	30,000	150	0	300	0
30,000	35,000	175	0	350	0
35,000	40,000	200	0	400	0
40,000	45,000	225	0	450	0
45,000	50,000	250	0	500	0
50,000	60,000	300	0	600	0
60,000	70,000	350	0	700	0
70,000	80,000	400	0	800	0
80,000	90,000	450	0	900	0
90,000	1,00,000	500	0	1,000	0
1,00,000	1,10,000	550	0	1,100	0
1,10,000	1,20,000	600	0	1,200	0
1,20,000	1,30,000	650	0	1,300	0
1,30,000	1,40,000	700	0	1,400	0
1,40,000	1,50,000	750	0	1,500	0
1,50,000	1,60,000	800	0	1,600	0
1,60,000	1,70,000	850	0	1,700	0
1,70,000	1,80,000	900	0	1,800	0
1,80,000	1,90,000	950	0	1,900	0
1,90,000	2,00,000	1,000	0	2,000	0

SCHEDULE IV.—Miscellaneous Instruments.

	Proper Stamp.
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3.—Instrument of exchange of immoveable property where no money is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of exchange ...	
4.—Appointment, in execution of a power, of property or any interest therein, where made by any writing not being a Will ...	

SCHEDULE IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUMENTS.—*(continued.)*

	Proper Stamp.
5.—Authority to adopt ... ... 6.—Letter of license ... ... 7.—Release ... ... 8.—Articles of Association ... ... 9.—Memorandum of Association	Eight Rupees.
10.—Instrument of co-partnership ... ... 11.—Instrument of re-conveyance of mortgaged property 12.—Instrument of release of the right of redemption in mortgaged property	Four Rupees.
13.—Instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment on or before the expiration of three months of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security ... ... 14.—Affidavit not made for the immediate purpose of being produced in any Court ... ... 15.—Bond or mortgage-deed executed as a collateral security for the performance of any act, where such performance is secured by some instrument previously executed on stamped paper in accordance with the provisions of this Act	Two Rupees.
16.—Charter-party ... ... 17.—Notarial act not otherwise provided for by this Schedule ... ... 18.—Protest of a bill of exchange or promissory note...	Two Rupees.
19.—Agreement to produce, provide or deliver any specified article ... ... 20.—Agreement for the hire of any article not otherwise provided for by this schedule ... ... 21.—Agreement for the performance of any work other than service or personal employment ... 22.—Collateral instrument not otherwise provided for by this Schedule ... ... 23.—Counterpart not otherwise provided for ... 24.—Instrument of dissolution of partnership ... 25.—Schedule	One Rupee.
26.—Agreement for service or personal employment ... (1.)—If the monthly salary agreed to be paid exceeds Rupees fifty	One Rupee.
(2.)—If it does not exceed Rupees fifty ...	Eight Annas.
27.—Appraisement or valuation of any property ... or of any interest therein, ... or of the annual or monthly value thereof, ... or of any repairs wanted, ... or of the materials or labour used or to be used in any building, ... or of any artificer's work, ... where the amount of such appraisement or valuation exceeds Rs. 500	One Rupee.
and where it does not exceed Rs. 500	Eight Annas.
28.—Award where the amount or value of the property in dispute exceeds Rs. 500	One Rupee.
And where it does not exceed Rs. 500, and also in all other cases not above provided for ...	Eight Annas.
29.—Copy, duplicate, or extract of any instrument attested or certified to be a true copy, duplicate, or extract,— (1.)—If the duty chargeable on the original exceeds Rupees fifty...	Four Rupees.

SCHEDULE IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUMENTS.—*(continued.)*

	Proper Stamp.
(2).—If such duty exceeds twenty rupees, but does not exceed fifty rupees	Two Rupees.
(3.)—If such duty exceeds five rupees, but does not exceed twenty rupees	One Rupee.
(4.)—If such duty does not exceed five rupees ...	Eight Annas.
If the entire quantity of words in the copy, duplicate, or extract exceeds 360, then for every entire quantity of 360 words contained in any each copy, duplicate, or extract over and above the first 360 words, a further progressive duty of	Eight Annas.
30.—(1.)—Power of attorney not otherwise provided for by this schedule	Eight Rupees.
(2.)—Power of attorney for the performance of a single act when the value of the property or matter to be dealt with exceeds five hundred rupees ...	Two Rupees.
(3.)—When such value does not exceed five hundred rupees	One Rupee.
31. Protest of the master of a ship	Two Rupees.
32. Notice of such protest „	Eight Annas.

SCHEDULE V.

List of the several denominations of Stamps to be provided for sale under Section 47.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	3	12	0

IMPRESSED STAMPS.

Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
0	4	7	0	30	0	70	150	450
0	8	7	8	32	8	75	160	500
1	0	8	0	35	0	80	170	550
1	8	9	0	37	8	85	175	600
2	0	10	0	40	0	90	180	650
2	8	12	8	42	8	95	190	700
3	0	15	0	45	0	100	200	750
3	8	17	8	47	8	110	225	800
4	0	20	0	50	0	120	250	850
4	8	22	8	55	0	125	300	900
5	0	25	0	60	0	130	350	950
6	0	27	8	65	0	140	400	1,000

SCHEDULE VI.

Enactments repealed by Section 2.

No. and date of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of repeal.
Act XIV of 1840 ...	An Act for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by English law, the provisions of the Stat. 9 Geo. IV. cap. XIV.	Section 8.
„ XVIII of 1856 ...	An Act relating to the administration of the public revenues in the Town of Calcutta.	So much of the preamble as relates to Stamp Duty, and Section II.
„ XIX of 1858 ...	An Act to provide for the authentication of stamped paper issued from the Stamp Office in Calcutta.	The whole.
„ XLI of 1858 ...	An Act to amend Regulation X. 1829 of the Bengal Code (for the collection of stamp duties).	The whole.
„ X of 1862 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to stamp duties.	Sections 1 to 25 both inclusive, sections 27, 28, 29, sections 34 to 57 both inclusive; and Schedule A.
„ XXVI of 1867 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to stamp duties.	Section 5.

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(Nothing hereinafter contained shall be deemed to have the force of law).

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Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The generally admitted defect of the existing Stamp Law, Act X of 1862, is the very imperfect arrangement of its provisions, especially in regard to the subject-matter of Schedule A., which is so complicated that the requirements of the law are frequently ill-understood by its administrators, whilst to the mass of persons whose entire business transactions are so materially affected by it, those requirements are for the most part wholly unintelligible.

The primary result of this state of the law is a loss of revenue through evasion of the Stamp Duty, and this evasion is in some degree fostered by the tendency of the administrators of the law, from the reasons above stated, to presume as the cause of under-stamping ignorance of what the law requires rather than a wilful attempt to defraud the revenue.

The infrequency of criminal prosecutions for breaches of the Stamp Law may be also partly ascribed to the somewhat conflicting provisions of the existing law in regard to penalties and the imperfect procedure for their enforcement, which results from the withdrawal by Act XXXVI of 1860 of the power of impounding unstamped documents, a power which, prior to the passing of that enactment, obtained in Bengal under Regulation X of 1829.

The main desideratum, therefore, in any amendment of the existing Stamp Law is its simplification, and the chief object of the present Bill is so to express and re-arrange the provisions of that law as to render them generally intelligible, and to enable persons whose transactions involve the execution of instruments liable to stamp-duty, to ascertain, without difficulty, what amount of stamp such instruments must bear to secure their validity.

For this purpose, the provisions of the Bill have been arranged in chapters, each chapter treating of a distinct branch of the subject: all instruments chargeable with stamp duty have been classed according to the amount of duty to which they are severally liable: the exemptions and all other enacting matter have been placed in the body of the Bill; and an interpretation clause, embracing every denomination of instruments specified in the schedules, has been supplied. The interpretations attempt a generic description of the documents which each denomination is intended to include rather than a definition of the denomination specified, as such a description is better calculated to explain the requirements of the law. Provision has been made also for the preparation by each Local Government of a well-authenticated translation into the principal vernacular languages of the territories subject to its control.

The Bill also aims at obviating the ambiguity of the provisions of the existing law in regard to the action of the courts and public officers before whom unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents are produced. It empowers the Civil and Criminal Courts to impound all unstamped and insufficiently stamped instruments coming before them, with a view to the criminal prosecution of the executants, when the proper stamp duty appears to have been fraudulently evaded: it provides for the impounding and transmission to the Collectors of all unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents produced before any registering or other public officer; and it prescribes the procedure to be followed by the Collector in the case of such documents so transmitted or otherwise brought before him.

The Bill does not contemplate the acquisition of increased revenue by any general enhancement of the now prevailing rates of stamp duty, but advantage has been taken of the opportunity afforded by the revision of Schedule A. to adjust the gradations of the *ad valorem* duties chargeable on bonds and conveyances on a scale of uniform percentage in accordance with the English system. The number of classes of *ad valorem* duties contained in Schedule A. has been reduced from five to three, instruments of partition being classed with conveyances, and leases, if for an indefinite period or for a term exceeding one year being charged as conveyances, and if for less than one year being made liable to the same duty as bonds. The effect of these modifications is a reduction of the rates now chargeable, on bonds for a less amount than Rs. 10,000, and on conveyances, when the amount involved does not exceed Rs. 15,000, and a considerable enhancement of the rates on bonds and conveyances for any higher amount; But as the vast majority of bonds and conveyances executed in this country involve an amount less than the sums above-mentioned, the net result of the change is presumably in favour of the tax payer.

By Section 19, Act X of 1862, provision is made on the payment of a fee of Rs. 10 for the adjudication by the chief controlling revenue authority of doubts as to the proper stamp to be borne by any instrument. Owing probably to the excessive amount of the fee, and the delay and inconvenience caused by the required reference

to such distant authority, this provision is practically inoperative. The Bill proposes to make the Collector the adjudicating authority, to reduce the fee to Rs. 5, and to allow an appeal or reference to the High Court from the decision of the Collector on the further payment of a fee of Rs. 20—to be refunded to the appellant in the event of the Collector's decision being reversed. The procedure will thus be assimilated to that obtaining under the English law.

The Civil penalty leviable under Act X of 1862, for the validation of an instrument executed on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper, varies greatly according to the time which may have elapsed from the execution of such instrument until it is brought to the Collector; whilst the period within which the penalty may be remitted on the ground of unavoidable accident, is practically unlimited. Such distinctions are purely arbitrary, and not recognized by the English law. The only limit which the English law prescribes as to after-stamping is in regard to instruments executed through any unavoidable cause on paper not bearing the proper stamp. Any such instruments, to obtain a remission of the penalty incurred, must be brought to the Revenue Officer within one year from the date of their execution. Following this course, the Bill provides for the remission of the penalty in such cases, when the unstamped instrument is brought to the Collector or (to any other public officer by whom it is transmitted to the Collector) within one year from the date of its execution, and in all other cases constitutes that period the sole ground of distinction in regard to the amount of fine to be levied: the penalty on instruments brought within one year, being fixed at ten times, and if brought after that period, at twenty times, the deficient amount of stamp duty chargeable thereon.

The provisions of Section 29, Act X of 1862, in regard to the cost of the stamp on certain instruments have been extended. The obligation of bearing the expense of supplying the stamp is fixed by the Bill, in the case of all instruments specified in the first, second, and third schedules, in accordance with the English practice on this subject.

The appellate jurisdiction of the chief controlling revenue authority is extended by the Bill to the revision of all orders passed by the Collector. With the view of obtaining from time to time an authoritative construction of the law for the guidance of the courts and public officers concerned in its administration, the Bill also provides for references being made to the High Court by the chief controlling revenue authority.

In lieu of the existing provisions of the law regarding the sale of stamps, the Bill proposes to invest the Local Governments with the power of framing rules for the regulation of such sale. It is almost impossible to devise a single set of rules suitable to the circumstances of all the provinces of British India, and separate systems adapted to the provinces subject to each Local Government, are better calculated to have successful operation.

The Bill proposes to impose fixed stamp duties of small amount on certain instruments which are stamped under the Englsh law, but have hitherto escaped the impost when executed in this country. It provides also for the reduction of the stamp duty now charged on instruments evidencing the gift or exchange of immoveable property, and the re-conveyance of mortgaged property, or the release of an equity of redemption, instruments of co-partnership, proxies and copies of documents; and it slightly enhances the rates on bills of exchange of large amount, and the fixed duty on a general power-of-attorney.

It further imposes penalties on a legal practitioner who inserts in a conveyance an amount of consideration less than that actually given. This provision is in modification of the second clause of section 51, Act X of 1862, and in accordance with the English law on the subject.

In accordance also with the provision of the English statute 48 Geo. III, c. 149, s. 24, purchasers are empowered to recover from the vendors any amount paid for the property purchased by them in excess of the amount stated in the instrument of conveyance.

The present Bill relates only to that branch of stamp duties comprised in Schedule A., Act X of 1862. The subject of stamp duties on judicial proceedings, which are of the natured of Court fees, is reserved for separate legislation.

F. R. COCKERELL.

SIMLA,
October 24th, 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations on the 28th October 1868.

No. 28 OF 1868.

THE LAND IMPROVEMENT (N. W. P.) BILL.

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9. Tenant's improvements not to involve cancellation of [illegible] ejectment.
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13. "Improvements" defined.
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A Bill to facilitate the improvement of land in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the improvement of land in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Land Improvement (North-Western Provinces) Act, 1869."

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act—

"Rent" means whatever is payable or deliverable for the use or occupation of land:

"Landlord" means any person entitled to receive rent:

"Tenant" means any person using or occupying land, and liable to pay or deliver rent therefor; and

"Court" means the Court of the Collector of Land Revenue or the Court of any officer authorized by the Local Government to hear cases under this Act.

Extent of Act.

3. This Act extends only to the territories for the time being subject to the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the said Provinces:

Saving of agreements.

And nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any special agreement which has been, or shall be, made between a landlord and a tenant in regard to any of the matters herein comprised.

Cultivation and Management.

Cultivation and management of holding.

4. Every tenant shall cultivate and manage the land in his occupation in a good and husbandlike manner, according to the custom of the country in reference to lands of a like nature, except so far as such custom is varied by this Act, so that the land shall not be injured or deteriorated, or its annual letting-value diminished.

Planting Trees.

By tenant without right of occupancy.

5. No tenant not having a right of occupancy shall be entitled, without the landlord's previous consent, to plant any timber trees on the land in his occupation.

By tenant with right of occupancy.

6. A tenant having a right of occupancy may plant such trees without the landlord's previous consent. But the rent payable by such tenant for the land so planted shall not be liable to be reduced below the rent which would be payable for such land if it were used for agricultural purposes, and shall be liable to enhancement in the same manner as if the land had continued to be so used.

Suits against Tenants.

Suits for compensation or to eject.

7. A landlord may bring a suit to recover compensation from a tenant for any breach of the rules contained in sections three, four, five and six; or, if the tenant has not a right of occupancy, to eject him from the land in his occupation.

When the plaintiff succeeds in any such suit for ejectment, the Court [illegible] of making a decree for ejectment, award to the plaintiff such compensation (to be paid by the defendant) as it thinks fit on account of the breach complained of.

Effect of unsatisfied decree for compensation.

8. If a decree for compensation made under section seven remains unsatisfied for fifteen days or upwards, such decree shall, in regard to the liability of the tenant to have his lease cancelled, or to be ejected from the land in his occupation, have the same effect as if an arrear of rent were due from the tenant in respect of such land.

Tenants' Improvements.

Improvements not to involve cancellation or ejectment.

9. No tenant shall be liable to have his lease cancelled, or to be ejected from the land in his occupation, merely on account of improvements made by him on such land.

Presumption of ownership.

10. No improvements made, whether with or without the landlord's consent, by a tenant on the land in his occupation, shall be deemed to raise any presumption of the tenant's ownership in such land or any part thereof.

Power to make improvements.

11. Any tenant may, with or without the landlord's previous consent, make any such improvements on the land in his occupation as are hereinafter mentioned.

Compensation for Tenants' improvements.

Compensation for tenant's improvements.

12. If the tenant has not a right of occupancy, and his tenancy is determined by effluxion of time, or by the act of the landlord;

or, if the tenant has a right of occupancy, and the landlord institutes a suit to eject him from the land in his occupation, or to enhance the rent thereof,

the tenant, or his representative, as the case may be, shall be entitled to compensation for the outlay in money or labour, or both, expended in making such improvements by him or the person from whom he has inherited, or whom he represents, within thirty years next before the date of such determination or institution.

"Improvements" defined.

13. The word "improvements," as used in the last preceding section, means works by which the annual letting-value of the land has been, and, at the time of demanding compensation, continues to be, increased, and comprises,—

1st.—The construction of works for the storage of water, for the supply of water for agricultural purposes, for drainage, and for protection against floods; the construction of wells, the reclaiming, clearing and enclosing of waste lands and jungles, and other works of a like nature;

2nd.—The renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works, or such alterations therein or additions thereto as are not required for maintaining the same, and which increase durably their value.

14. Such compensation may, at the option of the landlord or his representative, be made,—

Compensation how made.

(1.)—By payment in money;

(2.)—By the grant of a beneficial lease of the land by the landlord or his representative to the tenant or his representative; or

(3.)—Partly by payment in money, and partly by the grant of such lease as aforesaid.

15. If the landlord grants, and the tenant accepts, a lease of the land in the occupation of the latter for a term not less than thirty years, such lease shall bar any claim by the tenant or his representative in respect of improvements made before the commencement of the term on such land by the tenant or the person from whom he has inherited, or whom he represents.

Bar of claim to compensation.

16. If the landlord gives notice to the tenant in the manner provided by section eighteen, that he is willing that the land in such tenant's occupation shall continue to be held by him or his representative for a term of not less than thirty years, at the annual rent then paid by the tenant, and if, within three months after the service of such notice, the tenant does not give notice, in the manner provided under the same section, of his willingness to accept such lease, he shall be debarred from making any claim for improvements made by him on such land whether before or after the expiration of the said three months.

Effect of offer to continue tenant in his holding.

17. When the landlord determines the tenancy of any tenant not having a right of occupancy, or institutes a suit to eject or to enhance the rent of any tenant having a right of occupancy, the tenant or his representative desiring to claim compensation for any improvements, may, within three months after the date of such determination or institution serve upon the landlord in the manner provided in section eighteen, a notice claiming such compensation and specifying the nature and date of the making of such improvements, and the amount to which he claims to be entitled for such compensation.

Notice claiming compensation.

18. On the landlord or the tenant (as the case may be) applying to the Tahsildár or other officer authorised by the local Government to serve notices under this Act, such officer shall serve any notice mentioned in section sixteen or section seventeen, and the applicant shall pay the costs of service.

Service of notices.

The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the tenant or the landlord (as the case may be).

But if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or if he does not reside in the District wherein the land is situate, at some conspicuous place in the village wherein the land is situate.

19. In case of difference as to the amount or value of the compensation tendered, either party may present an application to the Court, on a paper bearing a stamp of eight annas, stating the matter in dispute and requesting a determination thereof.

Provision for difference as to amount or value of compensation.

On receiving such application, the Court shal cause notice thereof to be served on the other party, and after taking such evidence as the parties or either of them may adduce, and after such further enquiry (if any) as it may deem necessary, determine (as the case may be) the amount of the payment, or the terms of the lease, or both.

In determining such amount or terms, the Court shall take into account any assistance given by the landlord, either directly in money, material or labour, at the time of making such improvements, or indirectly by subsequently allowing the tenant to hold at a rate of rent more favourable than the rate at which he would otherwise have held, and any deterioration or diminution of the value of any part of the land in the occupation of the tenant caused by bad cultivation, or by his neglect or default.

The provisions of Chapter VI (as to reference to arbitration) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be applicable to the proceedings on every such application, and every such application shall be deemed to be a suit for the purposes of the said chapter, and of section nine of Act No. XXIII of 1861 (*to amend Act VIII of* 1859).

20. If at the time when an award of compensation is made under section nineteen, or in case there shall have been no difference between the parties as to the amount of the compensation, at the time at which such amount was agreed upon, the tenant shall be entitled to retain such occupation upon the terms of his tenancy until the amount of such compensation, after deducting therefrom any rent due shall be paid, or secured to his satisfaction.

Retention of land till compensation paid.

Procedure.

21. Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, all suits and applications under this Act shall be regulated by the rules of procedure by which suits and applications relating to the recovery of rent are for the time being regulated in the said Provinces, and all judgments and orders given by the Courts under the Act shall be appealable in accordance with the said rules.

Procedure.

Appeals.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By a decision of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, dated the 20th July 1867, in the case of Behare Patuck *v.* Sheobaluk Singh, it has been declared to be the general law of the North-Western Provinces that a tenant, even though he possess a right of occupancy, is liable to ejectment from his holding if he should dig a *kachcha* well, or plant trees, without the previous consent of the landlord. Although the High Court felt that, in the present state of the law, it could arrive at no other conclusion, it may be presumed, from the terms of its decision, that it had grave doubts in regard to the reasonableness of the law which it was administering. The Court said,—

"The law may or may not be opposed to good *policy*. The act of digging a well, or planting a tree, does not necessarily imply or assert a proprietary right in the land in which the well is dug, or the tree planted. Whether it is most expedient

that the tenant should be encouraged to improve his holding by all means, or that the benefits resulting from certain modes of improvement should be secured to the landlord, or left to his option, may be a question; but it is one which we are not called upon to consider. The Court must recognize the law as it is found to exist, so long as it shall not be superseded by positive law, and must apply it in all cases not governed by local usages or special contract. So also in respect of the penalty incurred by a tenant who is guilty of a breach of contract of the kind which this case brings to our notice, the unwritten law of the country must be our guide. Were we free to legislate on the subject, it might seem to us equitable and expedient to look to the amount of injury actually caused to the landlord by the act complained of, and to grant him relief and compensation, whenever possible, otherwise than by ejectment of the tenant. But it is not contended or proved that any other penalty than forfeiture of his holding for such a breach of contract, is sanctioned by the law of these Provinces."

In another decision dated the 15th of April 1867, in the case of Tej Singh *v.* Rám Dás, Ganéshi Singh, and Chéd Mal, the High Court, while holding itself bound by the existing law to rule that a tenant with a right of occupancy is liable to ejectment if he plant trees without his landlord's permission, has shown very clearly by its remarks that it considers the law to require amendment. The Court said,—

"Whether it is fairly done in furtherance of the purpose for which he holds the land (that is, its cultivation in the usual manner of the country), or so as in no way to detract from that purpose, would seem to be within the ryot's power. We should have been inclined to hold that the planting of trees without the landlord's consent on an in considerable portion of the holding, and to such a limited extent as not to withdraw from cultivation any substantial part of the land, was not an act beyond the ryot's power, or if strictly beyond his power, that it was not an act to be followed by a forfeiture of the whole holding."

The Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, has stated its apprehensions that the effect of the law which has been declared by the High Court, in the first of the decisions just noticed, may "in many districts place the cultivator at the mercy of the zamíndárs, as, in some parts of these Provinces, the annual sinking of a *kachcha* well is believed to be as essential to the production of a crop as the cultivation of the ground by the plough."

It may be noticed, however, that the judgment of the High Court indicates by the reference made to local usage, that the annual sinking of such wells is not dependent on the zamíndár's previous consent.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces considers that, under the circumstances, legislation is necessary, and this conclusion appears unavoidable. Whatever view be taken of the economical advantages or disadvantages of Rights of Occupancy in land, it must be admitted that when such rights have been recognized by law, they constitute rights of property which ought to be protected by law like any other rights. A *kachcha* well is often a mere hole in the ground, a few feet deep, made at the cost of a few rupees, and, as stated by the Board of Revenue, it is very commonly impossible without such wells to obtain any crop at all. It is clearly not reasonable that, in consequence of the performance of acts which are essential to the proper cultivation of the land, a tenant should be liable to ejectment from his holding and to forfeiture of his property.

Legislation having thus, in the opinion of the Local Government, and of the Board of Revenue, and it may be presumed, of the High Court also, become urgently necessary, it is thought desirable to take the opportunity of generally assimilating the law of the North-Western Provinces, in respect to tenants' improvements, to the laws lately passed for the neighbouring Provinces of Oudh and the Panjáb. Provisions have been added for the better protection of the landlord. While the Bill authorizes the tenant to make certain improvements on the land in his occupation, and enables him, under certain circumstances, to claim compensation for the outlay incurred by him in making them, it also gives to the landlord a remedy against the tenant, in case of injury being done to the land by bad cultivation or otherwise, and provides that the making of improvements shall raise no presumption, in favour of the tenant, of any right of property in the land.

Following the suggestion contained in the decision of the High Court, above quoted, the Bill enables the Courts to give equitable relief and compensation to the landlord for injury actually caused by the tenant to the land, without necessarily, in every case, inflicting on the tenant the extreme penalty of ejectment from his holding.

The provisions regarding the manner in which compensation for tenants' improvements may be claimed and awarded, are, in principle, identical with the provisions which have already received the sanction of the Legislature, in the Oudh Rent Act and in the Panjáb Tenancy Act, and it is therefore not thought necessary to notice them in detail. In regard to compensation for improvements, the Bill will only come into operation in the absence of any agreement between the landlord and tenant, and it will not interfere with their power to enter into any special contract that they think fit.

JOHN STRACHEY.

SIMLA,
The 24th October 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th November 1868:—

No. 29 OF 1868.

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR.

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A Bill to Consolidate and amend the Articles War for the government of Her Majesty's Native Indian Forces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of the Native Officers, Soldiers and other persons in Her Majesty's Indian Army; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

(*a*).—*Short Title.*

This Act may be called "The Indian Articles of War."

(*b*).—*Commencement of Act.*

This Act shall come into operation on the first day of March 1869.

(*c*).—*Repeal of Acts.*

From such day Act No. XXIX of 1861 (*to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army*), Act No. V of 1863 (*to*

amend Act XXIX of 1861), and Act No. XXVI of 1865 (*to amend Act XXIX of* 1861) shall be repealed:

Provided that all crimes and offences committed against any Articles of War repealed by this Act may be enquired into and punished in like manner as if they had been committed against the Articles of War contained in this Act, and that any warrant for holding Courts Martial, issued under any Act hereby repealed, shall remain in full force, notwithstanding such repeal:

Provided also, that no proceedings in any trial begun under any Articles so repealed, shall be discontinued owing to such repeal, but every such trial shall proceed and be completed in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed.

(*d*).—*Application of Articles.*

The Articles contained in Part II of this Act shall apply to all

Commissioned Officers,
Sub-Assistant Surgeons,
Hospital Assistants,
Native Doctors,
Warrant Officers,
Non-Commissioned Officers,
Hospital Attendants of any class,
Trumpeters, Buglers, Drummers,
Musicians,
Soldiers,
Unattested Recruits,
Lascars, Mahouts, Drivers,
Farriers, Syces, Grass-cutters,
Artificers, Labourers,
Sutlers, Followers whether public or private,

and all other persons attached to or serving with any portion of the said Army:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in the said Part (other than Article 123) shall render any British-born subject of Her Majesty, or any legitimate Christian lineal descendant of such subject, whether in the paternal or maternal line, triable or punishable under the said Part, but all such persons belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Army shall be triable and punishable as if they belonged to Her Majesty's Indian Army.

And that nothing in the said Part shall render any American or any Christian European not being British-born, or any Christian legitimate lineal descendant of such American or European, whether in the paternal or maternal line, triable by a Court Martial composed of Native Commissioned Officers; but all such persons belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Army shall be triable by Courts Martial composed of European Officers only. Save as aforesaid, such persons shall be subject to this Act as if they were Natives of British India.

(*e*).—*Interpretation-clause.*

In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Army" means Her Majesty's Indian Army and "service" means service in such Army:

"Commissioned Officer" includes all Officers holding Commissions in the Native ranks of the Army, whether they be of purely Native or of a mixed European and Native extraction:

"European Officers" includes all European Officers holding commissions in such Army or in Her Majesty's British Army:

"Commanding Officer" means the European Officer in actual command for the time being of any Force, Division, District, Regiment, Corps, Detachment, or Depôt, as the case may be:

"Judge Advocate" includes any European Officer duly authorised to officiate as Judge Advocate:

"Court Martial" means a Court Martial held under this Act:

"Soldier" and "Soldiers" include Non-Commissioned Officers and all armed persons doing duty in the ranks of the Army:

"Attested" means attested under the Articles contained in Part II of this Act:

"Deserter" means a person subject to such Articles, who has deserted from the Army:

"Government" means in the case of the Madras Army, the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, in the case of the Bombay Army, the Governor of Bombay in Council, and in the case of any other part of Her Majesty's Indian Army, the Governor General of India in Council;

And the expressions "assault," "criminal force," "dishonestly," "extortion," "fraudulently," "grievous hurt," "hurt," "voluntarily causes hurt," "voluntarily causes grievous hurt" and "reason to believe" shall be severally taken to have the meanings assigned to them respectively in the Indian Penal Code, and quoted in Part I of the Appendix to this Act.

(*f*).—*Saving of certain Regulations.*

Nothing in this Act affects any regulations by which the respective offices and powers of Cantonment Magistrates, Commissariat Officers, Officers in charge of the Police in Cantonments, and Superintendents of Military Bázárs are defined and controlled, or by which Panchâyats are constituted and guided.

PART II.—THE ARTICLES OF WAR.

TITLE I.—*Enlistment, Dismissal and Discharge.*

CHAPTER I.—*Enlistment.*

Articles to be read to Recruits.

Article 1.—Every person prior to being enrolled in any regiment or corps shall have the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 24th, 38th, and 53rd of these Articles read and explained to him.

When reported fit for duty, any usual declaration or charge shall be made to him, by the Officer Commanding, in front of the Regiment or Corps, or of such portion thereof as shall be present; and the person shall then, if not of the Sikh religion, either make the following affirmation:—

"I , inhabitant of ,
"son of , solemnly affirm in the
"presence of Almighty God that I will be faith-
"ful to Her Majesty the Queen, and will go
"wherever I am ordered, by land or sea, and will
"obey all commands of the Officers set over me,
"even to the peril of my life."

or

In lieu of affirming, men of the Sikh religion, shall make oath as follows:—

"I, , inhabitant of
"son of , swear by the Guru Granth
"Sáhib Jí, and if I tell a falsehood may the

"Guru Granth Sáhib cause misfortune to de-
"scend upon me, that I will be faithful to Her
"Majesty the Queen, and will go wherever I am
"ordered, by land or sea, and will obey all com-
"mands of the Officers set over me, even to the
"peril of my life."

Attestation.

Article 2.—All persons of the following classes, hereafter enlisted or enrolled under these Articles, shall be attested according to the regulations of the Government to which they are respectively subject:—Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Hospital Assistants, Native Doctors, Warrant Officers of any Department, Trumpeters, Buglers, Drummers, Musicians, Soldiers, Lascars, Mahouts, Drivers, Farriers, Syces and Grass-cutters.

Articles 3, 4, 5, 7 to 71 (both inclusive), 90 to 94 (both inclusive), 130 to 139 (both inclusive), 154, 167 and 176 shall be read to every person enlisted or enrolled under these Articles at the time of his attestation.

CHAPTER II.—*Dismissal and Discharge.*

Dismissal of Commissioned Officers.

Article 3.—A Commissioned Officer shall be liable to dismissal from the service by the sentence of a General Court Martial, or by order of the Governor General of India in Council, or of the Commander-in-Chief in India, or if the officer belongs to either of the Presidencies of Fort St. George or Bombay, of the Governor in Council, or the Commander-in-Chief of such Presidency.

Every Commissioned Officer dismissed under these Articles shall forfeit all claim to pension.

Dismissal of other persons.

Article 4.—Any person subject to these Articles, other than a Commissioned Officer, shall be liable to dismissal from the service

by the sentence of any Court Martial empowered to try him,

or by order of the Governor General of India in Council, or of the Commander-in-Chief in India,

or if he belongs to either of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, by order of the Governor in Council, or the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency,

or if he belongs to a Force not attached to any Presidency, by order of the Officer Commanding such Force.

Every such person so dismissed shall forfeit all claim to pension.

Attested person dismissed and re-enlisting.

Article 5.—Every attested person of or below the rank of Non-Commissioned Officer who has been dismissed or discharged from the service, and who subsequently re-enters the service without at the time stating the fact of his dismissal or discharge, or showing his certificate of dismissal or discharge, may be dismissed the service by the Officer Commanding the regiment or corps with which he is serving.

Certificate to person dismissed.

Article 6.—Every attested person who is dismissed, or discharged from the service, shall be furnished by his Commanding Officer with a certificate, in the English language and in the mother-tongue of such person (when his mother-tongue is not English), setting forth

(*a*) the authority dismissing or discharging him,
(*b*) the cause of his dismissal or discharge, and
(*c*) the full period of his service in the Army.

TITLE II.—MILITARY OFFENCES

CHAPTER I.—*Crimes punishable with Death or Transportation.*

Mutiny and Sedition.

Article 7.—Any person subject to these Articles—

Who begins, excites, causes or joins in any mutiny or sedition in any regiment, corps, detachment, or guard,

or who, being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavours to suppress the same,

or who, knowing or having reason to believe in the existence of any mutiny, or of any intention to mutiny, or of any conspiracy against the State,

does not, without delay, give information thereof to his Commanding or other superior Officer;—or

Violence to superior.

Article 8.—Who uses or attempts to use criminal force to or commits an assault on his superior Officer, whether on or off duty, under any circumstances in which the manner of Offence [illegible]

Disobedience.

Article 9.—Who disobeys the lawful command of his superior Officer;—or

Desertion.

Article 10.—Who deserts the service;—or

Re-enlistment without having been discharged.

Article 11.—Who, without having first obtained a regular discharge from the regiment or corps to which he belongs, enlists or enrols himself in any other regiment or corps;—or

Sentry sleeping on or quitting post in time of war.

Article 12.—Who, being a sentry in time of war or alarm, or over any State-prisoner, Treasure, magazine, or dockyard, sleeps upon his post, or quits it without being regularly relieved, or without leave;—or

Sentry plundering.

Article 13.—Who, being a sentry, or on guard, plunders or wilfully destroys or injures any property placed under his charge, or under charge of his guard;—or

Abandoning garrison.

Article 14.—Who shamefully abandons or delivers up any garrison, fortress, post or guard committed to his charge, or which it is his duty to defend.

Betraying watch-word.

Article 15.—Who treacherously makes known the watch-word to any person not entitled to receive it according to the rules and discipline of war;—or

Corresponding with enemy.

Article 16.—Who directly or indirectly holds correspondence with, or communicates intelligence to the enemy, or any person in arms against the State, or who, coming to the knowledge of any such correspondence or communication, omits to discover it immediately to his Commanding or other superior Officer;—or

Assisting enemy.

Article 17.—Who directly or indirectly assists or relieves with money, victuals or ammunition or knowingly harbours or protects any enemy, or person in arms against the State;—or

Releasing prisoners.

Article 18.—Who, without proper authority, releases any State prisoner, enemy, or person taken in arms against the State, placed under his charge, or who negligently suffers any such prisoner, enemy or person to escape;—or

Misbehaviour in presence of enemy.

Article 19.—Who, in presence of an enemy, or of any persons in arms against whom it is his duty to act, shamefully casts away his arms or ammunition, or otherwise misbehaves;—or

Seeking plunder during action.

Article 20.—Who, in time of action, without authority, leaves his Commanding Officer, or his post, or colours, or party to go in search of plunder;—or

Quitting guard in time of war.

Article 21.—Who in time of war quits his guard, picquet, party, or patrol, without being regularly relieved or without leave;—or

Assaulting persons bringing provisions.

Article 22.—Who in time of war, or during any military operation, uses criminal force to or commits an assault on any person bringing provisions or other necessaries to the camp or quarters of any of Her Majesty's forces,

or forces a safeguard, or without authority breaks into any house or other place for plunder, or plunders, injures, or destroys any field, garden, or other property of any kind;—or

Causing false alarm in time of war.

Article 23.—Who in time of war, or during any military operation, intentionally occasions a false alarm in action, camp, garrison, or quarters, or spreads reports by words or by letters calculated to create alarm or despondency;

Punishment for the foregoing offences.

Article 24.—Shall, on conviction, suffer death,

or transportation for life or for a period not less than seven years,

or imprisonment (with or without hard labour and with or without solitary confinement) for a term which may extend to fourteen years.

or such other punishment as a General Court Martial is, by these Articles, empowered to award.

CHAPTER II.—*Crimes punishable otherwise than by Death or Transportation.*

Unbecoming behaviour.

Article 25.—Any Officer, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hospital Assistant, Native Doctor, or Warrant Officer,

who behaves in a manner unbecoming his position and character;—and

Intoxication on duty.

Article 26.—Any person subject to these Articles, who is in a state of intoxication when on or for duty, or on parade, or on the line of march;—or

Striking sentry.

Article 27.—Who strikes, or forces or attempts to force any sentry;—or

Harbouring deserter.

Article 28.—Who knowingly harbours any deserter, or who, knowing or having reason to believe that any other person has deserted, or that any deserter has been harboured by any other person, does not immediately give notice to his own or some other superior Officer, or use his utmost endeavours to cause such deserter to be apprehended;—or

Enlisting deserter.

Article 29.—Who knowing or having reason to believe that a person is a deserter enlists him;—or

Absence without leave.

Article 30.—Who absents himself without leave, or, without sufficient cause, overstays leave granted to him;—or

Failure to rejoin.

Article 31.—Who, being on leave of absence and having received information from proper authority that his regiment or corps has been ordered on service, fails, without sufficient cause, to rejoin without delay;—or

Failure to attend parade.

Article 32.—Who, without sufficient cause, fails to appear at the time fixed at the parade or place appointed for exercise or duty;—or

Quitting parade or division.

Article 33.—Who, when on parade, or on the line of march, without sufficient cause, or without leave from his superior Officer, quits the parade, or his division, regiment, troop, or company;—or

Quitting guard in time of peace.

Article 34.—Who, in time of peace, quits his guard, picquet, or patrol, without being regularly relieved, or without leave;—or

Refusing to receive or releasing prisoners.

Article 35.—Who, being in command of a guard, picquet, or patrol, refuses to receive any prisoner duly committed to his charge, or without proper authority releases any prisoner or negligently suffers any prisoner to escape;—or

Leaving arrest.

Article 36.—Who, being under arrest, or in confinement, leaves his arrest or confinement before he is set at liberty by proper authority;—or

Insubordination.

Article 37.—Who is grossly insubordinate or insolent to his superior Officer in the execution of his office;—or

Refusal to superintend military work.

Article 38.—Who refuses to superintend or assist in the making of any field-work, or other military work of any description, ordered to be made either in quarters or in the field;—or

Impeding Provost Marshal.

Article 39.—Who impedes a Provost Marshal or an Assistant Provost Marshal, or any person lawfully exercising authority, or refuses when called upon to assist such person when requiring aid in the execution of his duty;—or

Striking subordinates.

Article 40.—Who strikes or otherwise ill-treats any soldier or other person attested under these Articles, being his subordinate in rank or position;—or

Extortion.

Article 41.—Who commits extortion, or without proper authority exacts from any person carriage, porterage, or provisions;—or

House-breaking or plundering in time of peace.

Article 42.—Who, in time of peace, commits house-breaking for the purpose of plundering, or plunders, destroys, or damages any field, garden, or other property;—or

Neglecting to compensate person injured by subordinate.

Article 43.—Who, being in command at any post, or on the march, and receiving a complaint that any one under his command has beaten, or otherwise maltreated or oppressed any person, or has disturbed any fair or market, or committed any riot or trespass, fails to have due reparation made to the injured person, or to report the case to the proper authority;—or

Defiling places of worship.

Article 44.—Who by defiling any place of worship or otherwise, intentionally insults the religion or wounds the religious feelings of any person;—or

Taking bribes.

Article 45.—Who directly or indirectly requires, accepts, or obtains, or agrees to accept, or attempts to obtain for himself or for any other person any gratification as a motive or reward for procuring the enlistment or enrolment of any person, or leave of absence, promotion, or any other advantage or indulgence for any person in the service;—or

Causing false alarm in time of peace.

Article 46.—Who in time of peace, by any means whatever, intentionally occasions a false alarm in camp, garrison, or cantonment;—or

Making away with regimental necessaries.

Article 47.—Who dishonestly or fraudulently removes, conceals, or delivers to any person, or designedly or through neglect kills or injures his horse, or injures or through neglect loses his horse, arms, clothes, tools, musical or surgical instruments, equipments, ammunition, accoutrements, or regimental necessaries, or any such articles intrusted to him, or belonging to any other person,

or who sells, pawns, destroys or defaces any medal or decoration granted to him by order of Her Majesty, or of the East India Company, or of the Governor General of India in Council for service in the field, or for general good conduct;—or

Attempting suicide.

Article 48.—Who attempts to commit suicide, and does any act towards the commission of such offence;—and

Appearing armed in camp.

Article 49.—Any person subject to these Articles below the rank of Warrant Officer—

Who, when off duty, appears without proper authority in or about camp or cantonments, or in or about, or when going to, or returning from, any town or bazar, carrying a sword, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon;—or

Sentry sleeping on post in time of peace.

Article 50.—Who, being a sentry, in time of peace, sleeps upon his post, or leaves it before being regularly relieved, or without leave;—or

Absence from camp.

Article 51.—Who, without proper authority, is found two miles or upwards from camp;—or

Absence from cantonment after tattoo.

Article 52.—Who, without proper authority, is absent from his cantonment or lines after tattoo, or from camp after retreat-beating;

Punishment for offences mentioned in Articles 25—52.

Article 53.—Shall, on conviction by any Court Martial competent to try him, be sentenced to such punishment, other than death or transportation, as such Court is by these Articles empowered to award.

CHAPTER III.—*Crimes to be punished with dismissal from the service.*

Embezzlement.

Article 54.—Any person subject to these Articles—

Who dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any money, provisions, forage, arms clothing, ammunition, tools, instruments, equipments or military stores of any kind, the property of Government, entrusted to his charge on the public account, or for any military purpose,

or who dishonestly uses or disposes of such property in violation of any direction of a proper authority,

or who dishonestly receives or retains any such property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to have been dishonestly misappropriated or converted;—or

Destruction of Government property.

Article 55.—Who wilfully destroys or injures any property of Government entrusted to him on the public account, or for any military purpose;—or

Giving false evidence.

Article 56.—Who, having been duly sworn or affirmed before any Court Martial, or other Military Court competent to administer an oath or affirmation, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true;—

Punishment for offences mentioned in Articles 54, 55, 56.

Article 57.—Shall, if convicted by a General Court Martial, be sentenced to be dismissed the service and to forfeit any arrears of pay and allowances due to him at the time of dismissal; and shall be punishable also with imprisonment (with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement) for a term which may extend to three years: and shall, if convicted by a District or Garrison Court Martial, be liable to any or all of the penalties which such Court may inflict for disgraceful conduct.

CHAPTER IV.—*Disgraceful Conduct.*

Malingering.

Article 58.—Any person subject to these Articles—

Who malingers or feigns, or produces disease or infirmity in himself, or intentionally delays his cure or aggravates his disease or infirmity;—or

Wilfully causing hurt.

Article 59.—Who, with intent to render himself or any other person, unfit for service, voluntarily causes hurt or voluntarily causes grievous hurt to himself or any other person;—or

Theft.

Article 60.—Who commits theft in respect of any property of Government, or of any Officer or soldier, or of any other person in the service, or of any military mess or band, or of any person serving with or attached to the Army, or who dishonestly receives or retains any such property, knowing or having reason to believe it to be stolen;—or

Embezzlement of Government property not entrusted on public account.

Article 61.—Who dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any property of Government entrusted to him for any purpose not provided for in Articles 54 and 55,

or who dishonestly receives or retains any such property knowing or having reason to believe it to have been dishonestly misappropriated or converted;—or

Obtaining pension by false statement.

Article 62.—Who obtains or attempts to obtain for himself, or for any other person, any pension, allowance, or other advantage or privilege by a statement which is false and which he knows or has reason to believe to be false or does not know to be true, or by making or using a false entry in any book or record, or by making any document containing a false statement, or by omitting to make a true entry or document containing a true statement;—or

Furnishing false returns.

Article 63.—Who knowingly furnishes false return or report of the number or state of any men under his command or charge, or of any money, arms, ammunition, clothing, equipments, stores or other property in his charge, whether belonging to such men, or to Government, or to any person in or attached to the Army, or who through design or culpable neglect omits or refuses to make or send any such return or report;—or

Other fraudulent offences.

Article 64.—Who does any other thing with intent to defraud, or to cause wrongful gain to one person, or wrongful loss to another person;—or

Cruelty or Indecency.

Article 65.—Who commits any other offence of a cruel, indecent, or unnatural kind, or attempts to commit any such offence and does any act towards its commission—

Penalties for offences specified in Articles 58-65.

Article 66.—May be tried for disgraceful conduct, and shall, on conviction by a General, District or Garrison Court Martial, be liable to any or all of the penalties awardable by such Court for disgraceful conduct.

CHAPTER V.—*Offences against Courts Martial.*

Refusal to attend or be sworn.

Article 67.—Any person subject to these Articles who, when duly summoned to attend as a witness before a Court Martial, intentionally omits to attend, or prevaricates or refuses to be sworn or make affirmation, or to answer any question, or to produce or deliver up any book or document which he may have been duly warned and called upon to produce or deliver up;—or

Contempts.

Article 68.—Who intentionally offers any insult or causes any interruption or disturbance to, or uses any menacing or disrespectful word, sign or gesture, or is insubordinate or violent in the presence of a Court Martial while sitting;—

Punishment.

Article 69—Shall, on conviction by the same or by any other Court Martial, which is competent to try the offender, be liable to such punishments as the convicting Court is, by these Articles, empowered to award.

CHAPTER VI.—*Unspecified Offences.*

Article 70.—All offences not punishable with death, all neglects to obey any garrison or other orders, and all acts and omissions to the prejudice

of good order and military discipline, of which any person subject to these Articles is accused, shall, though not specified in these Articles, be taken cognizance of and punished according to the nature and degree of the offence, act or omission by any Court Martial empowered to try the person guilty of such offence, act or omission.

Abetment.

Article 71.—Every person subject to these Articles who abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, sections 107 and 108, any of the offences specified in Articles 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 18, and 19, may be punished with the punishment hereinbefore provided for such offence.

Every such person who abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code sections 107 and 108, any other offence punishable under this Act, shall be punished

with imprisonment of any description provided by this Act for the offence so abetted for a term which may extend to one-half of the longest term of such imprisonment,

or with one-half of any other penalty awardable by the Court by which he is convicted,

or, if the offence is punishable with death or transportation for life, with transportation for a term not less than seven years or with imprisonment (with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement) for a term which may extend to ten years.

The said sections of the Indian Penal Code are set forth in Part II of the Appendix to this Act.

TITLE III.—JURISDICTION.

CHAPTER I.—*Courts Martial.*

Kinds of Courts Martial.

Article 72.—For the purposes of these Articles, there shall be eight kinds of Courts Martial, (that is to say),—

(1).—General Courts Martial.
(2).—Detachment General Courts Martial.
(3).—District Courts Martial.
(4).—Garrison Courts Martial.
(5).—Regimental Courts Martial.
(6).—Regimental Detachment Courts Martial.
(7).—Detachment Courts Martial, and
(8).—Summary Courts Martial.

(1).—*General Court Martial.*

Appointment of General Court Martial.

Appointment of a General Court Martial.

Article 73.—A General Court Martial may be appointed—

(*a*).—By the Commander-in-Chief in India:

(*b*).—By the Commander-in-Chief of a Presidency:

(*c*).—By any Officer authorized to appoint General Courts Martial by warrant of the Commander-in-Chief in India, or of the Commander-in-Chief of a Presidency:

(*d*).—By any Officer in actual command of Native troops who is authorised to appoint General Courts Martial by order of the Governor General of India in Council, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, or the Governor of Bombay in Council:

(*e*).—By any Officer commanding Native troops not attached to the forces of a Presidency who is authorized to appoint General Courts Martial by warrant which the Governor General of India in Council has empowered the Commander-in-Chief in India to issue.

Composition of such Court.

Article 74.—Except as hereinafter provided, every General Court Martial held in British India shall consist of not less than nine Commissioned Officers, but may, if held out of British India, consist of seven Commissioned Officers, if a greater number cannot be conveniently assembled.

Composition of such Courts appointed under orders in Council.

Article 75.—A General Court Martial appointed under the authority of an order in Council shall consist of not less than five Commissioned Officers, and shall, if so provided in the order, be composed either of European or of Native Commissioned Officers at the discretion of the Officer appointing it.

Powers of such Courts.

Article 76.—A General Court Martial shall have power to try all persons subject to these Articles accused of mutiny or of any other offence punishable under this Act, and to pass sentences of

Powers of a General Court Martial.

Death,

Transportation for life or for any period less than seven years,

Imprisonment (with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement) for any term not exceeding fourteen years,

Dismissal from the service,

Suspension from rank, pay and allowances for any stated period,

Degradation,
Loss of standing,
Reduction to the ranks,
Corporal punishment not exceeding fifty lashes,
Forfeiture of additional pay, good conduct pay, and claim to pension,
Forfeiture of arrears of pay and allowances,
Stoppages.

(2).—*Detachment General Court Martial.*

Appointment of such Court Martial.

Article 77.—A Detachment General Court Martial may be appointed:—

(*a*).—By the Commander-in-Chief in India:

(*b*).—By the Commander-in-Chief of a Presidency:

(*c*).—By any Officer authorized to appoint Detachment General Courts Martial by warrant of the Commander-in-Chief in India, or of the Commander-in-Chief of a Presidency;

and when any portion of Her Majesty's troops is serving in any place not in British India, and not within the dominions of the Princes and States of India in alliance with Her Majesty, wherein Her Majesty's forces are permanently stationed, by the Officer in actual command of such troops, upon

complaint being made to him of an offence against the person or property of any resident of such place, committed by any person under such Officer's command and subject to these Articles.

Its Composition and Powers.

Article 78.—Such Court Martial shall consist of not less than three Commissioned Officers, and shall have the same powers as a General Court Martial.

(3).—*District Court Martial and*

(4).—*Garrison Court Martial.*

Appointment of such Courts.

Appointment of District Court Martial.

Article 79.—A District or Garrison Court Martial may be appointed—

(*a*).—By the Commander-in-Chief in India:

(*b*).—By the Commander-in-Chief of any Presidency:

(*c*).—By any Officer authorized to appoint District or Garrison Courts Martial (as the case may be) by warrant of the Commander-in-Chief in India, or the Commander-in-Chief of any Presidency:

(*d*).—By any Officer in actual command of Native troops authorized to appoint District or Garrison Courts Martial (as the case may be) by order of the Governor General of India in Council, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, or the Governor of Bombay in Council:

(*e*).—By any Officer commanding Native troops not attached to the forces of a Presidency authorized to appoint District or Garrison Courts Martial (as the case may be) by warrant which the Governor General of India in Council has empowered the Commander-in-Chief in India to issue.

Composition of such Courts.

Article 80.—(*a*). Except as hereinafter provided, a District or Garrison Court Martial shall consist of seven Commissioned Officers, unless that number cannot conveniently be assembled, in which case such Court may consist of not less than five such Officers.

(*b*). A District Court Martial appointed under the authority of an order in Council, may consist of any number of Commissioned Officers not less than three; and may, if so provided in the order, be composed either of European or of Native Commissioned Officers at the discretion of the Officer appointing it.

Officers composing such Courts.

Article 81.—A District or Garrison Court Martial may, when necessary, be composed wholly of Officers of the regiment or corps to which the accused belongs: Provided that on the trial of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hospital Assistant, Native Doctor or Warrant Officer, not more than two Officers of the same regiment, corps, detachment, depôt or department as the accused shall sit upon any such Court.

Powers of such Courts.

Article 82.—A District or Garrison Court Martial shall have power to try all persons subject to these Articles, other than Commissioned Officers, for any offence other than mutiny made punishable by these Articles, and to pass sentences of—

Imprisonment (with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement) for a term not exceeding one year,

Dismissal from the service,
Suspension from rank, pay and allowances,
Degradation,
Loss of standing,
Reduction to the ranks,
Corporal punishment not exceeding fifty lashes,
Forfeiture of additional pay, good-conduct pay and claim to pension,
Forfeiture of arrears of pay and allowances,
Stoppages.

(5).—*Regimental Court Martial.*

Appointment of such Courts.

Article 83.—A Regimental Court Martial may be appointed by the Officer commanding any regiment or corps.

Composition of such Court.

Article 84.—A Regimental Court Martial shall consist of not less than five Commissioned Officers, unless that number cannot conveniently be assembled, in which case such Court may consist of not less than three such Officers.

Powers of such Court.

Article 85.—A Regimental Court Martial shall have power to try—

(*a*).—All persons subject to these Articles, other than Commissioned Officers, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Hospital Assistants, Native Doctors and Warrant Officers, for any offence other than mutiny, desertion or disgraceful conduct, punishable under these Articles, when committed on the line of march, or on board any vessel.

(*b*).—Any offence punishable under this Act, and not within the ordinary jurisdiction of a Regimental Court Martial, other than mutiny, desertion and disgraceful conduct, when the Officer commanding the Division or District directs it to be tried by a Regimental Court Martial; and

(*c*).—Any offence punishable under these Articles, other than offences not within the ordinary jurisdiction of a Regimental Court Martial—

and to pass sentences of—
Dismissal,
Loss of standing,
Reduction to the ranks,
Imprisonment (with or without hard labour and with or without solitary confinement) for a term not exceeding six months,
Corporal punishment not exceeding fifty lashes,
Forfeiture of arrears of pay and allowances,
Stoppages.

(6).—*Regimental Detachment Court Martial, and*

(7).—*Detachment Courts Martial*

Appointment of Regimental Detachment Courts Martial.

Article 86.—A Regimental Detachment Court Martial may be appointed by the Officer commanding a detachment of his own regiment or corps:

Appointment of Detachment Court Martial.

Article 87.—A Detachment Court Martial may be appointed,—

(*a*).—By the Officer commanding any Station, Force or Detachment of men of different regiments or corps;

(*b*).—By the Officer in command of any detachment when any offence not within the ordinary jurisdiction of a Regimental Court Martial (other than mutiny, desertion, or disgraceful conduct), is committed on the line of march, or on board any vessel.

Composition of such Courts.

Article 88.—A Regimental Detachment Court Martial and a Detachment Court Martial shall consist of not less than five Commissioned Officers, unless that number cannot conveniently be assembled, in which case such Court may consist of not less than three Commissioned Officers.

Powers of such Courts.

Article 89.—A Regimental Detachment Court Martial and a Detachment Court Martial shall have the same powers as a Regimental Court Martial.

(8).—*Summary Courts Martial.*

Article 90. (*a*).—Subject to the provisions and restrictions contained in Articles 91, 92, 93, 94, 125 and 126, a Summary Court Martial may be held by the European Commissioned Officer who is in actual command, for the time being, of any regiment or corps,

or of any detachment consisting of, or equivalent in strength to, three troops or companies,

or of any European corps or detachment to which Native details subject to these Articles are attached,

or who is in charge of any arsenal, ordnance establishment, or camp equipage depôt.

(*b*).—In detached situations, beyond sea, or out of British India, or on service in the field, or under any circumstances where immediate example being necessary, a Detachment Court Martial cannot be assembled as provided in Article 87, and reference cannot be made to superior authority without detriment to the service, a Summary Court Martial may be held by the European Commissioned Officer commanding a detachment of any strength:

Provided that if the Officer is of less than five years' standing, he shall not carry into effect any sentence by such Court Martial, until it has received the approval of the nearest superior Military Officer holding a command of not less than a regiment.

Constitution of such Courts.

Article 91.—At every Summary Court Martial, the Commanding Officer holding it shall alone constitute the Court.

Persons triable by such Court.

Article 92.—No Commanding Officer shall have power to try by a Summary Court Martial any Commissioned Officer, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hospital Assistant, Native Doctor, or Warrant Officer, or any person who is not liable to trial by Courts composed of Native Commissioned Officers; but all other persons subject to these Articles shall be liable to trial and punishment by a Summary Court Martial:

Provided that no person shall be so tried unless he is under the command of the Officer holding the trial.

Offences triable by such Court.

Article 93.—Any offence against these Articles, except mutiny, may be tried and punished by Summary Court Martial:

Provided that, when there is no emergent reason for immediate action, and reference can, without detriment to discipline, be made to superior military authority, a Commanding Officer shall not try by Summary Court Martial, without such reference, any of the following offences:—

Offences under Articles 7 to 23 both inclusive, ordinarily punishable by General Court Martial only:

Disgraceful offences under Articles 54, 55, 56, 60, 61 and 64; and

Offences by which such Commanding Officer is personally aggrieved.

Its powers.

Article 94.—A Summary Court Martial held by any Officer Commanding a regiment or corps may award any sentence not exceeding that awardable by a District Court Martial.

A Summary Court Martial held by any Commanding Officer other than the Officer Commanding a regiment or corps, may award any sentence not exceeding that awardable by a Regimental or Detachment Court Martial.

Trial of grave offences by inferior Courts.

Article 95.—Save as provided in Articles 73, 77, 79, 83, and 86, no Commanding Officer shall try by a Regimental or Detachment Court Martial offences which are by these Articles declared to be punishable by a General, District or Garrison Court Martial only. But, as it may be expedient that some such offences should be tried by inferior Courts Martial, the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, Corps or Detachment shall, in every such instance, submit the case for the orders of the Officer Commanding the Division or District in which he is serving, and the Officer Commanding such Division or District, whether on or without such application, may direct trial by such kind of Court Martial as he thinks fit:

Provided that mutiny shall in no case be tried save by a General Court Martial, and that desertion and disgraceful conduct shall in no case be tried by any Court Martial inferior to a District or Garrison Court Martial.

The permission to try grave offences by District or Garrison, Regimental or Detachment Courts Martial, shall be entered upon the proceedings of such Court, and in the monthly return of trials furnished to Army Head Quarters.

Courts composed of European Officers.

Article 96.—The Governor General of India, or the Governor of any Presidency, may, by an order in Council, direct that any Court Martial appointed under these Articles, shall be composed of European instead of Native Commissioned Officers, or authorize any General or other Officer to appoint Courts Martial so composed at his discretion.

Any such Court Martial shall in such case be constituted accordingly, but shall in all other respects be governed by these Articles.

Claim to be tried by European Officers.

Article 97.—With the exception of cases of trial by Courts Martial appointed under orders in Council, every person subject to these Articles, who is under orders for trial by Court Martial, may claim to be tried by European Officers.

When any such claim is made, the Court, whether a General, District, Garrison, Regimental, or Detachment Court Martial, shall be composed of European instead of Native Commissioned Officers; but shall in all other respects be governed by these Articles.

CHAPTER II.—*Procedure.*

Limitation of trials.

Article 98.—No person subject to these Articles shall be tried or punished by a Court Martial for any military offence after the expiration of three years from the date of such offence, unless the offender, by reason of absence or of some other manifest impediment, could not be arrested or confined and brought to trial within that period; in which case he shall be liable to be tried at any time not exceeding two years after such impediment shall have ceased.

Place of trial.

Article 99.—Any person subject to these Articles who commits any offence against them, may be tried and punished for such offence in any place whatever in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in such place.

Arrest or confinement of accused.

Article 100.—Whenever any person subject to these Articles is accused of any military offence which his Commanding or other superior Officer considers should be tried by Court Martial, such Officer shall order the accused, if not below the rank of Non-Commissioned Officer, to be placed in arrest, or if below such rank, to be put in confinement, until he can be tried by a Court Martial or discharged by proper authority.

No such person shall be detained in arrest or confinement longer than is necessary for the purposes of justice.

Judge Advocate.

Article 101.—It shall not be necessary to appoint a Judge Advocate to any General Court Martial appointed under the authority of an Order in Council. But every other General Court Martial shall be attended by a Judge Advocate, who shall conduct the proceedings; and every District, or Garrison, Regimental, or Detachment Court Martial, composed of Native Commissioned Officers, shall be attended by an European Superintending Officer of not less than four years' service, who shall conduct the proceedings.

Interpreter.

Article 102.—An Interpreter shall be appointed to every Court Martial, and shall, when the Court is composed of Native Officers, form part of such Court.

If no duly qualified Interpreter is available at the station or place where the Court Martial sits, the Officer appointing the Court, or the Officer Commanding in the Division, District, or place within or at which the trial is to be held, shall appoint any competent person to perform the duty of Interpreter.

When no other qualified or competent person is available, the Superintending Officer, or, in the case of an European Court, the President, shall perform the duty of Interpreter.

No Interpreter shall as such have a vote upon any matter.

President.

Article 103.—At every Court Martial, whether composed of European or Native Commissioned Officers, the senior Officer shall sit as President, without special appointment as such.

In case of the death or unavoidable absence of the President, the next senior member shall take the place of President, without special appointment as such, and the trial shall proceed if the Court be still composed of the smallest number of members of which it is required by these Articles to consist.

Conduct of proceedings.

Article 104.—In the case of any General Court Martial appointed under an order in Council, or of any other Court Martial composed of European Commissioned Officers under Article 96 or 97, the President shall conduct the proceedings.

Precedence of Native Officers.

Article 105.—Risáldár Majors and Súbahdár Majors shall take precedence according to the dates of their commissions, and above all Súbahdárs or Risáldárs.

Sirdár Bahádurs and Bahádurs shall take rank only according to their respective commissions of Risáldár Major, Súbahdár Major, Risáldár, Risaidár, Súbahdár, or Jemadár.

Risáldárs shall take rank with Súbahdárs, according to the dates of their commissions as Risaidárs, or if they have not been Risaidárs, then according to the dates of their commissions as Risaldárs.

Time of trial, Adjournment and Re-assembly.

Article 106.—Trials by Courts Martial may be carried on at any time without restriction.

The date and hour of the Court's original assembly shall be fixed by, or under the orders of, the convening Officer; but the adjournment and re-assembly of a Court Martial shall be determined by the Court itself.

Challenges.

Article 107.—At all trials by Courts Martial, other than Courts Martial appointed under an order in Council or Summary Courts Martial, as soon as the Court is assembled, the names of the President and Members shall be read over to the prisoner, who shall thereupon be asked by the Officer conducting the proceedings, whether he objects to being tried by any Officer sitting on the Court.

If the prisoner objects to any such Officer, his objection and also the reply thereto of the Officer objected to, shall be heard and recorded, and the remaining Officers of the Court shall, in the absence of the challenged Officer, decide on the objection.

When no challenge is made, or when challenge has been made and disallowed, or the place of every Officer successfully challenged has been filled by another Officer to whom no objection is made or admitted, the Court shall proceed as hereinafter provided.

Interpreter's oath.

Article 108.—The Officer conducting the proceedings shall then administer to the Interpreter, or, when necessary, shall himself make as Interpreter, an affirmation or oath as follows:—

"I solemnly affirm, in the presence "of Almighty God, that I will faithfully interpret "and translate the proceedings of this Court; "and that I will not divulge the sentence until it "shall have been published by authority; and, "further, that I will not disclose or discover the "vote or opinion of any particular member of the "Court unless required to give evidence thereof "by a Court of Justice or Court Martial, in due "course of law."

When oath is made instead of affirmation, the oath shall commence—

"I do swear that I will faith- "fully interpret," &c., and shall be in all other respects in the above form, and shall end with the words, "So help me God."

Oaths of President and Members.

Article 109.—The Interpreter, or the Officer conducting the proceedings, shall then administer to the President and each of the Members of the Court Martial an affirmation or oath in such of the following forms as shall be appropriate:—

For European Officers.

"I solemnly affirm, in the pre- "sence of Almighty God, that I will duly admi- "nister justice, according to the Indian Articles of "War, without partiality, favour or affection; and "if any doubt shall arise, then, according to my "conscience, the best of my understanding, and the "custom of war in the like cases; and that I will "not divulge the sentence of the Court until it "shall be published by authority; and, further, "that I will not disclose or discover the vote or "opinion of any particular member of the Court, "unless required to give evidence thereof by a "Court of Justice or a Court Martial, in due "course of law."

When oath is made instead of affirmation, the oath shall commence—

"I do swear that I will duly "administer justice," &c., and shall be in all other respects in the above form, and shall end with the words "So help me God."

For Native Officers of the Mussulman or Hindú religion, or of any other religion for which it may be appropriate.

"I solemnly affirm, in the "presence of Almighty God, that I will duly administer justice, according to these Articles of "War, without partiality, favour or affection; and "if any doubt shall arise, then according to my "conscience, the best of my understanding, and "the custom of war in the like cases; and that "I will not divulge the sentence of the Court until "it shall be published by authority; and, further, "that I will not disclose or discover the vote or "opinion of any particular member of the Court, "unless required to give evidence thereof by a "Court of Justice or a Court Martial, in due "course of law."

For Native Officers of the Sikh Religion.

"I swear by the Guru Granth- "Sáhib jí, and if I tell a falsehood, may the Guru "Granth Sáhib jí cause misfortune to descend "upon me, that I will duly administer justice, ac- "cording to these Articles of War, without parti- "ality, favour or affection; and if any doubt shall "arise, then, according to my conscience, the best "of my understanding, and the custom of war in "the like cases; and that I will not divulge the sen- "tence of the Court until it shall be published by "authority; and, further, that I will not disclose "or discover the vote or opinion of any particular "member of the Court, unless required to give evi- "dence thereof by a Court of Justice or a Court "Martial, in due course of law."

Judge Advocate's oath.

Article 110.—The Interpreter, or any other European Officer of the Court, shall then administer to the Judge Advocate, or Superintending Officer, the following affirmation or the following oath:—

"I solemnly affirm, in the pre- "sence of Almighty God, that I will not, upon "any account whatsoever, disclose or discover the "vote or opinion of any particular member of the "Court Martial, unless required to give evidence "thereof as a witness by a Court of Justice or a "Court Martial, in due course of law; and that I "will not, unless it be necessary for the due dis- "charge of my official duties, disclose the sentence "of the Court until it shall be published by autho- "rity."

When oath is made instead of affirmation, the oath shall commence—

"I do swear that I will not, "upon any account whatsoever, disclose," &c., and shall be in all other respects in the above form, and shall end with the words "So help me God."

Oaths of Witnesses.

Article 111.—Every person giving evidence at a Court Martial shall be examined on oath, or on affirmation, where affirmation is appropriate and admissable, and shall be duly sworn or affirmed in such of the following forms as may be appropriate:—

For Europeans and persons professing the Christian religion.

"I do swear that what I "shall say shall be the truth, the whole truth,

"and nothing but the truth." So help me God—

or,

"I solemnly affirm, in the "presence of Almighty God, that what I shall "state shall be the truth, the whole truth, and "nothing but the truth."

For Sikh Witnesses.

"I swear by the Guru Granth "Sáhib jí, and if I tell a falsehood, may the Guru "Granth Sáhib jí cause misfortune to descend "upon me, that what I shall state shall be the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the "truth."

For Mussulman, Hindú, or other Native Witnesses.

"I solemnly affirm, in the "presence of Almighty God, that what I shall "state shall be the truth, the whole truth, and "nothing but the truth."

Oaths to be binding on conscience.

Article 112.—If none of the forms of oath or affirmation prescribed in Articles 108 to 111, both inclusive, are appropriate to any officer of a Court Martial or any witness, such officer or witness shall make oath or affirmation to the purport hereinbefore prescribed, in such form as the Court ascertains to be according to his religion or otherwise binding on his conscience.

Re-swearing in case of several trials.

Article 113.—When more trials than one are held by the same Court Martial, every Officer of the Court and every witness before the Court, shall make a fresh oath or affirmation, as hereinbefore prescribed, notwithstanding any previous oath or affirmation.

Presumptive evidence of desertion.

Article 114.—If at any trial for desertion, it is proved that the person tried has been absent without authority for the space of two months, such proof shall be deemed sufficient presumptive evidence of desertion; and the Court may thereupon convict the prisoner of desertion, unless he proves that his absence was not wilful, or otherwise rebuts the presumption of desertion arising from the proof of his unauthorized absence.

Reference by prisoner to Government Officer.

Article 115.—If at any trial for desertion, absence without leave, overstaying leave, or not rejoining when warned for service, the person tried states, in his defence, any sufficient or reasonable excuse for his unauthorized absence, and refers in support thereof to any Officer in the Civil or Military service of Government, or if it appears that any such Officer is likely to prove or disprove the said statement in the defence, the Court shall address such Officer, and adjourn until his reply is received.

The written reply of any Officer so referred to shall if signed by him be received in evidence, and have the same effect as if made on oath or affirmation before the Court.

If the Court is dissolved before the receipt of such reply, or if the Court omits to comply with the provisions of this Article, the convening Officer may, at his discretion, annul the proceedings and order a fresh trial by the same or another Court Martial.

Trial for desertion.

Article 116.—On any trial for desertion the accused may be found guilty either of desertion or of absence without leave.

Evidence of previous convictions and general character.

Article 117.—When any person subject to these Articles has been convicted by a Court Martial of any military offence, such Court Martial shall enquire into and receive and record evidence of any previous convictions of such person, either by a Court Martial, or by a Court of Justice; and shall further, in the case of any person below the rank of a Warrant-officer, enquire into and record the general character of such person.

Evidence received under this Article may be either oral, or in the shape of entries in, or certified extracts from, the Court Martial Books; and it shall not be necessary to prove the signature to such certified extract, nor shall it be necessary to give notice to the prisoner before trial that evidence as to his previous convictions or character will be received.

Voting of Members.

Article 118.—The members of a Court Martial shall preserve order; and in giving their votes upon any matter, shall begin with the junior in rank.

Except where otherwise specially provided, every decision shall be passed by a majority of votes; and where there is an equality of votes, as to either finding or sentence, the decision shall be in favour of the prisoner.

In matters other than the finding or sentence, the President shall have a casting vote.

Majority requisite to sentence of death.

Article 119—No sentence of death shall be passed by any General Court Martial, other than a General Court Martial held under an order in Council, unless such sentence is concurred in by at least two-thirds of the Officers composing the Court, or by five out of seven, or four out of five Officers, when the Court consists of either of those numbers.

A General Court Martial held under an order in Council may by the votes of a majority of such Court, pass a sentence of death.

Revision of finding or sentence.

Article 120.—The finding or sentence of any Court Martial may be revised by order of the Officer authorized to dispose of the proceedings.

But no finding or sentence of a Court Martial shall be revised more than once; nor shall any evidence, save evidence as to previous convictions or general character, be received on a revision.

The Court, on revision, shall consist of the same, and the same number of, Officers as were present when the original decision was passed, unless any such Officer or Officers shall be unavoidably absent.

In case of such unavoidable absence, the cause thereof shall be duly certified in the proceedings,

and the Court shall proceed with the revision, provided it still consists of the smallest number of Officers of which such Court is by these Articles required to consist.

Procedure to be generally followed.

Article 121.—The procedure laid down in the Articles 106 to 119 (both inclusive) shall be adopted at all trials by Courts Martial save when otherwise specially ordered or provided.

Summoning witnesses.

Article 122.—The Judge-Advocate, in the case of a General Court Martial, and the Officer ordering the trial in the case of any other Court Martial may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance before the Court, at a time and place to be mentioned in the summons, of any person either to give evidence or to produce documents.

In the case of a witness amenable to military authority, the summons shall be sent to the Officer in actual command of the corps to which he belongs, and such Officer shall serve it upon him accordingly.

In the case of any other witness, the summons shall be sent to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction he may be, or resides, and such Magistrate shall give effect to the summons as if the witness were required in the Court of such Magistrate.

When a witness is required to produce any particular document in his possession or power, the summons shall describe it with convenient certainty.

Contempts of Court.

Article 123.—Any witness duly summoned, or any other person who commits any contempt of Court in the presence of a Court Martial, or who commits any of the offences described in Articles 56, 67, or 68, shall, if subject to these Articles, be proceeded against as they direct, and shall, if not so subject, be delivered over to a Magistrate, who shall proceed against the offender in the same manner as if the offence had been committed before or towards a Court of Criminal Justice.

Privilege of witnesses.

Article 124.—Every witness, while proceeding to, attending on, or returning from, any Court Martial before which he has been summoned, shall be privileged from arrest in any civil suit or proceeding; and if arrested in any such suit or proceeding, may be discharged by order of such Court Martial.

SUMMARY COURT MARTIALS.

Persons to attend Summary Court Martial.

Article 125.—Every Summary Court Martial shall be attended by two Commissioned Officers, European or Native, exclusive of the said Commanding Officer.

An Interpreter shall, in every case, attend at a Summary Court Martial; but when no other competent Interpreter is available, the Officer holding the trial, or one of the Officers in attendance thereat, may perform the duty of Interpreter.

No Interpreter shall as such have a vote upon any matter.

Proceedings of such Courts.

Article 126.—The proceedings of every Summary Court Martial shall be conducted in presence of all the Officers specified in Article 125, and shall be recorded in the English language in the manner usual at other Courts Martial.

Oaths of Interpreter and Officer holding trial.

Article 127.—The Interpreter shall first make oath or affirmation, as provided by Article 108, down to the words "published by authority;" and the Commanding Officer holding the trial shall then make oath or affirmation, as provided in Article 109, down to the words "custom of war in the like cases."

The Officers in attendance shall not as such be sworn or affirmed.

Evidence.

Article 128.—All evidence shall be taken on oath or affirmation, as provided by Article 111.

Any previous convictions on record against the offender, and his general character, shall be recorded by the Commanding Officer, as of his own knowledge, or proved as provided by Article 117.

Signature and transmission of proceedings.

Article 129.—The proceedings in every case in which a Regimental Court Martial or a Detachment Court Martial tries an offence not within the ordinary jurisdiction of a Regimental Court Martial, committed on the line of march or on board a vessel, shall be sent for the information of the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which such troops belong, and of the Presidency within which they may be, or to which they are proceeding.

The proceedings of every Summary Court Martial shall, when closed, be signed by the Commanding Officer, the Interpreter and the Officers attending the trial, and shall, without delay, be forwarded to the Officer Commanding the Division or District within which the trial held; and such Officer, or the Commander-in-Chief in India, or of the Presidency in which the trial was held, is hereby authorized to set aside the trial for reasons based on the merits of the case, but not on any merely technical grounds.

When a Summary Court Martial is held in a force not attached to any Presidency, the Officer Commanding such force may exercise the powers given in this Article in regard to setting aside trials.

The proceedings of every other Court Martial shall when closed be signed by the members, and shall without delay be forwarded or delivered to the Officer under whose orders the trial has been held.

CHAPTER III.—*Sentences.*

(*a*.)—*Of General Courts Martial.*

Article 130.—(*a*). Any General Court Martial may for any offence falling under Articles 7 to 23 both inclusive and for such offences only, sentence any person subject to its jurisdiction to death; or to transportation for life, or for any period not less than seven years: or to imprisonment (with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement) for any period not exceeding fourteen years.

(*b*).—Any General Court Martial may, for any offence falling under Articles 54, 55, or 56 of these Articles, sentence any person as aforesaid to the penalties attached to such offences in Article 57, and may for any other disgraceful conduct award the penalties attached to that offence in Articles 136, 137, and 138.

(*c*).—Any General Court Martial may, in any case where no special punishments are prescribed, or, in addition to any special punishment, where so authorized, sentence any person amenable thereto to any punishment specified in Articles 131, 132, 133, 135, 137, and 138.

(*d*).—No Court Martial other than a General Court Martial shall have power to award a sentence of death, transportation, or imprisonment exceeding one year.

Any General Court Martial may sentence any Commissioned Officer to be dismissed the service or to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances for any stated period; or to be placed one or more steps lower in the list of his rank.

No Court Martial other than a General Court Martial shall have power to try or punish a Commissioned Officer.

(*b*.)—*Of General, District or Garrison Courts Martial.*

Article 131.—Any General, District, or Garrison Court Martial may sentence a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hospital Assistant, Native Doctor, or Warrant Officer to be dismissed the service; or to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances for any stated period; or to be reduced to a lower grade or class in his Department or to be placed one or more steps lower in the list of his rank.

No Court Martial inferior to a District or Garrison Court Martial shall have power to try or punish any Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hospital Assistant, Native Doctor or Warrant Officer.

(*c*.)—*Reduction, dismissal, corporal punishment, and imprisonment.*

Article 132.—Any Court Martial may sentence a Non-Commissioned Officer to be reduced to the ranks; or to be placed one or more steps lower in the list of his rank;

Or may sentence any person subject to these Articles below the rank of Warrant Officer, to be dismissed the service; or to suffer corporal punishment not exceeding fifty lashes; or to imprisonment with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement for such periods as are hereinafter prescribed.

(*d*.)—*Limit of Imprisonment.*

Article 133.—Except in the cases provided for in Articles 24 and 57, the limit of imprisonment, whether with or without hard labour and solitary confinement awardable by Courts Martial under these Articles, shall be for General Courts Martial two years; for District or Garrison Courts Martial one year; and for Regimental or Detachment Courts Martial six months.

(*e*.)—*Solitary Confinement.*

Article 134.—No person shall, under any such sentence, or under one or more sentences, be kept in solitary confinement more than eighty-four days in one year, or more than fourteen days at one time, and there shall be, between the periods of solitary confinement, intervals of ordinary imprisonment at least equal to the period of solitary confinement.

Reduction to ranks.

Article 135.—No Non-Commissioned Officer shall be sentenced by any Court Martial to imprisonment or to corporal punishment, without being first sentenced to reduction to the ranks.

Forfeiture of pay and pension.

Article 136.—On a conviction of any disgraceful conduct, a General, District, or Garrison Court Martial may, in addition to any other punishment which it is empowered to award, sentence the offender to forfeit all advantage as to additional pay, good conduct pay, and claim to pension on discharge, which might otherwise have accrued from the length or nature of his former service; or to forfeit all such advantage absolutely, whether it has accrued from former service or may accrue from future service.

Forfeiture of arrears of pay.

Article 137.—On any conviction of disgraceful conduct, if the offender be sentenced to dismissal from the service, or if his sentence involve dismissal under Article 155 or Article 157, he shall further be sentenced to forfeit any arrears of pay and allowances, or other public money, due to him at the time of his dismissal, or such portion thereof as may be required to make good any proved loss or damage arising out of his disgraceful conduct.

Any Court Martial may, in addition to dismissal, or to any punishment involving dismissal under Article 157 sentence any person whom it is authorized to try, to forfeit any arrears of pay and allowances, or other public money, due to him at the time of his dismissal, or such portion thereof as may be required to make good any proved loss or damage arising out of his misconduct.

Stoppages.

Article 138.—Every offender convicted of disgraceful conduct whose dismissal from the service is not so awarded or involved as aforesaid, shall, in addition to any other punishment, be sentenced by the Court to be put under stoppages, to the extent provided by Article 139, until the amount of any proved loss or damage arising out of such conduct, be made good.

And any Court Martial, in addition to any punishment other than, or not involving, dismissal, may sentence any person as aforesaid to be put under stoppages, to the extent specified in Article 139, until any proved loss or damage arising out of his misconduct, be made good.

Extent of stoppages.

Article 139.—Stoppages under Article 138 shall not be awarded, whether under one or more than one sentence, to a greater extent than, in the case of an Officer, two-thirds, or in the case of any other person, one-half of his monthly pay and allowances; and shall not be so awarded as to extend beyond one year.

Any public money issued to the offender within the said period of one year, shall, for the purposes

of this Article, be deemed to be pay and allowances.

Sentence of Transportation or Imprisonment on person already sentenced.

Article 140.—Whenever a sentence of transportation or imprisonment is passed by any Court Martial upon an offender already under sentence of transportation for a limited term, or of imprisonment, the Court may award transportation or imprisonment to commence on the expiration of such previous sentence; notwithstanding that the aggregate of any terms of imprisonment may thus exceed the limit of imprisonment which such Court is by these Articles of War empowered to award.

Form of sentence of death.

Article 141.—In awarding a sentence of death, a General Court Martial shall, at its discretion, direct that the offender shall "suffer death by being hanged by the neck until he be dead," or shall "suffer death by being shot to death."

CHAPTER IV.—*Confirmation and Commutation of sentences.*

Sentences to be confirmed or otherwise disposed of.

Article 142.—Save in the case of a Summary Court Martial, no decision or sentence of any Court Martial shall be carried into effect until confirmed or otherwise disposed of by—

(*a*).—The Commander-in-Chief in India: or

(*b*.)—In the case of any Court Martial for the trial of any person within his command, the Commander-in-Chief of a Presidency: or

(*c*).—In the case of any Court Martial for the trial of any person under his command, any Officer authorized in this behalf by warrant of the Commander-in-Chief in India or of any Presidency, but subject to any restrictions contained in the warrant: or

(*d*).—In the case of any Court Martial for the trial of any person under his command—any Officer commanding Native troops not attached to the forces of a Presidency who is authorized in this behalf by warrant of the Commander-in-Chief in India:

(*e*).—In the case of any Court Martial for the trial of any person under his command—any Officer in actual command of troops who is authorized in this behalf by the Governor General of India in Council, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, or the Governor of Bombay in Council:

(*f*).—In the case of a Detachment General Court Martial held beyond the limits of British India, and not within the dominions of the Princes and States of India in alliance with Her Majesty—the Officer appointing such Court Martial, unless the sentence of such Court Martial exceeds that awardable by a District or Garrison Court Martial, in which case the Commander-in-Chief in India, or of the Presidency to which the offender belongs, shall alone have power to confirm, remit, commute, or annul such sentence:

(*g*).—In the case of a Regimental Court Martial for the trial of any person under his command—the Officer appointing such Court Martial:

(*h*).—In the case of a Regimental Detachment Court Martial for the trial of any person under his command, where the detachment consists of, or is equal in strength to, three troops or companies, —the Commanding Officer.

(*i*).—But when any such Court Martial is held in a Detachment of less than, or not equal in strength, to, three troops or companies, the sentence shall be submitted for confirmation to the Officer Commanding the prisoner's Regiment, or to the nearest superior Officer holding a command of not less than a Regiment, who is hereby empowered to dispose of such sentence in like manner as if the trial had been held by his own order:

Provided that in detached situations beyond sea, or out of British India, or on service in the field, or in cases where immediate example is necessary and reference cannot be made to such Regimental or other superior Commanding Officer without detriment to the service, the Officer Commanding any Detachment, whatever its strength, may dispose of and carry out the sentence of any Detachment Court Martial held by his order.

(*j*).—Any Commander-in-Chief or Officer mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), and (*h*) of this section may, subject to the provisions of these Articles, and to the restrictions (if any) in the warrant (if any) by which he is authorized in this behalf, mitigate, remit, commute or annul any sentence to the execution of which his confirmation is necessary.

Sentence of death.

Article 143.—When a sentence of death has been passed by any General Court Martial, the Officer so authorized in accordance with the Articles may confirm such sentence and cause it to be carried into effect, or may, in lieu thereof, sentence the offender to transportation for life or for a term not less than seven years, or to imprisonment (with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement) for any term not exceeding fourteen years.

Sentence of penal servitude or transportation.

Article 144.—Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, whenever any person being an European or American or a legitimate lineal descendant of an European or American, is convicted of an offence punishable under these Articles with transportation, the Court shall sentence the offender to penal servitude instead of transportation, according to the provisions of Act No. XXIV of 1855.

When a sentence of transportation has been awarded by any General Court Martial, the Officer authorized in accordance with these Articles, may confirm the sentence and cause it to be carried into effect, or may, in lieu thereof, sentence the offender to imprisonment (with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement) for any term not exceeding fourteen years, and not exceeding the term of transportation awarded by the Court.

Sentence of dismissal on Commissioned Officers, &c.

Article 145.—A sentence of dismissal from the service passed by any Court Martial under these Articles of War upon a Commissioned Officer, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hospital Assistant, Native Doctor, or Warrant Officer, may be commuted by the Officer duly authorized to confirm or otherwise dispose of such sentence, to suspension from rank, pay and allowances for any stated period.

Any sentence on Commissioned Officers, &c.

Article 146.—Except on foreign service, or when reference cannot, without detriment to discipline, be made to superior military authority, no decision or sentence passed upon any Commissioned Officer, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hospital Assistant, Native Doctor, or Warrant Officer, shall be carried into effect until confirmed or otherwise disposed of by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which the offender belongs, or, when such offender belongs to a force not attached to any Presidency, by the Officer Commanding the force.

Sentence of corporal punishment.

Article 147.—A sentence of corporal punishment passed by any Court Martial may be commuted, by the Officer authorized to confirm or otherwise dispose of such sentence, to dismissal from the service, or to imprisonment without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement, for any period not exceeding one year, which might have been awarded by such Court Martial.

Sentence of imprisonment with hard labour.

Article 148.—A sentence of imprisonment with hard labour passed by any Court Martial may be commuted, by the Officer authorized to confirm or otherwise dispose of such sentence, to dismissal from the service, or to imprisonment without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement, for the term mentioned in the sentence, or for any shorter term.

Sentence of reduction with corporal punishment or imprisonment.

Article 149.—The Officer duly authorized to confirm or otherwise dispose of the sentence of any Court Martial may, in the case of a Non-Commissioned Officer sentenced by any such Court, mitigate a sentence of reduction to the ranks followed by corporal punishment or imprisonment to reduction only,

Commutation of sentence of dismissal on Non-Commissioned Officers.

or may commute a sentence of dismissal from the service to reduction to the ranks.

CHAPTER V.—*Execution of Sentences.*

Transportation.

Article 150.—Whenever the sentence of a General Court Martial awarding transportation is duly confirmed, or whenever a sentence of death is duly commuted to transportation, the offender shall be delivered over with a warrant of commitment, containing an authenticated copy of the sentence or commuted sentence, to the Officer in charge of the nearest jail; and such Officer shall give effect to the sentence accordingly, under such order as he may receive from the Local Government.

Imprisonment with hard labour.

Article 151.—Whenever the duly confirmed sentence of any Court Martial awards imprisonment with hard labour, or whenever the sentence of any Court Martial is duly commuted to such imprisonment, the offender shall be delivered over with a warrant of commitment, containing an authenticated copy of the said sentence or commuted sentence, to the Officer in charge of the nearest jail; and such Officer shall detain the offender, under the rules in force, in such jail according to the exigency of the warrant, or until he is discharged by due course of law.

Place of imprisonment.

Article 152.—The Commander-in-Chief in India may, as occasion requires, direct that any person sentenced under these Articles to imprisonment, shall be confined in any jail or other fit place for confinement, or may order his removal from any place of confinement under military control to any other such place, or to any jail or other fit place of confinement.

The Commander-in-Chief of a Presidency and the Officer Commanding any force not attached to any Presidency, shall have the like powers so far as regards persons under his command and jails or other places of confinement situate within the local limits of such command.

Transfer to Military custody.

Article 153.—When any person subject to these Articles is confined in any jail or other place not subject to military control, under a sentence of transportation or imprisonment, whether passed by a Court Martial or by a Court of Criminal Justice, the Government of India, or the Local Government of the Presidency or place wherein such person is confined, may order his transfer to military custody,

or may order his removal from one to any other such place of confinement within the territories of such Government.

The period during which such person is in custody during his removal shall be reckoned as part of his term of transportation or imprisonment.

Forfeiture of pay during imprisonment.

Article 154.—Any person subject to these Articles of War in receipt of public pay, who is imprisoned in any place, under the sentence, or commuted sentence, of a Court Martial, or a Court of Criminal Justice, shall, during such imprisonment, if his sentence does not involve dismissal under Article 155 or Article 157, forfeit all pay and allowances, and be entitled to subsistence only, according to the rates prescribed in the regulations of the Government to which he is subject.

And any such person in confinement in any place whatsoever, whether as a punishment by his Commanding Officer, or under any charge of which he is subsequently convicted, shall, during such confinement, forfeit all pay and allowances, and be entitled to subsistence only, according to the regulations of the Government to which he is subject.

Striking Convict off strength of Regiment.

Article 155.—Every person sentenced by any Court Martial, or by any Court exercising jurisdiction in criminal cases, to transportation or imprisonment with hard labour, shall, in the case of a sentence by a Court Martial, from the date of confirmation of such sentence, and in the case of a sentence by a Criminal Court, from the date

of such sentence, be struck off the strength of the regiment, corps, or department to which he belongs.

Non-re-admission of Convict.

Article 156.—No person who has undergone any such period of transportation or imprisonment with hard labour, shall be re-admitted to the service, or be entitled to any pension:

Provided that in the case of any illegal sentence duly annulled as aforesaid, or of a pardon under Article 160, such person may, by order of the Government when the offence is non-military, or by order of the Commander-in-Chief in India, or of the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency when the offence is military, be re-admitted to service, or pension, as the case may be.

Dismissal with ignominy.

Article 157.—Any person below the rank of Warrant Officer sentenced under these Articles to dismissal, or to imprisonment with hard labour, or to corporal punishment, for disgraceful conduct, shall, on the confirmation of such sentence, be dismissed with ignominy from the service.

Publication of sentence for disgraceful conduct.

Article 158.—A copy of every confirmed sentence of dismissal, imprisonment with hard labour, or corporal punishment, for disgraceful conduct, and of the orders passed thereupon, shall be sent by the Adjutant General of the Army to the Chief Civil or Political Officer of the District wherein the offender's place of residence is situated; and such Officer shall publish the sentence and orders at the said place in such manner as may there be usual.

Sentences of Summary Courts Martial.

Article 159.—Any sentence awarded by a Summary Court Martial may be carried into effec forthwith on the Commanding Officer's own authority, and all provisions contained in Articles 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 160 and 161 as to execution of sentences and disposal of prisoners, shall equally apply to persons sentenced by Summary Court Martial.

CHAPTER VI.—*Pardons and Remissions.*

Pardon of person convicted of military offence.

Article 160.—The Governor General of India in Council, and the Commander-in-Chief in India, as regards any person subject to these Articles who has been convicted by a Court Martial of a military offence, and the Governors of Fort St. George in Council, and of Bombay in Council, and the Commander-in-Chief of any Presidency as regards any such person within the territories subject to such Government or under the command of such Commander-in-Chief shall have power to pardon such person, and may, instead of granting a full pardon to any such person, remit wholly or in part any punishment awarded to him by a Court Martial,

and may order the restoration to such person of any service or other advantage forfeited under his sentence.

Release of prisoners.

Article 161.—Any Officer in charge of a jail on receiving a notification under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Government of Fort St. George or to the Government of Bombay, or under the hand of the Commander-in-Chief in India, or of any Presidency, or of the Officer Commanding any force not attached to a Presidency, or any Division or District, that the sentence under which any person subject to these Articles is imprisoned in such jail, has been annulled or remitted, or that any such person has been pardoned under Article 160, shall on the authority of such notification alone, immediately release the prisoner or return him to military custody.

CHAPTER VII.—*Regimental Courts of Enquiry.*

Article 162.—If any person subject to these Articles is, without due authority, absent from his duty for two months, a Regimental Court of Enquiry, composed of European or Native Commissioned Officers, or of both in conjunction, shall forthwith assemble, and having received proof on oath or affirmation of the unauthorized absence, shall declare the same, and the period thereof; and the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Corps shall record such declaration in the regimental books.

If the person absent does not afterwards surrender or is not apprehended, such record shall have the legal effect of a conviction of desertion.

If he surrenders or is apprehended, such record, or a copy thereof purporting to bear the signature of the Officer having the custody of the regimental books, shall, on the trial of such person for desertion, be presumptive evidence of the facts therein recorded; and on proof of the identity of the prisoner with the person therein-mentioned, he may be found guilty of desertion.

Persons absent as Prisoners of War.

Article 163.—No person subject to these Articles, shall be entitled to any pay or allowances or other public money, or to reckon service during any absence as a prisoner of war.

But when such person rejoins the service, enquiry shall be made by a Court Martial into the circumstances of his absence; and unless it is proved to the satisfaction of such Court that he was taken prisoner through his own wilful neglect of duty, or that he had served with or under or aided the enemy, or that he had not, as soon as possible, returned to the service, he may be recommended by the Court to receive either the whole or any portion of the arrears due to him, and to reckon his service.

Such recommendation duly confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency, or by the Officer Commanding any Force not attached to a Presidency to which the said person belongs, shall entitle him to receive such arrears and reckon service accordingly.

TITLE III.—POWERS OF OFFICERS INDEPENDENTLY OF TRIAL.

Reduction to ranks.

Article 164.—The Commander-in-Chief in India shall have power to reduce any Non-Commissioned Officer to the ranks.

The Commander-in-Chief of a Presidency, and the Officer Commanding any force not attached to a Presidency shall have respectively the same power as regards Non-Commissioned Officers under their respective commands.

Minor Punishments.

Article 165.—The Commander-in-Chief in India shall, under the authority of the Governor General in Council, prescribe the minor punishments to which persons subject to these Articles shall for light offences be liable, without the intervention of a Court Martial, and shall specify the Officer or Officers by whom, and the extent to which, such minor punishments may be awarded.

No such minor punishment shall be awarded by a Court Martial; and, unless otherwise specially provided by the said Commander-in-Chief, no Commissioned Officer, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hospital Assistant, Native Doctor, or Warrant Officer, shall be liable to any such minor punishment.

Good conduct pay shall not necessarily be forfeited on the infliction of a minor punishment, but forfeiture thereof may be awarded as a substantive punishment either by order of the Commanding Officer or by sentence of a Court Martial, as may from time to time be prescribed in the general orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India or of the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency, as the case may be.

Whenever a soldier is convicted by a Court Martial, his good conduct pay shall cease.

Forfeiture of good conduct pay may be awarded in addition to any other minor punishment.

Offences of Native followers.

Article 166.—For any offence in breach of good order, the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, Corps or Detachment, whether European or Native, in camp, or at any frontier post at which troops are stationed, and to which this Article may be specially extended by the Governor General of India in Council, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council, or any other Local Government, may sentence any Native follower of such regiment, corps or detachment, if above the degree of a menial servant, to pay a fine not exceeding Rupees fifty, or, in default of payment, or in lieu thereof, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding thirty days; or if the Native follower be not above the degree of a menial servant, to imprisonment not exceeding seven days, or to corporal punishment not exceeding twelve strokes of a rattan.

Imprisonment awarded under this Article may be carried out in a military guard, or in a jail, as ordered by the said Commanding Officer; and the Officer in charge of any jail shall, on the delivery to him of the person of the offender, with a warrant under the hand of the said Commanding Officer, detain the offender according to the exigency of the warrant, or until he is discharged by due course of law.

Complaints against Officers.

Article 167.—Any person subject to these Articles, who deems himself wronged by any superior or other Officer, may, if not attached to a troop or company, complain to the Officer under whose command or orders he is serving; and may if attached to a troop or company, complain to the Officer Commanding the same.

When the Officer complained against is the Officer to whom any other complaint should, under this Article, be preferred, the aggrieved person shall complain to such Officer's next superior Officer.

No such complaint shall be made to any Officer other than those indicated in the former part of this Article.

Every Officer receiving any such complaint shall examine into it, and, when necessary, refer it to superior authority.

Every such complaint shall be preferred through such channels as may be from time to time prescribed by proper authority; and any person preferring a frivolous or groundless complaint shall be liable to trial by any Court Martial competent to try him, and to such punishment, other than dismissal, corporal punishment, or imprisonment with hard labour, as the Court is empowered by these Articles to award.

Provost Marshals.

Article 168.—For the prompt and instant repression of irregularities and offences committed in the field or on the line of march, Provost Marshals shall be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency, or the Officer Commanding the forces in the field; and the powers and duties of such Provost Marshals shall be regulated according to the established custom of war and the rules of the service.

Their duties and powers.

Article 169.—The duties of a Provost Marshal so appointed are to take charge of prisoners confined for offences of a general description, to preserve good order and discipline, and to prevent breaches of the same by persons belonging or attached to the Army.

The Provost Marshal may punish, corporally, then and there, any person amenable to these Articles below the rank of Warrant Officer, who in his view, or in the view of any of his assistants, commits any breach of good order and military discipline:

Provided that such punishment shall be limited to the necessity of the case, and shall accord with the orders which the Provost Marshal may from time to time receive from the Officer Commanding the troops:

Provided also that the orders of the said Commanding Officer shall in no case authorize such corporal punishment in excess of that awardable by sentence of a Court Martial.

If the actual commission of the offence is not witnessed by the Provost Marshal, or any of his assistants, but sufficient proof can be obtained of the offender's guilt, he shall report the case to the Commander of the Troops, who shall deal with the case as he may deem most conducive to the maintenance of good order and military discipline.

TITLE V.—NON-MILITARY OFFENCES.

(a.)—Committed within jurisdiction of Criminal Court.

Article 170.—Any person subject to these Articles, who, at any place in British India within the jurisdiction of any Court of Criminal Justice established by Her Majesty, or by the Government of India, or by the Local Government, is accused of any offence against the Indian Penal Code, and not included in the foregoing Articles, shall be delivered over to the nearest Magistrate to be proceeded against according to law.

All persons in, or attached to, the Army, are hereby required upon application duly made to them for that purpose, to assist the Officers of Justice in apprehending and securing any such accused person.

Any person in, or attached to, the Army, wilfully neglecting or refusing so to assist shall be punished with any punishment, other than death or transportation, awardable under these Articles.

Offences committed out of British India.

Article 171.—In any place out of British India, offences against the Indian Penal Code, and not included in the foregoing Articles of War, shall, when committed by any person amenable to these Articles, be cognizable by a General Court Martial to be convened by any Officer who is empowered by warrant, or order in Council, or by Article 77, to appoint General Courts Martial.

General Court Martial for trial of such offences.

Article 172.—The provisions of these Articles as to the composition and procedure of General Courts Martial, shall, with the exception of those contained in Article 117, apply to General Courts Martial for the trial of non-military offences:

Provided that such General Courts Martial shall in every case be attended by a Judge Advocate.

Sentences of such Court.

Article 173.—A General Court Martial held for the trial of a non-military offence, shall, on the conviction of any offender, award punishment in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

Confirmation of sentences.

Article 174.—No decision or sentence passed by any such General Court Martial shall be carried into effect until confirmed or otherwise disposed of by the authority which, under these Articles, is empowered to confirm or otherwise dispose of the sentence of such General Court Martial; and no sentence of death shall be carried into effect until confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which the offender belongs, or when the offender is not attached to any Presidency, until confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Commutation of sentences.

Prisoners.

Article 175.—All the provisions contained in Articles 143, 144, 148, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156 and 161, relating to the disposal of sentences and of sentenced prisoners, shall apply to persons sentenced by a General Court Martial for a non-military offence.

TITLE VI.—EFFECTS OF DECEASED MEN AND OF DESERTERS.

Article 176.—When any person subject to these Articles dies, or is killed in the field, the Officer Commanding the Regiment, Corps or Detachment, or the Officer in charge of the Department to which such person belonged, shall, if no representative in interest of such person be on the spot, secure his effects in camp or quarters, and cause an inventory thereof to be made, and a duplicate of such inventory to be lodged with the Officer Commanding, or in charge of, the Regiment, Corps, Detachment or Department to which the deceased belonged.

Sale of effects and discharge of debts.

Article 177.—If there be no representative on the spot, or readily accessible, such Officer shall, without any representation taken out, publicly sell such part of the effects of the deceased in camp or quarters as do not consist of money, and shall pay thereout the debts of the deceased in camp or quarters, the expense of his funeral ceremonies, and his regimental debts of every description; and shall pay the surplus (if any) to the representative in interest of the deceased.

Remittal of Surplus.

Article 178.—In the event of no claim for the surplus of the deceased person's estate being made and established within twelve months of his death, the amount in the hands of the Officer in charge of the estate shall be remitted to the Controller General of Accounts at Calcutta, or to the Accountant General to the Government of Fort St. George or of Bombay; or, if the deceased shall have belonged to a force not under any Presidency, to the Controller General of Accounts at Calcutta.

Sale of effects of Deserters.

Article 179.—The effects in camp or quarters of a deserter shall be publicly sold, and the proceeds, after payment thereout of all regimental or departmental claims, shall be remitted by the Officer Commanding, or in charge of, the Regiment, Corps, Detachment, or Department to which the deserter belongs, to the Controller General of Accounts at Calcutta or to the Accountant General to the Government of Fort St. George or of Bombay.

Remittal of proceeds.

If the deserter belongs to a force not attached to any Presidency, then the said proceeds shall be remitted to the Controller General of Accounts at Calcutta.

PART III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Prohibition of Second Trial.

(*a*).—Persons subject to the Articles contained in Part II of this Act, who have been acquitted or convicted either by a Court Martial or by a Court of Criminal Justice, of any offence, whether military or non-military, shall not be again tried or punished for the same offence by any Court whatsoever.

But any such person may be dismissed the service.

Prohibition of Arrest for Debt.

(*b*).—No person enlisted or in pay as a soldier of Her Majesty's Indian Army, shall be liable to be arrested for debt under any process issued by or by the authority of any Court of Law.

The Judge of any such Court may examine into any complaint made by such soldier or his superior Officer, of the arrest of such soldier contrary to the intent of this Act, and may by warrant under his hand discharge such soldier, and shall award reasonable costs to the complainant, who may recover such costs in like manner as he might have recovered costs awarded to him by a decree against the person obtaining such process.

The arms, horse, clothes, equipments, regimental accoutrements and necessaries of any such soldier shall not be liable to be seized in satisfaction of any judgment against him or any person whom he may represent.

Breach of Cantonment Rules.

(*c*).—When any offence in breach of any duly authorized Cantonment rule or regulation is committed by any person not subject to the said Articles, and not an European British subject or an Officer or Soldier, the Officer Commanding the Cantonment may, in the absence of a Civil Magistrate, summon or order the apprehension of the offender; and such Officer may (after personally investigating the case) sentence the offender to pay a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees; or in default of payment of, or in lieu of, such fine, to imprisonment in any jail or military guard for a period not exceeding thirty days.

The Officer in charge of any jail shall, on the delivery to him of the person of the offender, with a warrant under the hand of the said Commanding Officer, detain the offender according to the exigency of the warrant, or until he is discharged by due course of law.

Capture of Deserters.

(*d*).—Whenever any person subject to the said Articles deserts, the Commanding Officer of the regiment, corps or detachment to which he belongs, shall give written information of the desertion to such Civil, Political, or Police authorities as, in his opinion, may be able to afford assistance towards the capture of the deserter; and such authorities shall thereupon take steps for the apprehension of the said deserter, in like manner as if he were a person for whose capture a warrant had been issued by a Magistrate, and shall deliver the deserter when apprehended to military custody.

Such authorities shall also, by such means as appear to them best adapted for the purpose, prevent persons reasonably suspected to be subject to the said Articles from travelling through the districts subject to their jurisdiction, unless on duty, or furnished with a certificate of leave or discharge.

Any Police officer may arrest without warrant any person so suspected, and shall bring him without delay before the nearest Magistrate, or the nearest Military Commanding Officer when no Magistrate is readily accessible, to be dealt with according to law.

Apprehension of Military Offenders.

(*e*.)—Whenever any person subject to the said Articles, who is accused of any military offence, is within the jurisdiction of any Civil, Political, or Police Officer, such officer shall aid in the apprehension and delivery to military custody of such person upon receipt of a written application to that effect, signed by his Commanding Officer.

Presumption as to signatures.

(*f*.)—In any proceeding under this Act, any application, certificate, warrant, reply or other document purporting to be signed by an officer in the civil or military service of Government shall, on production, be presumed to have been duly signed by the person and in the character by whom and in which it purports to have been signed, until the contrary is shown.

Native Troops serving out of their own Presidency.

(*g*.)—When any portion of the Native troops belonging to any Presidency, is serving within the limits of any other Presidency, such troops shall, during such service, for all the purposes of the said Articles, be under the authority and orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency in which they are serving:

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to direct that, for the purposes of the said Articles, Native troops serving out of their own Presidency shall continue subject to the authority and orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which such troops belong.

Power to make Orders and issue Warrants.

(*h*.)—The Governor General of India in Council,

The Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay in Council,

The Commander-in-Chief in India, and

The Commanders-in-Chief of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay,

may respectively make all orders and issue all warrants for holding Courts Martial or otherwise, which appear necessary for the purposes of this Act; and in the case of military offences requiring to be disposed of without delay, the Governor General of India in Council, and the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay in Council may respectively further authorize any officer empowered by Order in Council to confirm, commute, remit or annul sentences in such cases to refer such sentences for orders to the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency.

Limitation of Powers.

(*i*.)—Nothing hereinbefore contained shall empower the Commander-in-Chief of a Presidency to re-admit to service or pension any person not within his command, or to authorize any officer to appoint, or to confirm, commute, remit or annul the sentences of Courts Martial for the trial of any person not within the command of such Commander-in-Chief, except in the case specified in the proviso in clause (*g*) of this Part,

or shall empower any Government to give directions as to the composition of, or to authorize the appointment of, Courts Martial in any place for the time being subject to any other Government.

Power to make Rules.

(*j*).—It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time to

make rules consistent with this Act, for the guidance of officers, whether Military, Civil, or Political, in all matters connected with its enforcement.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon be deemed to have the force of law.

Translation of Act.

(*k*.) This Act shall be translated into and published in, the principal vernacular languages of the several Presidencies.

The following Articles, namely, Articles 3, 4, 5, 7 to 71, both inclusive, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 125, 126, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 154, 167, and 176, shall be read once in every three months at the head of every regiment, corps, troop, or company in the service.

APPENDIX.

PART I.—DEFINITIONS IN THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.
(See PART I, CLAUSE *e*).

Wrongful Gain.

23. "Wrongful gain" is gain by unlawful means of property to which the person gaining is not legally entitled.

Wrongful loss.

"Wrongful loss" is the loss by unlawful means of property to which the person losing it is legally entitled.

A person is said to gain wrongfully when such person retains wrongfully, as well as when such person acquires wrongfully. A person is said to lose wrongfully when such person is wrongfully kept out of any property, as well as when such person is wrongfully deprived of property.

Dishonestly.

24. Whoever does any thing with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person, or wrongful loss to another person, is said to do that thing "dishonestly."

Fraudulently.

25. A person is said to do a thing fraudulently if he does that thing with intent to defraud, but not otherwise.

Reason to believe.

26 A person is said to have "reason to believe" a thing, if he has sufficient cause to believe that thing, but not otherwise.

OF HURT.

Hurt.

319. Whoever causes bodily pain, disease, or infirmity to any person is said to cause hurt.

Grievous Hurt.

320. The following kinds of hurt only are designated as "grievous."

First.—Emasculation.

Secondly.—Permanent privation of the sight of either eye.

Thirdly.—Permanent privation of the hearing of either ear.

Fourthly.—Privation of any member or joint.

Fifthly.—Destruction or permanent impairing of the powers of any member or joint.

Sixthly.—Permanent disfiguration of the head or face.

Seventhly.—Fracture or dislocation of a bone or tooth.

Eighthly.—Any hurt which endangers life, or which causes the sufferer to be, during the space of twenty days, in severe bodily pain, or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits.

Voluntarily causing hurt.

321. Whoever does any act with the intention of thereby causing hurt to any person, or with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause hurt to any person, and does thereby cause hurt to any person, is said "voluntarily to cause hurt."

Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

322. Whoever voluntarily causes hurt, if the hurt which he intends to cause or knows himself to be likely to cause is grievous hurt, and if the hurt which he causes is grievous hurt, is said "voluntarily to cause grievous hurt."

Explanation.—A person is not said voluntarily to grievous hurt except when he both causes grievous hurt and intends or knows himself to be likely to cause grievous hurt. But he is said voluntarily to cause grievous hurt if, intending or knowing himself to be likely to cause grievous hurt of one kind, he actually causes grievous hurt of another kind.

Illustration.

A, intending or knowing himself to be likely permane to disfigure Z's face, gives Z a blow which does not permanently disfigure Z's face, but which causes Z to suffer severe bodily pain for the space of twenty days. A has voluntarily caused grievous hurt.

OF CRIMINAL FORCE AND ASSAULT.

Force.

349. A person is said to use force to another if he causes motion, change of motion, or cessation of motion to that other, or if he causes to any substance such motion, or change of motion, or cessation of motion as brings that substance into contact with any part of that other's body, or with anything which that other is wearing or carrying, or with anything so situated that such contact affects that other's sense of feeling; Provided that the person causing the motion, or change of motion, or cessation of motion, causes that motion, change of motion, or cessation of motion in one of the three ways hereinafter described.

First.—By his own bodily power.

Secondly.—By disposing any substance in such a manner that the motion or change or cessation of motion takes place without any further act on his part, or on the part of any other person.

Thirdly.—By inducing any animal to move, to change its motion, or to cease to move.

Criminal Force.

350. Whoever intentionally uses force to any person, without that person's consent, in order to the committing of any offence, or intending by the use of such force to cause, or knowing it to be likely that by the use of such force he will cause injury, fear, or annoyance to the person to whom the force is used, is said to use criminal force to that other

Illustrations.

(*a*). Z is sitting in a moored boat on a river. A unfastens the moorings, and thus intentionally causes the boat to drift down the stream. Here A intentionally causes motion to Z, and he does this by disposing substances in such a manner that the motion is produced without any other act on any person's part. A has therefore intentionally used force to Z; and if he has done so without Z's consent, in order to the committing of any offence, or intending or knowing it to be likely that this use of force will cause injury, fear, or annoyance to Z, A has used criminal force to Z.

(*b*). Z is riding in a chariot. A lashes Z's horses, and thereby causes them to quicken their pace. Here A has caused change of motion to Z by inducing the animals to change their motion, A has therefore used force to Z; and if A has done this without Z's consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten, or annoy Z, A has committed criminal force to Z.

(*c*). Z is riding in a palanquin. A, intending to rob Z, seizes the pole and stops the palanquin Here A has caused cessation of motion to Z, and he has done this by his own bodily power. A has therefore used force to Z; and as A has acted thus intentionally without Z's consent, in order to the commission of an offence, A has used criminal force to Z.

(*d*). A intentionally pushes against Z in the street. Here A has by his own bodily power moved his own person so as to bring it into contact with Z. He has therefore intentionally used force to Z, and if he has done so without Z's consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten, or annoy Z, he has used criminal force to Z.

(e). A throws a stone, intending or knowing it to be likely that the stone will be thus brought into contact with Z, or with Z's clothes, or with something carried by Z, or that it will strike water and dash up the water against Z's clothes or something carried by Z. Here, if the throwing of the stone produce the effect of causing any substance to come into contact with Z or Z's clothes, A has used force to Z; and if he did so without Z's consent, intending thereby to injure, frighten, or annoy Z, he has used criminal force to Z.

(f). A intentionally pulls up a woman's veil. Here A intentionally uses force to her; and he does so without her consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten, or annoy her, he has used criminal force to her.

(g). Z is bathing. A pours into the bath water which he knows to be boiling. Here A intentionally, by his own bodily power, causes such motion in the boiling water as brings that water into contact with Z, or with other water so situated that such contact must affect Z's sense of feeling: A has therefore intentionally used force to Z: and if he has done this without Z's consent intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause injury, fear, or annoyance to Z, A has used criminal force.

(h). A incites a dog to spring upon Z, without Z's consent. Here, if A intends to cause injury, fear, or annoyance to Z, he uses criminal force to Z.

Assault.

351. Whoever makes any gesture or any preparation, intending or knowing it to be likely that such gesture or preparation will cause any person present to apprehend that he who makes that gesture or preparation is about to use criminal force to that person, is said to commit an assault.

Explanation.—Mere words do not amount to an assault. But the words which a person uses may give to his gestures or preparation such a meaning as may make those gestures or preparations amount to an assault.

Illustrations.

(a) A shakes his fist at Z, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that A is about to strike Z. A has committed an assault.

(b). A begins to unloose the muzzle of a ferocious dog, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that he is about to cause the dog to attack Z. A has committed an assault upon Z.

(c) A takes up a stick, saying to Z, "I will give you a beating." Here, though the words used by A could in no case amount to an assault, and though the mere gesture, unaccompanied by any other circumstances might not amount to an assault, the gesture explained by the words may amount to an assault.

OF EXTORTION.

Extortion.

383 Whoever intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that person or to any other, and thereby dishonestly induces the person so put in fear to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or any thing signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, commits "extortion."

Illustrations.

(a.) A threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning Z, unless Z gives him money. He thus induces Z to give him money. A has committed extortion.

(b.) A threatens Z that he will keep Z's child in wrongful confinement, unless Z will sign and deliver to A a promissory note binding Z to pay certain monies to A. Z signs and delivers the note. A has committed extortion.

(c.) A threatens to send club-men to plough up Z's field, unless Z will sign and deliver to B a bond binding Z under a penalty to deliver certain produce to B, and thereby induces Z to sign and deliver the bond. A has committed extortion.

(d) A by putting Z in fear of grievous hurt, dishonestly induces Z to sign or affix his seal to a blank paper, and deliver it to A. Z signs and delivers the paper to A. Here, as the paper so signed may be converted into a valuable security, A has committed extortion.

II.—INDIAN PENAL CODE, CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

SECTIONS 107 AND 108.

(See *Article* 71).

Abetment of a thing.

107. A person abets the doing of a thing, who—

First.—Instigates any person to do that thing; or,

Secondly.—Engages with one or more other person or persons in any conspiracy for the doing of that thing, if an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy, and in order to the doing of that thing; or,

Thirdly.—Intentionally aids, by any act or illegal omission, the doing of that thing.

Explanation 1.—A person who, by wilful misrepresentation, or by wilful concealment of a material fact which he is bound to disclose, voluntarily causes or procures, or attempts to cause or procure, a thing to be done, is said to instigate the doing of that thing.

Illustration.

A, a public officer is authorized by a warrant from a Court of Justice to apprehend Z. B, knowing that fact and also that C is not Z, wilfully represents to A that C is Z, and thereby intentionally causes A to apprehend C. Here B abets by instigation the apprehension of C.

Explanation 2.—Whoever, either prior to or at the time of the commission of an act, does any thing in order to facilitate the commission of that act, and thereby facilitates the commission thereof, is said to aid the doing of that act.

Abettor.

108. A person abets an offence who abets either the commission of an offence, or the commission of an act which would be an offence, if committed by a person capable by law of committing an offence with the same intention or knowledge as that of the abettor.

Explanation 1.—The abetment of the illegal omission of an act may amount to an offence, although the abettor may not himself be bound to do that act.

Explanation 2.—To constitute the offence of abetment, it is not necessary that the act abetted should be committed, or that the effect requisite to constitute the offence should be caused.

Illustrations.

(a.) A instigates B to murder C. B refuses to do so. A is guilty of abetting B to commit murder.

(b) A instigates B to murder D. B in pursuance of the instigation stabs D. D recovers from the wound. A is guilty of instigating B to commit murder.

Explanation 3.—It is not necessary that the person abetted should be capable by law of committing an offence, or that he should have the same guilty intention or knowledge as that of the abettor, or any guilty intention or knowledge.

Illustrations.

(a) A, with a guilty intention, abets a child or a lunatic to commit an act which would be an offence if committed by a person capable by law of committing an offence, and having the same intention as A. Here A, whether the act be committed or not, is guilty of abetting an offence.

(b.) A with the intention of murdering Z, instigates B, a child under seven years of age, to do an act which causes Z's death. B, in consequence of the abetment, does the act, and thereby causes Z's death. Here, though B was not capable by law of committing an offence, A is liable to be punished in the manner as if B had been capable by law of committing an offence, and had committed murder, and he is therefore subject to the punishment of death.

(c.) A instigates B to set fire to a dwelling-house. B, in consequence of the unsoundness of his mind, being incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is wrong or contrary to law, sets fire to the house in consequence of A's instigation. B has committed no offence, but A is guilty of abetting the offence of setting fire to a dwelling-house, and is liable to the punishment provided for that offence.

(d.) A intending to cause a theft to be committed, instigates B to take property belonging to Z out of Z's possession. A induces B to believe that the property belongs to A. B takes the property out of Z's possession, in good faith, believing it to be A's property. B, acting under this misconception, does not take dishonestly, and therefore does not commit theft. But A is guilty of abetting theft, and is liable to the same punishment as if B had committed theft.

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Sentry, improperly quitting post in time of peace, *ib.*
Service defined, Part I., clause (*e*), prisoner of war during absence not entitled to, Article 163.
See *Dismissal.*
Serving summons on witness, Article 122.
Setting aside trial of Summary Court, Article 129.
Ship, trial of offences committed on board, Articles 85, 87, 129.
Shooting to death, Article 141.
Short Title, Part I (*a*).
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" to proceedings of Summary Court, Article 129.
" presumption as to, Part III, clause (*b*).
Sikh reported fit for duty, oath to be made by, Article 1.
" Officers, oath to be taken by, Articles 109 and 112.
" witness, oath to be taken by, Article 111.
Sleeping on post.—See *Sentry.*
"Soldiers," Articles apply to, Part I (*d*).
" defined, Part I, clause (2)
" attestation of, Article 2.
" not to be arrested for debt, Part III, clause (*b.*)
Solitary confinement, limit of, Article 134.
State.—See *Conspiracy.*
State prisoner, sentry over, sleeping upon, or quitting his post, Article 12.
" unauthorizedly releasing, or aiding, or suffering escape of, Article 18.
Station, officer commanding, may appoint Detachment Court Martial, Article 87.
Stealing money or goods, Article 60.
Stoppages, sentence of, Articles 76, 78, 82, 85, 89, 94, on conviction of disgraceful conduct, Article 138.
" extent of, Article 139.
Stores, furnishing false return of, Article 63.
Striking superior officer, Article 8.
" or forcing a sentry, Article 27.
" subordinate, Article 40, and see *Assault.*
" off strength of regiment, corps or department, Article 155.
Súbahdár Major, precedence of, Article 105.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Articles apply to, Part I (*d.*)
" attestation of, Article 2.
" behaving unbecomingly, Article 25.
" District or Garrison Court Martial for trial of, Articles 81, 82.
" not triable by Summary Court Martial, Article 92.
" may be dismissed, suspended, degraded or lowered in list by General, District or Garrison Court Martial, Article 131.
" commutation of sentence of dismissal on, Article 145.
" confirmation of sentence on, Article 146.
" not to be liable to minor punishment, Article 165.
Subordinate, striking or otherwise ill-treating, Article 40.
Subsistence of prisoner, Article 154.
Suicide, attempting to commit, Article 48.
Summary Court Martial, sentence of, need not be confirmed, Article 142.
" who may hold, Article 90.
" constitution of, Article 91.
" approval of sentence of, Article 90.
" persons triable by, Article 92.
" offences punishable by, Article 93.
" powers of, Article 94.
" to be attended by two other Commissioned Officers, *ib.*
" no challenge at, Article 107.
" persons to attend, Article 125.
" to be attended by an interpreter, *ib.*
" record of proceedings of, Article 126.
" oaths of interpreter and Officer holding, Article 127.
" evidence taken before, Article 128.
Summary Court Martial, proceedings of, to be signed and forwarded to Officer Commanding Division or District, Article 129.
" execution of sentences of, Article 159.
" setting aside trial by, *ib.*
Summoning witnesses, Article 122.
Superintending Officer, Article 101.
" when to interpret, Article 102.
" affirmation to be taken by, Articles 110, 112.
Superintendents of Military Bázárs, saving of regulations, defining office and powers of, Part I, clause (6).
Surgical instruments, making away with or losing, Article 47.
Suspension from rank, pay and allowances, General Court Martial may sentence Commissioned Officers to, Articles 76, 130 (*d*).
" General, District or General Court Martial may sentence Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hospital Assistant, Native Doctor and Warrant Officer to, Article 131.
Suttlers, Articles apply to, Part I (*d*).
Sword.—See *Weapon.*
Syces, Articles apply to, Part I (*d*).
" attestation of, Article 2.
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Technical grounds, trial by Summary Court Martial not to be set aside on mere, Article 129.
Theft, committing, Article 60.
Time of trial by Court Martial, Article 106.
Tools, making away with or losing, Article 47.
" embezzlement or fraudulent misappropriation of Government, Articles 54, 61.
Treasure, sentry over, sleeping upon, or quitting his post, Article 12.
Translations of the Articles of War, Part III, clause (*k*).
Transportation for life, or seven years, Articles 24, 76, 78, 130.
" " or seven years, when General Court Martial may sentence to, Article 130.
" substituted for sentence of death, Article 143.
" confirmation of sentence of, Article 144.
" penal servitude when substituted for, Article 144.
" imprisonment substituted for, Article 144.
" sentence of, an offender already under sentence, Article 140.
" execution of sentence of, Article 150.
Trespass, making reparation for, Article 43.
Trials, limitation of, Article 98.
" place of, Article 99.
" time of, Article 106.
" adjournment of, *ib.*
" proceedings in, under repealed Articles, Part I, clause (*c.*)
Trumpeters, Articles apply to, Part I (*d*).
" attestation of, Article 2.
Unattested recruits, Articles apply to, Part I (*d*).
Unbecoming behaviour, Article 25.
Unnatural offence, Article 65.
Violence to superior officer, Article 8.
" to persons bringing provisions to camp in time of war, Article 22.
" in presence of Court Martial, Article 68.
See *Assault.*
Voluntarily causing hurt, Article 59.
Votes of members of Court Martial how given, Article 118.
" decision to be according to majority of, *ib.*
" decision in case of equality of, *ib.*
Warrant authorizing officer to appoint General Court Martial, Article 73, clauses (*c*) and (*e*).
" of commitment, Articles 150, 151.
" for imprisonment, Article 166, Part III, clause (*c*).
" power to issue, Part III, clause (*k*).
" to remain in force notwithstanding repeal, Part I, clause (*e*).
Warrant Officers, Articles apply to, Part I (*d*).
" attestation of, Article 2.
" behaving unbecomingly, Article 25.
" not triable by Summary Court Martial, Article 92.
" may be dismissed, suspended, degraded or lowered in list, by General, District or Garrison Court Martial, Article 131.
" dismissal of persons below rank of, Article 132.
" commutation of sentence of dismissal on, Article 145.

Sentences of death, where the offender is not attached to any Presidency, must be confirmed (*Article* 174) by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

In Part III are contained sundry miscellaneous provisions, the most important of which is a clause providing (*a*) that no soldier shall be arrested for debt, and (*b*), that no soldier's arms, horse or regimental necessaries shall be liable to be seized in satisfaction of a judgment.

Article 166 provides a punishment for offences committed by camp-followers in camp or at any frontier post, at which troops are stationed, to which the Article may be specially extended.

Article 172 provides that General Courts Martial shall be held for the trial of non-military offences, which shall on the conviction of the offender award punishment in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

Provision is made in Part III, clause (*d*), for the capture of deserters, and the civil political and police authorities are empowered to prevent persons suspected to be subject to the Articles from travelling unless on duty or furnished with a proper certificate.

Civil Officers are required by Part III, clause (*e*), to aid in the apprehension of persons accused of military offences.

Lastly, power is given to the Governor General in Council to make rules consistent with the proposed Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement.

H. W. NORMAN.

SIMLA,
October 20th, 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th November 1868:—

No. 30 OF 1868.

A Bill further to amend the Criminal Procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS under Section 12 of Act No. XXIV of 1866 (*to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William*) when a European British subject is tried by jury before the said Court, the majority of the jurors shall, if he so requires before the jury is empanelled for his trial, consist of Europeans or Americans, or of both Europeans and Americans, and the procedure on such trial is regulated by the said Act:

And whereas under Section 29 of the Letters Patent for the said High Court, dated the seventeenth day of March 1866, and Section 325 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, when a person not an European nor an American is tried by jury before the said Court, at least one-half the jurors, if he so desires, consists of persons not Europeans or Americans, and the procedure in such trial is regulated by the said Code;

And whereas under the circumstances herein before recited, in any case before the said High Court in which an European British subject is charged jointly with a person not an European nor an American, the persons so charged must be tried separately, and it is expedient to provide that they may be tried together and that the procedure on such trial shall be uniform:

And whereas it is also expedient to relieve the Judges of the said High Court from the duty of recording evidence in the manner prescribed by Sections 198 and 364 of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to try Native together with European British subject.

1. In any case before the said High Court in which an European British subject is charged jointly with a person not being an European British subject, a jury may be empanelled for the trial of both persons so charged, and they may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately.

In any case before the said High Court in which an European British subject is charged jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and the former, before the jury is empanelled, requires the majority of the jurors to consist of Europeans and Americans, or both Europeans and Americans, the latter person shall be tried together with the former, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the former been tried separately.

Proviso.

Provided that in any such case where the person not an European British subject so requires before the said jury is empanelled, he shall be tried separately by a jury of which at least one-half shall consist of persons not being Europeans or Americans.

Suspension of sections 198 and 364 of Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. The operation of sections 198 and 364 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is hereby suspended in the said High Court, and in any case coming before the Court in the exercise of its ordinary or its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction, the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in such manner as the Court shall by any general rule from time to time direct.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

As the law stands, when an European British subject and a Native are jointly charged with an offence, and committed for trial to the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, they must be tried separately, and in each trial a different procedure is followed—the European being tried in exercise of the Court's ordinary, while the Native is tried in exercise of its extraordinary criminal jurisdiction.

This state of things having been found to cause practical inconvenience, the present Bill has been framed at the desire of the Local Government. The Bill simply enacts that such persons so charged may be tried together and by the same procedure, but gives the Native the option of refusing to be tried by a jury, the majority of which are Europeans or Americans.

The opportunity has been taken of enabling the Judges of the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, when exercising original criminal jurisdiction, to record the evidence in the same manner as the Judges of the other High Courts record it in criminal cases.

H. S. MAINE.

SIMLA,
27th October 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th November 1868.

The Viceroy and Governor General will leave Simla for the Presidency on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

His Excellency will leave Kussowlie on the 12th, Umballa (by Train) on the 16th, and arrive at the Presidency on or about the 18th.

By Command,
SEYMOUR BLANE, *Lieut. Col.,*
Mily. Secy. to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Simla, the 4th November 1868.

No. 4369.

Mr. Arthur Brandreth, of the Bengal Civil Service, reported his return to India on the 16th ultimo.

The 6th November 1868.

No. 4450.

The Governor General having notified his intention of leaving Simla on the 10th instant, His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that the Council of the Governor General shall, after that date, and until further notice, assemble at Calcutta in the territories under the Government of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

Judicial.

The 6th November 1868.

No. 1838.

Major E. M. Playfair, while officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers described in Section I of Act XV. of 1862.

Ecclesiastical.

The 4th November 1868.

No. 642.

The Reverend J. R. Baldwin, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has obtained a furlough to Europe for one year, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 646.

The Reverend G. Lovely and the Reverend M. R. Burge, Senior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment, have each obtained a furlough to Europe for two years, with effect from the dates on which they may respectively avail themselves of the same.

The 6th November 1868.

No. 654.

The Reverend E. Godfrey, Chaplain of Saugor, in the Central Provinces, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Military.

Simla, the 4th November 1868.

No. 220.

APPOINTMENTS.—Assistant Surgeon D. F. Keegan, M.D., of the Meywar Bheel Corps, is transferred to the medical charge of the 2nd Regiment of Central India Horse.

No. 221.

Assistant Surgeon T. F. Mullen, Officiating Surgeon of the Oodeypore Agency, is appointed to the medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, vice Assistant Surgeon D. F. Keegan, M.D., transferred to the Central India Horse.

No. 225.

Captain H. M. Burlton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer of the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse during the absence of Lieutenant Gibson on special duty, or until further orders.

Political.

The 5th November 1868.

No. 1296.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has received the intelligence of the death of Her Highness the Secunder Begum, of Bhopal, G.C.S.I., with feelings of profound regret.

2. Her Highness had conducted the administration of this principality since the year 1847,

when she was first appointed Regent, with ability and success until the day of her decease. In the early years of her rule, she improved the system by which the revenue of the State is collected, abolished monopolies, regulated the mint, re-organized the police, and gradually increased the public revenue, while she effectually diminished the public debt. In later times, by her support of the cause of male and female education, by her superintendence of works intended to supply her Capital with pure and wholesome water, by the construction of Serais and roads, and by other improvements, she gave convincing indications of real and abiding interest in the progress of her people and in the prosperity of her country.

3. Her relations with the representative of the British Government at her Capital had been for a long time established on a sound and satisfactory basis, and she was on terms of friendship with the Rulers of neighbouring States.

4. But it was by her firm conduct during the great mutiny that she established a more direct title to the acknowledgments of the Head of the Administration.

5. Her unswerving fidelity, her skill in the management of affairs at an important crisis, the bold front which she presented to the enemies of the British power, and the vigilance with which she watched over the preservation of Englishmen, were acknowledged by Lord Canning, in open Durbar, in terms of well-deserved praise and commendation; and the gratitude of the British Government was further evinced by a grant of territory, which its owner had justly forfeited for open rebellion, by a recognition of the right of succession according to the custom of the principality and the Mahomedan law, and by the bestowal of one of those titles which the Sovereign of Great Britain, as the fountain of honor, has instituted to reward good services performed in India either by the Natives of the country, or by the British servants of the Crown.

6. His Excellency in Council, while thus testifying to the Chiefs, to the Services, and to the People of India, the regret with which he has learnt the death of Her Highness, takes this opportunity of appealing to the example left by the late Begum as a proof that women, in Oriental nations, are fully capable of conducting public affairs with discretion and with dignity, and of thereby not diminishing but increasing the respect and honor in which they are held by their subjects. The Viceroy further expresses his earnest hope that the administration of Bhopal may be carried on by her successor, the Begum Shah Jehan, on the same sound principles as hitherto, and that the Chiefs and Rulers of other Native States will endeavour to imitate the example which the deceased has set before them, of hearty co-operation with the British authorities, of zeal and fidelity to the interests of the Paramount Power, and of that conscientious and earnest discharge of administrative functions which never fails ultimately to conduce both to the welfare of the community and to the honor and stability of the Prince.

General.

The 31st October 1868.

No. 1924.

Under Section 2 of Act XXII of 1865, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the "Controller of Accounts, Public Works Department," is substituted for the "Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces" as one of the official members of the Municipal Committee of Nagpore.

W. S. SETON-KARR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st October 1868.

No. 3286.

Read the following papers :—

From F. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Accountant General, Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,—No. 735, dated 13th July 1868.

I have the honor to enquire whether a Civil Servant, who, having had special leave under the rules of 1855, was, in virtue of the Secretary of State's Despatch, dated 16th June 1865, No. 140, Financial, eligible after six years' service to another six months' leave on private affairs with moiety of salary under the rules of 1864, can be granted that leave on the same terms under the rules of 1858.

From G. H. M. BATTEN, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Accountant General, Madras,—No. 1842, dated 19th August 1868.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 735 of the 13th ultimo, and in reply to state that Section XXV. of the new Leave Rules, which states that special leave on urgent private affairs may be repeated after intervals of six years without allowances, cancels all previous orders on the subject.

Extract from a letter from the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, to the Officiating Accountant General, Punjab, No. 3286, dated October 1868.

Para. 1.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 99 of the 2nd instant, enquiring whether a Covenanted Civil Servant, who has taken six months' leave on private affairs under the old rules, may, after rendering six years' service, take another special leave on private affairs *with* allowances under the new rules, and in reply to inform you that in the case you describe, special leave on private affairs could not be granted under the rules except *without* allowances.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 2nd November 1868.

No. 3420.

The following letter to the address of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, is published for general information :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Deputy Accountant General J. Eede's letter No. 15576 of the 19th October 1868, and in reply to state that the Resolution No. 2703, passed in this Department on the 29th September 1868,

when she was first appointed Regent, with ability and success until the day of her decease. In the early years of her rule, she improved the system by which the revenue of the State is collected, abolished monopolies, regulated the mint, re-organized the police, and gradually increased the public revenue, while she effectually diminished the public debt. In later times, by her support of the cause of male and female education, by her superintendence of works intended to supply her Capital with pure and wholesome water, by the construction of Serais and roads, and by other improvements, she gave convincing indications of real and abiding interest in the progress of her people and in the prosperity of her country.

3. Her relations with the representative of the British Government at her Capital had been for a long time established on a sound and satisfactory basis, and she was on terms of friendship with the Rulers of neighbouring States.

4. But it was by her firm conduct during the great mutiny that she established a more direct title to the acknowledgments of the Head of the Administration.

5. Her unswerving fidelity, her skill in the management of affairs at an important crisis, the bold front which she presented to the enemies of the British power, and the vigilance with which she watched over the preservation of Englishmen, were acknowledged by Lord Canning, in open Durbar, in terms of well-deserved praise and commendation; and the gratitude of the British Government was further evinced by a grant of territory, which its owner had justly forfeited for open rebellion, by a recognition of the right of succession according to the custom of the principality and the Mahomedan law, and by the bestowal of one of those titles which the Sovereign of Great Britain, as the fountain of honor, has instituted to reward good services performed in India either by the Natives of the country, or by the British servants of the Crown.

6. His Excellency in Council, while thus testifying to the Chiefs, to the Services, and to the People of India, the regret with which he has learnt the death of Her Highness, takes this opportunity of appealing to the example left by the late Begum as a proof that women, in Oriental nations, are fully capable of conducting public affairs with discretion and with dignity, and of thereby not diminishing but increasing the respect and honor in which they are held by their subjects. The Viceroy further expresses his earnest hope that the administration of Bhopal may be carried on by her successor, the Begum Shah Jehan, on the same sound principles as hitherto, and that the Chiefs and Rulers of other Native States will endeavour to imitate the example which the deceased has set before them, of hearty co-operation with the British authorities, of zeal and fidelity to the interests of the Paramount Power, and of that conscientious and earnest discharge of administrative functions which never fails ultimately to conduce both to the welfare of the community and to the honor and stability of the Prince.

General.

The 31st October 1868.

No. 1924.

Under Section 2 of Act XXII of 1865, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the "Controller of Accounts, Public Works Department," is substituted for the "Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces" as one of the official members of the Municipal Committee of Nagpore.

W. S. SETON-KARR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st October 1868.

No. 3286.

Read the following papers :—

From F. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Accountant General, Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,—No. 735, dated 13th July 1868.

I have the honor to enquire whether a Civil Servant, who, having had special leave under the rules of 1855, was, in virtue of the Secretary of State's Despatch, dated 16th June 1865, No. 140, Financial, eligible after six years' service to another six months' leave on private affairs with moiety of salary under the rules of 1864, can be granted that leave on the same terms under the rules of 1868.

From G. H. M. BATTEN, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Accountant General, Madras,—No. 1812, dated 19th August 1868.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 735 of the 13th ultimo, and in reply to state that Section XXV. of the new Leave Rules, which states that special leave on urgent private affairs may be repeated after intervals of six years without allowances, cancels all previous orders on the subject.

Extract from a letter from the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, to the Officiating Accountant General, Punjab, No. 3286, dated October 1868.

Para. 1.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 99 of the 2nd instant, enquiring whether a Covenanted Civil Servant, who has taken six months' leave on private affairs under the old rules, may, after rendering six years' service, take another special leave on private affairs *with* allowances under the new rules, and in reply to inform you that in the case you describe, special leave on private affairs could not be granted under the rules except *without* allowances.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 2nd November 1868.

No. 3420.

The following letter to the address of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, is published for general information :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Deputy Accountant General J. Eede's letter No. 15576 of the 19th October 1868, and in reply to state that the Resolution No. 2703, passed in this Department on the 29th September 1868,

allowing Uncovenanted Servants to draw full salary during absence on privilege leave, is applicable to all Uncovenanted Servants who are allowed leave of absence under the rules promulgated in the Notification of this Department, No. 1915, dated the 13th April 1864.

The 3rd November 1868.

No. 3438.

ERRATUM.—In Financial Notification No. 3287, dated 28th October 1868, regarding gold currency published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 31st idem, for "Section 13," read "Section VII" of Act XVII of 1835.

The 5th November 1868.

No. 3477.

Read the following extracts from the rules regarding leave of absence to Covenanted Civil Servants, published in the Notification of this Department, No. 533, dated the 16th June 1868:—

Section I.—"Actual service includes the period during which an Officer is on duty, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods during which an Officer not on leave may be out of employ on subsistence allowance in India."

Section III.—"One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Officer for every four years of actual service."

RESOLUTION.—To the definition in Section I, the Governor General in Council is pleased to add that "actual service" includes the period spent by a Covenanted Civil Servant on leave within the limits of the late East India Company's Charter, which, under the rules in force before the 8th June 1855, was allowed to be reckoned as service and residence.

2. With reference to Sections I and III, His Excellency in Council is also pleased to rule that periods of leave granted without any pay shall be regarded as *dies non*, i. e., it shall neither be credited in an Officer's account as actual service, nor debited to him as furlough taken.

3. Leave on urgent private affairs taken under former rules, and which was allowed to be reckoned as service and residence, shall be considered as actual service under the new rules.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Foreign and Home Departments; Governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab; Comptroller General of Accounts; Director General of the Post Office of India; Accountants General in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and British Burmah; Deputy Accountants General in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and Mysore.

No. 3178.

The following letter to the address of the Officiating Accountant General, Punjab, is published for general information:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 114, without date, and in reply to forward a copy of a letter No. 3420 of the 2nd instant, to the address of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, and to state that, as the Resolution No. 2703, passed in this Department on the 29th September 1868, declares that the acting allowances of the substitutes of Uncovenanted Officers absent on privilege leave are to be "paid out of the general revenues," you are wrong in supposing that the rule that privilege leave can be granted to Uncovenanted Servants "only when it is unattended with additional expense to the State" is still in force.

No. 3482.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale, Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs to proceed to Europe for six months from the 15th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 6th November 1868.

No. 3526.

Mr. L. Berkeley, Assistant Commissioner, Paper Currency, Calcutta, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India extension of leave for three months on medical certificate, and permitted to return to duty on expiry of the leave.

No. 3536.

Mr. H. D. Sandeman received charge of the Office of Accountant General, Bengal, on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo, from Mr. J. E. Cooke, who at the same time received charge of the Office of Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, from Mr. G. W. Macleod.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd November 1868.

No. 1030 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Henry Stephen Hutchinson, of the Royal Artillery, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Division, Central Provinces, Nimar ...	13th Aug. 1867.

The 4th November 1868.

No. 1031 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of his pension:—

Private J. Fairnan ... 101st Foot.

No. 1032 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Bombay.
Lieutenant M. C. Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 1st Bengal Cavalry ...	3rd Oct. 1868.

No. 1033 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Lieutenant George Atkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 1st Regiment Native Infantry	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1034 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Assistant Surgeon John Reid, of the Medical Department..	For 20 months, under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 1035 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his departure on the date specified opposite to his name :—

Lieutenant H. Grimes, of the General List, Infantry, Government General Order No. 884 of 1868 ...	*Leicester*, 25th October 1868.

No. 1036 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
2nd Regiment Native Light Infantry.	Jemadar Sowtuhul Sing	Subadar	28th Aug. 1868	Shere Sing, deceased.
	Havildar Salamutalleo Khan	Jemadar	Ditto	Sewtuhul Sing, promoted.

No. 1037 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Hamilton Forbes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Bhopal Battalion	For 1 year, under the Regulations of 1868.
Second Captain Patrick Murray, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, Second in Command and Adjutant, Sappers and Miners ...	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 1038 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd Cavalry.

Lieutenant J. H. Broome, of the General List, Infantry, 3rd Squadron Officer, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Captain Crispin, placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Lieutenant R. C. Clifford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant Broome.

Lieutenant E. B. Bishop, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Subaltern and Officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, to be 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice Lieutenant Clifford.

No. 1039 *of* 1868.—Sub-Conductor P. Keay, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Department Public Works, is allowed an extension of leave from the 10th to the 14th September 1868, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from sick leave to Europe.

No. 1040 *of* 1868.—With reference to Government General Order No. 830 of the 23rd August 1867, the services of Captain F. H. Hood, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who was appointed Assistant to the Superintendent of Keddahs at Dacca (on probation), are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that Officer having failed to pass the prescribed examination in the Native languages.

The 6th November 1868.

No. 1041 *of* 1868.—The appointment of Lieutenant P. F. M. Baddeley, of the Royal Artillery, to be Subaltern of No. 1 Horse Light Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, is to be held to have effect from the 16th May 1868.

No. 1042 *of* 1868.—The services of Lieutenant J. M. McNeile, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 1043 *of* 1868.—With reference to Government General Order No. 304 of the 28th March 1866, it is hereby notified, under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that substantive Colonels of the Royal Artillery or Engineers, or of the late Indian Army, when holding Brigade Commands, will receive the old rate of regimental pay and allowances of the arm of the service to which they belong, in addition to the old scale of staff allowance, instead of the rate shown in the margin of the General Order above referred to.

No. 1044 *of* 1868.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers withdrawn from permanent Staff appointments for field service, shall receive in the Military Department such addition to their

pay, &c., whilst so employed, as will raise their aggregate receipts to the amount they were in receipt of when so withdrawn, special local allowances being excepted.

2. These Officers will have no claim to compensation in virtue of an officiating appointment; and a Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer holding a permanent appointment, but officiating in a higher one, will be entitled only to the aggregate receipts of his permanent appointment.

No. 1045 *of* 1868.—The services of Lieutenant J. R. McCullagh, of the Royal Engineers, doing duty with the Bengal Sappers and Miners, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

ARTHUR BROOME, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Simla, the 2nd November 1868.

No. 285.

Lieutenant H. W. Clarke, R.E., 1st Grade Assistant Engineer, and Assistant to Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department, to Agent Governor General, Central India, having passed the departmental standard of examination in the Native languages, is promoted to 4th Grade Executive Engineer from the 18th October 1868.

No. 286.

Major W. Chrystie, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Mysore, officiated as Chief Engineer of that Province from the 22nd to the 30th September 1868, both days inclusive.

No. 287.

Mr. R. V. Boyle is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Punjab.

The 3rd November 1868.

No. 288.

Captain G. O'Connor, R.A., is appointed to the Public Works Department temporarily as an Assistant Engineer of the 3rd Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

The 4th November 1868.

No. 289.

Private Francis Moran, Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Punjab.

No. 290.

Errata in Notification No. 251, *dated 2nd October* 1868.

For Macrome, Mr. W. B., read Macrone, Mr. W. B.

For Fraser, Lieutenant, A. *F.*, R.E., read Fraser, Lieutenant A. T., R.E.

For McKeck*ine*, Mr. J., read McKeck*nie*, Mr. J.

No. 291.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following transfers and appointment:—

Lieutenant Colonel A. Allen, Staff Corps, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces, to Bengal.

Captain D. Limond, R.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, Bengal, to the Punjab.

Mr. C. J. Campbell, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Punjab, to the Central Provinces on the return of Mr. Purdon from leave.

Mr. J. S. Heyman, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, vice Lieutenant Colonel Allen, until relieved by Mr. Campbell.

No. 292.

Raj Chunder Ghose, 1st Grade Overseer, North-Western Provinces, is promoted to Engineer Apprentice.

The 5th November 1868.

No. 293.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 2nd November 1868.

Order of Merit.	Accounting Offices.	Last Month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Controller, Mysore for Coorg	August 1868 .	12th October 1868
2	" Hyderabad	Ditto ...	19th Ditto.
3	" " for the Berars	Ditto ...	19th Ditto.
4	" Bombay	Ditto .	28th Ditto.
5	" Madras	Ditto ..	28th Ditto.
6	" Rajpootana	Ditto ...	30th Ditto.
7	" N. W. Provinces	Ditto ..	2nd November 1868.
8	" Central India	Ditto ..	2nd Ditto.
9	" Central Provinces	July 1868 ..	24th September 1868.
10	" Mysore	Ditto ..	28th Ditto.
11	" British Burmah	Ditto ..	3rd October 1868.
12	" Bengal	Ditto .	14th Ditto.
13	" Oudh	Ditto .	14th Ditto.
14	" Punjab	Ditto ..	28th Ditto.

The 6th November 1868.

No. 294.

Mr. Herbert Davis is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Central Provinces.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th November 1868.

Consequent upon the return of the Viceroy and Members of the Government of India to the Presidency, the publication of the *Gazette of India* at Simla will terminate on the 14th November. All communications, therefore, regarding subsequent issues should be addressed to the "Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Calcutta."

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th October 1868.

No. 7.

The leave of absence granted in Notification No. 4, dated 20th instant, to Mr. J. U. T. Coxen, Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade, attached to the 4th Division, Central Provinces Revenue Survey, is to have effect from the 3rd idem to the 30th November next inclusive.

The 2nd November 1868.

No. 8.

LEAVE.—Mr. G. B. Scott, Sub-Assistant, 3rd Grade, attached to the North-West Frontier Revenue Survey, for one month under Financial Department Order No. 198, dated 18th January 1866.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Major,*
For Depy. Surveyor Genl., Upper Circle.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th November 1868.

Consequent upon an alteration of postage rates and conditions relating to correspondence between the United Kingdom on the one hand and British Columbia and Vancouver's Island on the other hand, and the conclusion of arrangements for the complete registration of letters to the United States of Columbia, the following entries for correspondence from India to those places must be substituted for those given in the Table of Rates (on correspondence sent *viâ the United Kingdom*, published in the *India Gazette* of the 26th September last:—

COUNTRIES, &c.		Each Letter. a.—Means that additional postage is chargeable on delivery. c.—Means that pre-payment is compulsory.					Each Newspaper. Pre-payment compulsory. a.—Means that additional postage is leviable on delivery.	Each Packet of Newspapers, Books, &c., or Patterns of merchandize. Pre-payment compulsory. a.—Means that additional postage is leviable on delivery. P.—Means that Patterns may be sent.					
		Not exceeding	Not exceeding	Not exceeding	Not exceeding	Registration fee, which, together with the postage, must always be pre-paid in full by Stamps.	Not exceeding	Not exceeding	Not exceeding	Not exceeding	Not exceeding	Every additional	Patterns.
		½ oz.	1 oz.	1½ ozs	2 ozs.		4 ozs	4 ozs.	8 ozs.	12 ozs	1 lb.	4 ozs.	
		A.	B.	C.	D.			E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	
		R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	
British Columbia (North America).	...	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	P.
United States of Columbia.	c. a.	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 13 0	1 1 4	0 4 4	P.
Vancouver's Island	...	0 13 4	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	P.

The above rates are for the route "viâ Southampton." Letters, Newspapers, and Book Packets may be forwarded "viâ Marseilles and England," and when so forwarded are chargeable with an additional sum of 2 annas 8 pie per ½oz. for letters; of 8 pie each for Newspapers, and 1 anna 4 pie per 4 ozs. Packet of books.

No. 2972.

Mr. Hugh A. Brown, Compiler of Post Office Accounts, has been allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for fifteen months from 29th October 1868.

Mr. H. Hawkins, Post Master of Allahabad, will officiate as Compiler of Post Office Accounts from 29th October 1868 during Mr. Brown's absence, or until further orders.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value, Rupees.	Certificates issued for Rupees.	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay, Rupees.	Assayed, Rupees.	Held on account of the Currency Department, Rupees.
October 26th, 1868	.....	9,344	160	1,25,632	15,61,717
„ 27th, „	18,058	157	18,058	1,25,941	15,61,717
„ 28th, „	2,730	.....	20,788	1,25,936	15,61,717
„ 29th, „	.....	.....	228	1,25,923	15,61,717
„ 30th, „	.....	.....	20,788	1,25,880	15,61,717
„ 31st, „	5,516	.....	26,304	1,25,997	15,61,717

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 2nd November 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Col.*,
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004*A*, *dated Simla*, 30*th July*, 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

Lost.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A36—04662 for Rs. 50.

ARLINGTON & Co.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A22—09064 for Rs. 10.

LUCHMUNPERSAUD.

In transit from Pertabghur to Fyzabad right half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A26—10273 for Rs. 20.

MAHOMED UKBUR.

Right halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A39—12881 for Rs. 100.
„ A30—12882 „ 100.

H. B. FINLAY.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A13—97397 for Rs. 100.

SHAMACHURN GHOSE.

The following Currency Note—intimation loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. A33—98318 for Rs. 20.

JACOB SIMEON.

The following Currency Note :—

No. A59—14877 for Rs. 100.

BEHARY LAUL SEN.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A38—75476 for Rs. 100.

BOSSIRWOODY MAHOMED.

Right halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A45—05094 for Rs. 20.
„ A31—29702 „ 10.

G. C. HAY & Co.

Right halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. A13—29014 for Rs. 100.
„ A49—2650 „ 10.

WOOMA CHURN ROY.

The following Currency Note :—

No. A35—45483 for Rs. 50.

H. G. SMITH.

Right halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle :—

No. A25—97134 for Rs. 20.
„ A33—92365 „ 20.

COLVIN, COWIE, & Co.

The following Currency Note :—

No. A55—84909 for Rs. 50.

GUNESH CHUNDER BANERJEE.

Halves of the following Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle :—

No. A23—65838 for Rs. 50.
„ A23—28094 „ 50.
„ A23—28183 „ 50.
„ A23—23440 „ 50.

SUJJUN KOWAR.

Lost or Stolen.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office :—

No. A56—05585 for Rs. 50.
„ A56—09340 „ 50.

GUNGA GOBIND SEN & SONS.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A59—25254 for Rs. 100.

SHAW, JAMESON & CO.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A46—71178 for Rs. 500.

BHORE MULL.

Stolen.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office.

No. A39—27998 for Rs. 100.

DAMOODUR NEWGY.

Wrongly Joined.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

1st half No. A18—29476 } one Note for Rs. 20.
2nd „ A18—29472 }

J. D. DAWSON.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle, of which the two halves bear different numbers :—

1st half No. A—04592 } one Note for Rs. 100.
2nd „ A—04591 }

MUDDEN GOPAL.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers :—

1st half No. A8—08115 } one Note for Rs. 10.
2nd „ A7—33466 }

OBHOY CHURN MITTER.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. A6—33597 } one Note for Rs. 10.
„ A6—41096 }

KALLEE CHURN SIRCAR.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

An Interest Draft No. 15005 for Rs. 20 for the 27th and 28th half-yearly interest of the Promissory Note No. L268-4 of 1854-55 for Rs. 500.

ASHOOTOSH DEY AND NEPHEWS.

Lost or Stolen.

One Interest Draft No. 14890 on Government Promissory Note No. 004289 for Rs. 2,000.

SREEMUTTY BEENUD MONY DOSSEE.

One ditto No. 14901 on Government Promissory Note No. 13622 for Rs. 1,000.

SREEMUTTY BEENUD MOHINY DOSSEE.

Stolen.

Government Promissory Note No. 002049 of 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 500, standing in my name, and never endorsed by me to any one.

KHETTER MOHUN CHATTERJEE.

Partly Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 002724 of date 28th February 1857 at 5 per cent. for Rs. 1,000; 15261 of 4885 of date 1st February 1843 at 4 per cent. for Rs. 500; 002659 of date 1st May 1865 at 4 per cent. for Rs. 500, having been partially destroyed, the fragments have been submitted to the Public Debt Office by the undersigned, holder of the said Notes for duplicates.

DOYAL CHUNDER MITTER.

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F. J. JORDAN,
Offg. Chief Inspr. of Post Offices, C. P.

NAGPORE,
The 6th October 1868.

Notice.

Mr. John Leonhard Reuss has been admitted a partner in our Calcutta Firm from this date. Our Up-Country Branches at Agra, Cawnpore, Etawah, and Meerut will, as hitherto, be carried on by Messrs M. B. Feilmann and Julius Posner.

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1868-69.

BY

THE RIGHT HONORABLE W. N. MASSEY.

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By Authority.

The Commander-in-Chief having been pleased to approve of a Compilation, prepared by the Chief Inspector of Musketry, of all General and Departmental Orders relating to Musketry Instruction, Rifled Arms, Ammunition, Ranges, and Appliances, &c., &c., &c., has directed the same to be published for the convenience and use of the Staff of British Regiments and of Departments concerned.

All Orders on the subject of Musketry Instruction, found necessary to admit of the system laid down in the Musketry Regulations being adhered to in India, have been revised; and this Compilation is to be considered and quoted as an Order in supersession of all those contained in Circular No. 610 E of the 5th September 1862, and subsequently issued from the Office of the Chief Inspector of Musketry.

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OF THE

COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO THE OPERATION

OF

ACT XIX OF 1861,

BEING AN ACT

"TO PROVIDE FOR A GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY."

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE CINCHONA BARKS GROWN ON THE GOVERNMENT PLANTATIONS, MADRAS.

Read the following letter from J. BROUGHTON, Esq., Quinlogist to Government, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George,—(dated 17th August 1868.)

In commencing a report on the progress of the chemical investigations of the Cinchona barks grown on the Government plantations, the slight changes that have recently taken place in their composition may be briefly discussed.

2. Although the earlier analyses I had the honor of making and communicating to Government (Proceedings, Madras Government, Revenue Department, 12th April 1867), were, from the circumstances under which they were conducted, scarcely wide enough in their scope to permit of an entirely rigid comparison, yet I have quite convinced myself that during a year the amount of alkaloid in our oldest trees has *increased*. This increase may, I believe, be fairly estimated at *not less* than an additional yield of three-quarters of a per cent. in the trunk bark of the oldest parts of the plantations of *C. Succirubra*.

3. The increase has not been confined to the Red Barks, but is quite perceptible in the Crown Barks. In so various and wide a range of possible yield as in that of the trees constituting a whole plantation, of which no regular crops have yet been taken, some uncertainty must always attend the estimation of averages. I therefore prefer to incur the risk of under-estimation in stating that the mean increase in the yield of the barks of *C. Officinalis*, during a year, has been not less than 0·7 per cent. When it is remembered that barks, whose total yield has not exceeded three-quarters of a per cent., have been of sufficient value to re-pay their collection in America and exportation to Europe, the present condition of the plantations must be considered at least as satisfactory as heretofore. Both observation and *á priori* considerations lead us to expect that the average yearly increase in the yield of alkaloids will take place by increments of annually diminishing value, until a limit be reached, where the destructive agencies at work balance the rate of their

formation. Though this limit may probably be not far distant, I am in possession of evidence showing that it had not been reached in May last.

4. My experience of the Red Bark plantations does not lead to the conclusion that the amount of Quinine has shared in the increase observable in that of the other alkaloids. To this subject I shall subsequently return.

5. I cannot illustrate these observations better than by quoting the numbers obtained by taking the mean of two analyses performed on two separate quantities of bark, obtained by mixing in each case the trunk bark of ten trees, 5½ years old. It may be fairly considered to represent the mean quality of the trunk bark of the oldest trees in May last.

Total alkaloids	6·74	per cent.
* Total sulphates obtained, crystallized	6·06	„
Quinine	2·40	„
Cinchonidine and Cinchonine	4·34	„
Sulphate of Quinine, crystallized	2·21	„
Do. Cinchonidine, do.	3·85	„

6. Quinidine, though occasionally present in Red Bark, could not be detected in the two samples from which the above mean yield is deduced. Its practical absence was satisfactorily shown by determining the optical properties of the crystallized sulphates after that of Quinine had been carefully separated. Their specific rotatory power was found to differ extremely slightly from that of quite pure sulphate of Cinchonidine. Operating on the crystalline sulphates, the accumulated products of more than twenty analyses of barks taken from all parts of the plantations, the same means enabled me to prove that sulphate of Quinidine did not occur in greater amount than two per cent. of the sulphates of alkaloids other than Quinine. I therefore am justified in concluding that Quinidine will not be a common or abundant product of the present plantations. Cinchonine is always present in Red Bark.

7. In like manner, I beg leave to subjoin a mean of analyses of samples of the Crown Barks from trees [illegible] years old, and collected with a view to obtain numbers that would fairly represent the mean yield of the barks of *C. Officinalis*:—

Total Alkaloids	4·40	per cent.
Total Sulphates	3·10	„
Quinine	2·49	„
Cinchonidine and Cinchonine	1·91	„
Crystalline Sulphate of Quinine obtained... ...	2·49	„
Do. Cinchonidine do.	0·70	„

8. Repeated analyses of *C. Officinalis* var. *Crispa* have corroborated the opinion that I on a former occasion expressed concerning the value of this bark.† Experiments (which, as they concern another subject, I do not propose to detail in the present report) have indicated the cause of the discrepancy between my results obtained from this bark and those of other chemists.

9. I have already expressed my conviction of the great value of our Crown Barks. Further investigation has given no reason to alter that opinion. The Quinine which they contain yields a pure white crystalline sulphate with ease. Many specimens I have met with have been actually free from "uncrystallizable Quinine." Hence, the Quinine is frequently so pure as to yield its theoretical amount of crystallized sulphate. I have met with specimens of Crown Bark which yield upwards of five per cent. of purified alkaloid.

10. Mr. Howard (whose correspondence and assistance have been of great service to my work) has informed me that he has satisfactorily identified a subvariety of our *Cinchona Officinalis* with that which yielded the bark known as *Amarilla del Rey*. This is a sort which has long enjoyed a high reputation

* The sulphate of Cinchonine is excluded in this and subsequent analytical statements.

† Proceedings, Madras Government, Revenue Department, 26th July 1867.

among Pharmacutists and Quinine manufacturers, and its possession is a very fortunate circumstance. It appears very easy to work, and yields Quinine readily crystallizable as sulphate. In actual amount, however, it does not appear to differ essentially from its companion sub-varieties.

11. Among the Crown Barks which were grown from seeds brought by Mr. Cross are a few scattered trees which present a marked difference from the rest of their companions. The leaves are of a narrow lanceolate shape. My attention being directed to the study of those varieties whose numerical importance claimed the earliest observation, it was not till recently that I made an analysis of this variety. Surprised by the result, I took the precaution of making an analysis of the adjoining trees of *Cinchona Officinalis*, in order to eliminate the possible influence of peculiar conditions of soil, site, &c.

12. The percentages of the respective alkaloids stand thus:—

	Bark of Lanceolate species.	Bark of adjoining trees.
Total Alkaloids	8·0	4·48
Quinine	7·15	2·06
Cinchonidine and Cinchonine	0·85	2·42
Sulphate of Quinine obtained crystallized	7·57	Undetermined.
Do. Cinchonidine obtained crystallized ...	0·15	"

13. The specimen, therefore, was of the finest bark in our possession. I do not think I over-state when I add that in yield of Quinine, it is of the finest quantity that has ever been recorded. It possesses every characteristic constituting excellence. It yields alkaloids in such purity that the first crystallization gives sulphate of Quinine, which stands the usual tests as well as the refined salt. I would earnestly recommend that the plant be extensively propagated and as rapidly as possible. The possession of this species is a most fortunate circumstance.*

14. In former reports I have not detailed a complete analysis of the bark yielded by the branches of the *C. Succirubra*. The numbers given below are the result of an examination instituted in order to determine the mean yield of that bark, care being taken to collect it from a sufficient number of trees in order to avoid the influence of individual peculiarities. It was taken from the oldest trees.

	Bark of branches 3½ years old.	Bark of branches 2½ years old.
Total Alkaloids	4·31 per cent.	1·91 per cent.
Total Crystalline Sulphates obtained	2·43 "	1·42 "
Quinine	2·00 "	0·77 "
Cinchonidine and Cinchonine	2·31 "	1·14 "
Sulphates of Quinine obtained crystallized	1·21 "	0·63 "
Do. Cinchonidine	1·53 "	0·89 "

The branch bark is thus of considerable value even when young. Much of the crystalline and other preparations of the alkaloids that I have had the honor of submitting for medical trial have been the produce of branch bark. Twig bark, though bitter to the taste, is practically useless as a source of alkaloids.

* It is not improbable that the species may be the *C. Pitayensis*, whose excellence it possesses. Mr. Batcock is taking home a large collection of specimens of Cinchonæ, and among them this important species will be doubtless satisfactorily indentified and named by competent botanists.

15. I have had opportunities of examining bark of *C. Succirubra* grown on the Government plantations in Coorg, and also some from Wynaad.

16. For the Coorg bark I was indebted to the Reverend J. Richter. It was from the trunk of trees three years and nine months old. The bark was thinner than that grown on the Neilgherries. The analyses were made at seasons of the year that I have since had reason to believe are not favorable to the produce of alkaloids.

	Received in July.	Received in October.
Total Alkaloids	5·00	4·10
Quinine	0·81	0·86
Cinchonidine, &c.	2·15	3·24
Cinchonine	2·70	
Total Sulphate of Quinine obtained crystallized ...	0·70	Undetermined.
Total crystallized Sulphate	Undetermined.	3·58

17. The Wynaad bark was grown on the upper limits of a *bamboo jungle*, and at an elevation that, I am informed by Dr. Bidie, does not probably exceed 2,400 feet. The trees from which it was taken were nearly four years old, and had a height of eight feet and girth of trunk ten inches. The bark was thinner than that of Neilgherry growth, but was of good appearance. It yielded as follows:—

	Percentage.
Total Alkaloids	4·14
Quinine	0·6
Cinchonidine and Cinchonine	3·5
Total Sulphates obtained crystallized	3·4
Sulphate of Quinine obtained crystallized	0·5
Do. Cinchonidine obtained crystallized	2·9

18. The above analyses accord with some I shall subsequently adduce in showing that Quinine is formed in much less quantities at low elevations. They cannot, however, be considered unsatisfactory, since they contain a large amount of alkaloids, which recent trial has shown to equal Quinine in febrifuge effect. The circumstance that these medicines, so important to a planter, can be obtained from a plant requiring no more care than its near relation to the coffee tree, should require no comment.

19. Frequent analyses made of the Red Barks during the last eighteen months have clearly shown that the yield of alkaloids varies according to the season of the year. The ratio that the amount of Quinine bears to the other alkaloids appears also to vary. Periodic analyses were begun fourteen months since for the purpose of ascertaining the times of maximum and minimum yield; but at least a year more must elapse before I obtain sufficient data to decide this important subject. I may, however, state that the point of maximum yield falls within the period comprised between the beginning of February and the end of May.

20. I have been able to demonstrate that the *wood* of *Cinchona Succirubra* contains an appreciable amount of alkaloid. I have also succeeded in preparing a small specimen of pure crystallized sulphate of Quinine from the wood. Hitherto, the heart wood has been found the richest in alkaloids, the amount varying from 0·08 to 0·11 per cent. of the weight of the dry wood. The external layers of the wood of the trunk and of that of the older branches also contain alkaloid, but (as far as I am at present aware) in less amount. With the large yield obtainable from our barks, I am not of opinion that the alkaloid in the wood can be remuneratively extracted, although the gross amount contained in the wood

of a whole plantation must be very considerable. Wood is an unmanageable material to work with, since, in order to extract the contained bases, it is necessary that it should be in a state of fine division. It is, however, not impossible that further research may modify this opinion. The fact of the existence of Quinine in the wood is an interesting one.

21. Attention has been paid to the influence of elevation (and consequently of climate) on the occurrence of the alkaloids in Cinchona barks. I have been able to obtain specimens of the bark of *C. Succirubra* grown at the heights varying from 2,300 feet to 7,700 feet above the sea level. The specimens were in each case taken from several trees which were as nearly of an age that circumstances would permit. The heights were measured barometrically. The analyses were made during the months of August and September—a season which I have since found to be an unfavorable one for obtaining a good yield. I do not, however, think that this circumstance would affect the comparative value of the results, which are as follows :—

	OOTACAMUND.			NEDDIVUTTUM.			
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Red Barks	7,770*	7,660*	7,450	6,560	5,450	3,500	2,300
Total Alkaloids ...	2·38	2·03	4·21	5·75	3·8	4·10	4·1
Quinine	0·45	0·33	0·70	2·50	1·2	0·86	0·6
Cinchonidine & Cinchonin	1·93	1·70	3 51	3·25	2·6	3·24	3·5
Crystalline Sulphates obtained	1·75	1·60	3·20	4·20	3·1	3·58	3·4

22. The assertion so frequently made that the higher the elevation the greater the yield of alkaloids, is untrue. The Red Bark trees growing at the higher elevations are, as Mr. McIvor has already pointed out, stunted and unhealthy in appearance. The analyses marked * which are necessarily made from the bark of single trees, show that they are also comparatively deficient in yield. The bark from the lower portions of the Neddivuttum plantations is inferior to the upper parts, both in the amount of total alkaloids which they contain, in the readiness with which they are obtained in a pure state, and in amount of Quinine. The whole of my experience leads to the conclusion that a high mean temperature is adverse to the yield of Quinine, but not to that of Cinchonidine. The elevation of 6,000 to 7,000 feet appears to be that most favorable to the yield of Quinine, though the appearance of the increase of Quinine *per saltum* in analysis IV. is fortuitous. The elevation of the sites of the greater part of the plantations appears to me to have been selected with prescient judgment. Extension should, however, be in an upward direction rather than downward.

23. Similar observations have been made with the Crown Barks, though the difficulty in obtaining mean specimens growing under conditions differing only in altitude has limited the enquiry.

	I	II	III	IV
Crown Barks	8,000	7,770	6,007	5,450
Total Alkaloids	3·42	3·61	3·10	2·68
Quinine	2·10	1·83	0·75	0·45
Cinchonidine and Cinchonine	1·32	1 78	2·35	2·23
Crystalline Sulphates obtained	3·20	3 30	2·60	1·80

24. From the foregoing analyses, combined with others that have been made with different intentions, I conclude that the Crown Barks grown at the higher elevations of the Dodabet plantation surpass those grown at the less altitude of Neddivutum in their yield of Quinine. The trees planted at the lowest slopes of the latter yield barks which are also inferior in other respects, since they contain resinous and coloring matters which increase the labor of purifying the alkaloids. The cortical fibres are also more numerous in the low grown Crown Barks. I have also detected Quinidine in these barks. The Quinine is in great part re-placed by Cinchonidine, exactly as in low grown Red Barks.

25. While suitable soil can be obtained at altitudes over 7,000 feet, it does not appear to be advisable to plant Crown Barks at lower elevations. Even though the advantage be not great, it is worth securing.

26. It is worthy of remark that, among the numerous analyses that have been made of Red Barks grown in climates whose mean temperature has ranged from that of Northern Italy to that of African Tunis, I have not met with a sample that did not give a more or less satisfactory yield of febrifuge alkaloids, or in which Quinine was not present. The same has been true of the Crown Barks within the narrower limits that have permitted observations of that species.

27. The bark of trees that have been subjected to the mossing treatment introduced by Mr. McIvor, has been so abundantly examined by Mr. Howard from specimens supplied at intervals for that purpose, that repetition by myself of the experiments on the same limited scale appears almost supererogatory. The following analyses may be adduced as quite corroborating former ones:—

	No. 1, Bark of *C. Succirubra*, 16 months under moss.	No. 2, Bark of the trees renewed under moss 16 months.
Total Alkaloids	10 72	8·22
Quinine	4·31	5·14
Cinchonine and Cinchonidine	6·41	3·08
Total Sulphates obtained crystallized	9·27	4·67
Sulphate of Quinine	4·02	3·87
Do. Cinchonidine	5·25	0·80

28. The barks yield by mossing a greatly increased amount of alkaloid, and in a state which permits them to crystalize with facility as sulphates. The bark No. II., renewed under moss was thinner than natural bark, and lost more weight on drying. It should be remembered, however, that the renewed bark was sixteen, while the natural bark was sixty-six, months old. This specimen was remarkable for the large amount of Cinchonine it contained. Had the sulphate of this base been reckoned among the total sulphates, their amount would have been upwards of six per cent. As already remarked by Mr. Howard, freshly-renewed bark contains a considerable amount of uncrystallizable Quinine. I have continually observed this peculiarity of young bark whether it be obtained from young trees directly or produced by "renewal" on older trees. It would seem that it is as uncrystallizable Quinine that the alkaloids are first formed by the natural processes in the plant. Thus, from the 3·23 per cent. of Quinine found in some young red bark two and a half years old, but 1·97 of sulphate of Quinine was obtainable crystallized; while in some bark sixteen months old, but one-fifth of the Quinine found, would give a crystalline sulphate.

29. The process of mossing the bark appears to require trial on a scale in which the increase both of bark and alkaloid could be systematically determined, and the *cost* compared with other methods of cropping the bark, such as

coppicing, &c. These points are obviously necessary to an estimation of the practical value of the method, and at present are only guessed at. The repeated treatment of single trees and analyses of the bark after so many concurrent experiments, seems comparatively useless labor, while there exist so many other questions of a chemical nature to be settled. Unless, therefore, Government are pleased to direct otherwise, I shall only give the subject that attention which its actual practical working demands, or that its connection with the histological chemistry of the plant may require.

30. The cause of the increased yield of alkaloids obtained by mossing the bark has been adverted to in a former report (Proceedings, Madras Government, Revenue Department, 12th April 1867, paragraphs 15—18), when I had the honor of pointing out the injurious effect that continued exposure to sunshine has on Cinchona alkaloids and bark. The greater part of the effect produced by surrounding the living bark with a layer of moss must be ascribed to the circumstance that it is kept in darkness.

31. The bark of two trees, after a sample had been analysed, was covered in one tree with a shield of tinned plate, and in the other with black cloth. The object was to keep the bark in darkness, while access of air was not impeded. The result of subsequent analyses were as follows:—

	Tree covered with Tinned Plate.		Tree covered with Black Cloth.		
	Original bark.	Bark after 10 months' protection.	Original bark.	Bark after 6 months' protection.	Bark after 10 months' protection.
Total Alkaloids ...	5·29	8·10	5·04	6·91	7·92
Quinine	2·16	1·65	2·26	2·03	2·34
Cinchonidine and Cinchonine ...	3 13	6·45	2·78	4·88	5·58

32. The foregoing experiments agree in showing that deprivation of sunshine has had the effect of increasing the amount of alkaloid in the bark. The alkaloid was obtained crystallized with nearly the same readiness as in mossed bark. The amount of Quinine has *not*, however, been increased as in the case of mossing. This is a circumstance which I did not expect, and it is opposed to deductions from other experiments. It is however a fact, and will doubtless be explained by increased knowledge of the subject.

33. There thus exists a strong array of concurrent evidence pointing to the conclusion that it is to the destructive effect of insolation being prevented that the richness in yield of the mossed bark must be ascribed. The facts may be recapitulated thus:—

1*st*.—The experiments of Pasteur, Leverköhn, and others, who have found that the crystallizable alkaloids become colored and uncrystallizable by exposure to sunshine.

2*nd*.—That the solutions and salts of the alkaloids become partially decomposed when sealed up *in vacuo*, and exposed to the Neilgherry sunshine.

3*rd*.—The inferior and comparatively impure yield of bark that has been exposed to continued insolation.

4*th*.—The marked increase in yield obtained by keeping the living bark in darkness.

34. The renewal of the bark is not a consequence of the covering with moss, though the protection afforded by the latter doubtless facilitates the regrowth. The circumstance that bark carefully taken from the tree without injury to the cambium (the layer of living cells between the bark and wood) will be speedily replaced without any external treatment, thrust itself into my

notice. I observed that strips of bark, which I periodically removed from the same tree in order, by analysis, to study the changes therein taking place, always rapidly grew again, not from the edges of the wound, but from the cambium, exactly as in the renewal under moss. I have since observed that wide strips of bark are replaced by the tree when the conditions of season and health of the tree have been suitable, otherwise the re-growth failed. It will be perceived that this circumstance, by permitting systematic observation of the actual living tissues under all their stages of growth, will furnish an important means of attacking the various questions connected with the formation of alkaloids. The following analyses of the naturally renewed bark are consequently of great interest:—

C. Succirubra.

	First Series.		Second Series.	
	I Original bark.	I*a* Renewed bark 6 months old.	II Original bark.	II*a* Renewed bark 10 months old.
Total Alkaloids	5·4	5·3	5·27	5·03
Quinine	1·7	4·4	1·81	4·02
Cinchonidine and Cinchonine ...	3·7	0·9	3·46	1·01
Crystallized Sulphate of Quinine...	1·75	1·56	1·78	2·20
Do. Cinchonidine	Undetermined.	Traces only.	Undetermined.	Traces only.

35. From the above, it appears that the alkaloid of re-forming bark is mainly Quinine, although that of the original bark it replaces in great part Cinchonidine. Much of the Quinine is in the uncrystallizable state, though it is evident from the above that the property of forming crystalline sulphates increases by age. Analogy renders it highly probable that eventually the whole will be susceptible of crystallization. The absence of Cinchonidine is remarkable, the sulphate obtained at once standing the ether test (the amount of sulphate of Cinchonidine obtainable from the original bark was unfortunately undetermined, but it may safely be affirmed to have exceeded 2·5 per cent.). Microscopic observation of bark No. I*a* showed that the organization was very low, the liber fibres being few and imperfect, while No. II*a* showed that during four months its organization had so advanced that the liber had the appearance of ordinary bark one and a half years old. I have not yet been able to make an analysis of the bark of the second renewal which forms when the first has been removed.

36. The above facts corroborate the statement concerning the practice of the American Cascarilleros of partially stripping the bark of a branch, and allowing it to grow again, which I had the honor of quoting on a former occasion.

37. The fifth year of the life of the Red Bark trees is marked by a great increase in the number of the liber fibres of the bark, by which that portion becomes thoroughly developed. There appears to be some grounds for the conclusion that this development is not favorable to the yield of Quinine. The opinion of authorities as to the principal seat of Quinine in the bark has been divided. Weddell, Wigand, Schleiden, and others have concluded on theoretical grounds that the liber is the part of the bark in which the alkaloids are situated. Howard, on the contrary, by direct trial, has satisfied himself that the main seat of the alkaloids is in the cellular portions of the bark which are external to the liber. Having far greater facilities for determining the question than any other chemist has hitherto possessed, I repeated the experiment that Mr. Howard had made, using, instead of the dried South American bark, the bark of *C. Succirubra* fresh from the tree. The liber was separated from the external

cellular portion, and the two portions were then submitted to analysis. The analyses were made at a season favorable to the yield of alkaloids.

	First Series.		Second Series.	
	Liber.	Cellular portion.	Liber.	Cellular portion.
Total Alkaloids	5·94	7 98	6·85	8·00
Quinine	0·7	2·25	0·85	3·25
Cinchonidine and Cinchonine ...	5·24	5·74	6·00	4·75
Sulphate of Quinine	Undetermined	Undetermined	0·9	2·8
Do. Cinchonidine ..	Do.	Do.	4 1	4·2

38. A similar experiment was made with bark five and a half years old that had been under moss for seventeen months.

	Liber.	Cellular portion.
Total Alkaloids	9·80	11·83
Quinine	2·89	5·49
Cinchonidine and Cinchonine	6·91	6·34
Crystallized Sulphate of Quinine obtained ...	2·44	5·1
Do. do. Cinchonidine obtained	4·74	4·84

39. The whole of the above trials corroborate those of Mr. Howard in showing that the external cellular part of the bark is markedly the richest in Quinine, and (to a less extent) richer in total alkaloids. When the bark becomes older, and the liber more woody, it is probable that these qualities will be still more apparent. It is remarkable that mossing, which increases the yield of Quinine, also has a tendency to thicken the cellular or less organized portion of the bark. The freshly-renewed barks which, as shown above, contain principally Quinine, consist nearly entirely of cellular tissue. Hence, existing evidence is adverse to allowing the bark to obtain an age when liber would be formed at a greater rate than the cellular tissues of the bark.

40. Attention has been called to the green coloring matter of the leaves of the *Cinchona Succirubra* as possessing properties well worthy of investigation. Its ethereal solution possesses a lovely green tint with a superb crimson florescence. I have therefore examined its optical properties by means of the spectroscope. I find that its absorption spectrum does not differ from that of the coloring matter of many other leaves, and like them consists of two dark bands. The perfect coincidence is readily proved by the superposition of the two absorption spectra. The results of very extensive researches made by so many English and foreign chemists and physicists on the green principle of leaves, can be also applied to that obtained from the leaves of this species of Cinchona.

41. It is a fact that, in the Cinchona barks of South India (considered as a whole), the replacement of Quinine by Cinchonidine obtains to a greater proportion of the total yield of alkaloids than in those of South America. The actual amount of the substitution varies greatly in single trees, both according to its variety and the conditions to which it is exposed. The practical effect of this peculiarity is compensated for by the large total yield of the alkaloids. For medicinal purposes, it appears, from the recent medical trials, that it is of little importance which of the two alkaloids are produced. Nevertheless, the causes which produce the replacement are obviously of the greatest interest in connection with Cinchona cultivation. There must be several proximate causes, and it will, I think, be evident from the foregoing experimental results, that they are in progress of being elicited. Thus it appears that a low mean temperature

within certain limits is favourable to the production of Quinine, as is also the loose cellular structure of the bark produced by artificial means. To these must be added a circumstance that I have long observed, more especially among the varieties of *C. Officinalis*, that trees which are from their position fully exposed to sunshine have a proportionally larger amount of Cinchonidine than those grown in shade.

42. Mr. Howard, to whom I communicated this observation, informed me that it quite agrees with his experience. The yield of Quinine in the Ceylon Crown Barks was greater in those grown in shade than in those fully exposed. Dr. DeVrij has observed the same peculiarity.

43. The same fact harmonises with the opinion prevailing in South America that the bark of Uritusinga varies in quality according to the aspect of its situation with respect to the sun. If it be the *heat* of the sunshine that produces these effects, it will be seen that exposed bark would in many respects be under the same conditions as that grown in a warmer climate. The sunshine, which is powerless to warm the dry and diathermanous air of the Neilgherries, falling on the bark at once raises its temperature.

44. These observations derive additional force from the consideration that, it is in this respect of effective heat-giving sunshine that the climate of the mountain ranges of South India differs from that of the Cinchona regions of South America. With the same annual mean atmospheric temperature, the climate of the Neilgherries differs from that of the bark regions in having six months of unclouded sunshine, when the singular dryness of the atmosphere robs the rays of none of their heating power. The bark countries of the Andes are unlike ours, situated in a region of perpetual trade winds, which (as our monsoons) bring their abundant rains and fogs during the greater part of the year to interrupt the sunshine. The travels of Markham, Karsten, Spruce, Boussingault, and many others bear full testimony to this.

45. Experience of the cultivation of the Cinchonæ has convincingly shown that they cannot be successfully grown under the shade of other trees. As the plantations increase in age, the trees will shade their own bark. This consideration, taken in connection with the preceding, suggests an experiment that I would gladly see tried. It is that of planting a rood of ground closely enough, so that the bark from its early years may be thus shaded. An examination of the bark on a considerable scale would then elucidate a point which, though supported by the preponderance of existing evidence, cannot be considered at present conclusive.

46. Ammonia has been present in every specimen of Indian bark that I have examined. The hypothesis has been propounded that this substance (which is itself really an alkaloid) is a step in the formation of Quinine, &c., and is (so to speak) the frame-work of their constitution. The idea of an essential connection between ammonia and the vegetable alkaloids dates from the early part of the century, and advance of knowledge has but increased its probability. As far as I am aware, the action of ammoniacal manures (so largely employed in European agriculture) has never been systematically studied when applied to the alkaloid-producing plants, although the idea of supplying the elements required in the elaboration of these peculiar products is a plausible one. I would suggest that small plots of the two leading varieties of Cinchonæ in our possession be each manured with guano in one case, and in the other with common sulphate of ammonia, such as is sold in Europe for agricultural purposes, commencing when the plants are a year old. This is an experiment in cultivation that must be tried sooner or later, since the question of the action of manures is one that obviously suggests itself. The chemical study of the effect, even if it be a negative one, will be of great interest.

47. I have made many experiments on the changes produced on the barks by the various modes of drying, and have arrived at results of interest and practical importance. The subject, however, will not be complete for some time, and would only suffer if reported on by instalments. In like manner, there are several theoretical conclusions that might be inductively drawn from the foregoing portions of this report; but as further practical confirmation must occur in the course of subsequent work, I reserve them for another occasion.

48. There are other characteristic constituents of Cinchona bark which require a full investigation. These are Cinchotannic Acid, Quinovin, and Cinchona red. These substances have doubtless intimate relations with the formation of the alkaloids, and many even possess uses and properties of their own, both medicinal and technological. The quantity in which they are produced is very great. But while so many points of direct importance occupy my time, I have not thought it right to devote attention to subjects which might possibly yield results of scientific value only.

No. 2453, dated 22nd September 1868.

ORDER THEREON BY GOVERNMENT FORT ST. GEORGE.

The foregoing report from the Government Quinologist upon the progress of his various experiments and researches will be forwarded for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. Copies will be furnished to the Governments of India and of the other Presidencies, to the Governments of Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Batavia, and the French Settlements in India.

2. The result of the analyses of the Crown Barks is highly satisfactory. The further experiments made with the *Crispa* variety tend to show that Mr. Broughton's views as to its value are correct.

3. The propagation of the valuable variety, referred to in paragraphs 11, 12, and 13 of the report, should be carefully carried out by the Superintendent of the Cinchona Plantations.

4. The same officer's attention will also be drawn to the remarks contained in paragraphs 22 and 25 as to the proper elevation at which to cultivate the Red Barks and the Crown Barks, and he will arrange for making the experiments proposed in paragraphs 45 and 46.

5. Instructions will be issued on the subject referred to in paragraph 29 on receipt of the Superintendent's reply to the General Order, under date 25th August 1868, No. 2252, which should be submitted without delay. The Government understand Mr. Broughton to desire that the mossing process may be adopted on a larger scale than has hitherto been done, in order to give full effect to his experiments.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET GRANT FOR 1869-70

Read the following papers :—

Public Works Budget Estimates from 1864-65 to 1868-69.

Account of Expenditure on Public Works from 1864-65 to 1866-67.

Public Works Department Circular No. 67 of 1868.

Replies thereto from all Local Governments and Administrations.

Public Works Department Resolution to Financial Department, No. 707, dated 23rd September 1868.

Financial Department Resolution No. 2837, dated 7th October 1868.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council having had under consideration the demands of the several Local Governments and Administrations for funds for the prosecution of public works during the year 1869-70, has decided that the public works grant for the ensuing year, excluding the probable outlay on State and Guaranteed Railways, which will be separately

provided for, shall be fixed at 800 lakhs, being 89 lakhs more than the grant for the current year, the amount to be apportioned thus :—

	1869-70.	1868-69.	Increase in grant for 1869-70.
	Lakhs.	*Lakhs.*	*Lakhs.*
Military	224	224	...
Agricultural	200	140	60
Other Services	326	300	26
Special Fund Works, Bombay	50	47	3
	800	711	89

2. The further distribution of the grant, as compared with the provincial estimates, will be as follows :—

Military Works.

3. The sketch estimates of requirements of the several Local Governments and Administrations under this head amount to 317¼ lakhs, exclusive of the charges debitable to the Bombay Special Fund. Considering, however, the large* proportion of the Military grants of the last three years which has lapsed, and having regard to the urgent and increasing demands for other services, the Governor General in Council is not disposed to give a larger grant for Military works for 1869-70 than that allowed for the current year, namely, 224 lakhs. This does not include provision for works chargeable to the Bombay Special Fund, or for the value of stores to be received from England. Should, however, it be found possible to spend during 1869-70 more money on Mititary works than has now been allotted, the Governor General in Council will be prepared to take into consideration any representation on a moderate scale that may be submitted to that effect, if made when the year is sufficiently advanced to allow of an opinion being formed of the progress of the outlay generally. The amount granted is distributed as follows :—

* 1865-66 ... ... 27·2 per cent.
1866-67 ... ... 16·5 „
1867-68 ... ... 22·9 „

Provinces.	Amount of sketch estimate, 1869-70.	Grant for 1869-70.	Grant for 1868-69.	Remarks.
	Lakhs.	*Lakhs.*	*Lakhs.*	
Madras	12	12	12	
Bombay	77	29	39½	Excluding Special Fund.
Bengal	36	25	25	
N. W. Provinces	44	35	31¾	
Punjab	60	48	45	
Central Provinces	21½	18	16	
British Burmah	6	6	6½	
Oudh	12¾	11	11	
Hyderabad	5½	5½	5½	
Rajpootana	7½	7½	7	
Central India	35	27	24¾	
	317¼	224	224	

Agricultural Works.

4. The demands of the several Local Governments and Administrations under this head for 1869-70 aggregate 307½ lakhs, but the Governor General in Council considers that this is very much more than can be profitably spent during the year, and has accordingly reduced the amount to 200 lakhs, which is 60 lakhs more than was allowed for expenditure on works of this class

during the current year. The distribution of the grant, as compared with the provincial estimates, and the grant for the current year, is as follows:—

	Extraordinary.			Ordinary.			Total.		
	Amount of sketch estimate for 1869-70.	Amount granted by the Government of India for 1869-70.	Grant 1868-69.	Amount of sketch estimate for 1869-70.	Amount granted by the Government of India for 1869-70.	Grant 1868-69.	Amount of sketch estimate for 1869-70.	Amount granted by the Government of India for 1869-70	Grant 1868-69.
	Lakhs.	*Lakhs.*	*Lakhs.*	*Lakhs.*	*Lakhs.*	*Lakhs.*	*Lakhs.*	*Lakhs.*	*Lakhs.*
Madras...	15	15	15	20	20	15	35	35	30
Bombay	59	30	25	8⅜	8½	7½	67¾	38½	32½
Bengal...	32	18	15	12	12	6	44	30	21
N. W. Provinces ..	77¾	34	24¼	9¾	9½	6¾	87½	43½	31
Punjab	24¾	23	10¼	8¼	6	5¾	33	29	16
Central Provinces ...	12	5	5	½	½	½	12½	5½	5½
British Burmah ...	...	...	...	4¾	3	3	4¾	3	3
Oudh	22½	15	½	...	...	...	22½	15	½
Rajpootana	...	...	...	½	½	½	½	½	½
	243	140	95	64½	60	45	307½	200	140

5. In order to prevent misconception, it may be explained that the grant for Extraordinary Works is intended to provide for all works debitable to loan under the provisions of Public Works Department Circular No. 94 of 1867, including a proportional share of the cost of establishment and tools and plant employed on such works.

6. The grant under "Ordinary" provides for all irrigation works debitable to revenue, including embankments in Bengal and British Burmah, and State outlay on guaranteed and aided irrigation works, as also for the maintenance of agricultural works generally.

7. Special care should be taken that in the preparation of the Budget Estimate for 1869-70, a fair proportion of the charges for establishment and tools and plant is provided for from the grant for Extraordinary Irrigation Works. This was not done in all cases in the Budget Estimates for the current year, and it is therefore considered desirable that the attention of the several Local Governments and Administrations concerned should be directed to this point.

Other Services.

8. The addition of 26 lakhs to the grant for other services has been made with special reference to the large expenditure involved in the construction of jails and other civil buildings required for the proper administration of the country, as also for the construction and maintenance of roads.

9. On a careful consideration of wants of the several Local Governments and Administrations, the Governor General in Council has distributed the extra grant of 26 lakhs, as shown in the following Table, which also shows the distribution of the total grant for other services for the year 1869-70, as compared

with that of the current year. It may be noted that this grant is not intended to provide for the value of stores to be supplied from England :—

Provinces.	Grant for 1868-69.	Add additional grant for 1869-70.	Total for 1869-70.
	Lakhs.	*Lakhs.*	*Lakhs.*
Madras	46	5	51
Bombay	47½	2	49½
Bengal	60½	8	68½
N. W. Provinces	37¼	4	41¼
Punjab	32	5	37
Central Provinces...	26	1	27
British Burmah	15¼	1	16¼
Oudh	12¾	...	12¾
Hyderabad...	1½	...	1½
Rajpootana	5	...	5
Central India	14¼	...	14¼
Coorg	2	...	2
	300	26	326

10. The grant assigned to Madras includes, on the conditions specified in Public Works Department letter No. 701 C., dated 24th September 1867, a special provision of three lakhs for the line of road between Madras and Cuttack. In like manner the allotment to the Central Provinces comprises a grant, exclusive of establishment, but inclusive of that for tools and plant, of seven lakhs for the Upper Godavery works. These two sums must be considered inalienable allotments available only for the special purposes for which they have been given.

11. Connected with this matter is the question of funds for the construction of Post Office and Telegraph Department works, on which point representations have been received from the heads of these departments, to the effect that grants for such works have heretofore not been sufficiently provided for in the Public Works Budget Estimate. To avoid similar complaints in future, the Governor General in Council desires that such of the works entered in the accompanying Schedule of Telegraph works as are likely to be sanctioned during the year, may be provided for in the Provincial Public Works Budget Estimates concerned, and that as regards Post Office Department works, the Post Office authorities should be consulted as to their demands for next year, and Budget provision made for them accordingly. It is to be understood that the grants made by the Government of India are conditional on a reasonable provision being made for the demands of these branches of the service.

Bombay Special Fund Works.

12. The grant assigned for this head of service, including State outlay on Railways for 1867-68, amounts to 47 lakhs as per margin. For next year a sum of 50 lakhs is sanctioned, which is exclusive of the value of stores to be received from England. It is left to the Government of Bombay to distribute the sum granted according to the necessities of the case; but it must be borne in mind that the amount allowed is intended to provide for State outlay on Railways debitable to the special fund. If there is likely to be no charge on this account, then the whole amount of the grant may be appropriated to the construction of public works.

	Lakhs.
Military	16
Other services	24
Railways	7
	47

13. The Table attached to this Resolution shows the total grant assigned to each Presidency and Province agreeing with the foregoing figures. The Budget Estimates should now be framed accordingly, the following usual conditions being observed :—

I.—That the grant assigned to each Presidency or Province for Military works must be considered to be fixed so far that it is not available for increasing the other grants, although, if the share assigned to any Province be not required in full, it may be reduced, a corresponding reduction being made in the total of the Budget Estimate of that Province.

II.—That in like manner the grant assigned for Agricultural works classed under the heading "Extraordinary," as defined in paragraph 5 of this Resolution, is not to be diverted from that purpose; but there is no objection to its being increased, if thought proper, from the amount allotted for "Ordinary Agricultural works."

III.—That the grant assigned for "Ordinary Agricultural works," as defined in paragraph 6 of this Resolution, is only available for the specific object for which it has been given and for "Extraordinary Agricultural works."

IV.—That the sum assigned for other services will be allotted by each Local Government and Administration, according to the requirements under each head, to Civil Buildings, Communications, Miscellaneous Public Improvement, Repairs to Works (not Military and Agricultural), State outlay on Railways not guaranteed, Tools and Plant and Establishment, excepting that portion chargeable under the heading Extraordinary Agricultural works.

V.—That the grant assigned to Bombay for Special Fund Works is only available for works properly debitable to that Fund.

VI.—The Budget Estimate should be prepared to represent expenditure on Public Works in India, and in this sense should exclude the value of stores to be received from England. But a memorandum should be attached to the estimate to show, under the prescribed heads of service, the value of stores expected to be received in 1869-70.

VII.—That the grant for State expenditure on Guaranteed Railways as also outlay on State Railways, with exception of the portion debitable to special fund, will be in addition to the allotments now assigned, the estimate for each Local Government and Administration being framed as usual on the actual requirements of the year. Attention should be specially given to the various recent orders requiring that this part of the estimate may be considered carefully and made as precise and definite as possible.

14. In conclusion, the Governor General in Council requests that Local Governments and Administrations will submit their Public Works Budget Estimates in proper form and with complete punctuality. Special attention should be paid to the preparation of the estimate of Public Works Revenue, and care should be taken to see that due allowance is made therein for the interest on the capital and profits of the several Government Public Works Workshops, as also for value of stores expected to be received from England for Foreign States, local funds, and manufacturing establishments.

Circular No. 90, dated 24th October 1868.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance, and to the Financial and Foreign Departments for information.

Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab; Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Oudh; Resident at Hydrabad; Agents, Governor General, Rajpootana and Central India, and Commissioner of Coorg.

ABSTRACT of the Grants assigned for expenditure from Imperial Funds for expenditure on Public Works for 1869-70, as compared with 1868-69, excluding ordinary State expenditure on Guaranteed Railways and expenditure on State Railways.

Provinces.	Special Grant for Military Works.		Special Grant for Agricultural Works.		Special Grant for Bombay Special Fund.		Grant for other Services.		Total.	
	1869-70	1868-69	1869-70	1868-69	1869-70	1868-69	1869-70	1868-69	1869-70	1868-69
	Lakhs.	*Lakhs.*	*Lakhs.*	*Lakhs.*	*Lakhs.*	*Lakhs.*	*Lakhs.*	*Lakhs.*	*Lakhs.*	*Lakhs.*
Madras ...	12	12	35	30	...	...	51	46	98	88
Bombay ...	29	39½	38½	32½	50	47	49½	47½	167	166½
Bengal ...	25	25	30	21	...	...	68½	60½	123½	106½
N. W. Provinces	35	31¾	43½	31	...	...	41¼	37¼	119¾	100
Punjab .	48	45	29	16	...	...	37	32	114	93
Central Provinces	18	16	5½	5½	...	..	27	26	50½	47½
British Burmah	6	6½	3	3	..	...	16¼	15¼	25¼	24¾
Oudh ...	11	11	15	½	...	...	12¾	12¾	38¾	24¼
Hyderabad ...	5½	5½	...	...	...	...	1½	1½	7	7
Rajpootana ..	7½	7	½	½	..	...	5	5	13	12½
Central India ...	27	24¾	...	...	...	...	14¼	14¼	41¼	39
Coorg ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
	224	224	200	110	50	47	326	300	800	711

SCHEDULE of probable wants of the Telegraph Department in Public Works Expenditure for the official year 1869-70.

PROVINCES.	Division of Public Works.	No. of work.	Name and locality of proposed work.	Amount of Estimate.	Amount, if any, likely to be expended on the work before the official year begins.	Amount required during the ensuing official year.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bengal ...	.....	1	Head Offices and Signal Office, Calcutta.	4,50,000	1,00,000	2,25,000	Estimate not yet received.
Ditto ...	Midnapoor ...	2	Signal Office at Atcheepoor	10,000	.....	10,000	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto	3	Signal Office at Saugor Island.	15,000	.....	15,000	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Bhaugulpoor ...	4	Improving Signallers' Barrack at Sahibgunge...	2,000	.....	2,000	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	.....	5	Signal Office, Dhobree ...	20,000	.....	20,000	Very high rates; said to be unavoidable.
Ditto ...	.....	6	Ditto Goalpara ...	18,390	.....	18,390	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Shillong	7	Ditto Shillong ...	10,000	.....	10,000	Revised estimate not received.
Ditto ...	.....	8	Ditto Debrooghur ...	10,000	.....	10,000	Line not yet sanctioned, but applied for by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
Ditto ...	.....	9	Ditto Cooch Behar	10,000	.....	10,000	Estimate not received. The cost of this Office will probably be met by contributions of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar.
North-Western Provinces.	Allahabad	10	Ditto at Allahabad ...	25,000	.....	25,000	Estimate not yet received (urgently required).
Ditto ...	Rohilcund Trunk Road...	11	Wells in Ramgunga River at Bijpoorea near Futtygurh.	2,125	1,000	500	
Ditto ...	Nusseerabad ...	12	Adding four rooms to the Signal Office, Ajmere.	4,789	.....	4,790	
Punjab ...	3rd Division, Lahore and Peshawur Road.	13	Signal Office at Attock ...	8,000	.....	8,000	Estimate not received.
Ditto ...	Derajat	14	Ditto at Dera Ghazee Khan.	7,000	.....	7,000	Estimate not received. The amount entered considered the probable cost.

Ditto ...	Ditto	15	Ditto at Dera Ismail Khan.	3,000	500	2,500	Estimate not received. If a house, which it has been proposed to purchase, be found suitable, the new building will not be required.
Central Provinces	Nimar	16	Ditto at Khundwa ..	9,000	.....	9.000	Estimate not received. The office is to be a large one.
Ditto ...	Southern Division ...	17	Ditto at Hingunghaut...	10,592	.....	10,592	
Madras ...	Travancore (Native State)	18	Telegraph Office, Trevandrum	10,000	.....	10,000	Estimate not received. Under present arrangements, half of what would be considered fair interest on the money expended will be chargeable to the Travancore State as rent.
Ditto ...	Tinnevelly, 1st Range ...	19	Ditto, Palamcotta ...	12,000	.....	12,000	Estimate not received.
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	20	Ditto, Tuticorin ..	15,400	.....	15,400	
Ditto ..	... .	21	Signal Office at Negapatam	11,000	.....	11,000	Estimate not yet received.
Bombay ...	Presidency Division ...	22	Telegraph Office, Bombay...	Not known	.....	2,00,000	Lease of present premises expires in 1870, and it is expected that the department will be called on to vacate. Plan of new building not yet decided on.
Ditto ...	Lower and Central Sind Division.	23	Signal Office at Taroosha...	7,540	.....	7,540	It is possible that this may not be required, as application is being locally made for an existing building.
Ditto ...	Kotree	24	Junction-houses at Kotree	2,970	1,000	1,970	The local Superintendent of Telegraphs considers the estimate too high.
Ditto ...	North Canara ...	25	Telegraph Office, Coompta	17,500	4,059	4,059	The work was stopped by the Local Government in May 1867. It is now proposed to complete it.
Ditto ...	Deesa and Aboo ..	26	Signal Office at Booar ...	8,000	.....	8,000	Estimate not received.
Ditto ..	Mitrow Canals ...	27	Ditto at Omerkote ...	8,000	.....	8,000	Ditto ditto.
Central India ...	Agra and Bombay Road	28	Piers in Chumbull River at Dholpoor.	8,000	.....	8,000	Estimate not yet received.
Ditto ...	Mhow Division ...	29	Piers in Nerbudda at Burwai	7,331	.....	7,331	Executive Engineer reports that a revised estimate will be necessary for the new site; but the revised estimate has not been reeeived.
			TOTAL ...	...	.....	6,81,072	
			Ten per cent. for minor works	...	.....	68 107	
			TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED...	...	.....	7,49,179	

D. G. ROBINSON, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

OPERATIONS OF THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT SINCE ITS COMMENCEMENT.

From Lieutenant Colonel H. HYDE, R.E., Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,—No. 326, dated 1st September 1868.

In accordance with the intention conveyed in the last paragraph of my letter, No. 212, dated 13th July 1868, I have now the honor to submit a retrospective report of the operations of the Currency Department since its commencement.

Origin.

2. On the 3rd March 1860, the Right Hon'ble James Wilson first announced the intention of a Paper Currency. On the 22nd September 1860, the draft bill was read a second time.

Currency Act.

3. On the 16th July 1861, the Currency Act (XIX of 1861), revived by the Hon'ble Mr. Laing, passed the Legislative Council.

Currency Commissioners.

4. Under this Act, the Governor General in Council nominated the Masters of the three Presidency Mints to the offices of Commissioners, and the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay were made the Offices of Agency for transacting Note exchange business with the public. The agreements, however, with the Banks were not completed till within two months of the date of opening the Currency Offices, viz., 1st March 1862.

5. The novelty of the work that was thus imposed upon the Mint Masters of the three Presidency towns, whose avocations and previous training in no way fitted them for starting a Paper Currency, caused them much anxiety. They were first obliged to study the subject, and then to exercise unremitting care in the working of the scheme; and what made this still more difficult was the short notice given for commencing operations. In Calcutta, where the magnitude of the transactions was most seriously felt, it became necessary in this short period to get ready about half a million of pieces of Notes, valued at three crores of rupees, for commencing operations with, to weigh over that amount in coins, to prepare a signature seal, to stamp the requisite number of Notes, to organise an establishment, and open new forms of account.

Opening day, 1st March 1862.

6. But notwithstanding all difficulties, the Commissioners were able on the 1st of March 1862 to deliver over to the Banks the sums noted below, and to receive coin from them in lieu to the same extent:—

Calcutta	Rs. 2,30,00,000
Madras	„ 30,00,000
Bombay	„ 1,50,00,000
	4,10,00,000

New Circles.

7. The Act had only come into operation two years, when it became desirable to open a new branch office of issue, and to follow it, by opening others one after another, at the places and at the times mentioned below, viz.:—

Allahabad	1st May 1864.
Lahore	1st August 1864.
Nagpore	
Calicut	1st January 1865.
Trichinopoly	
Vizagapatam	
Kurrachee	1st June 1865.

Messrs. Gordon and Sterndale.

8. In order to open two of the first three of these circles, the Head Commissioner had to call to Calcutta the Assistant Commissioners, appointed to those offices, and to instruct them verbally in the nature of the entirely novel duties required of

them, to organise their establishment, to lay down rules for carrying on their duties, to draw up and furnish forms of account, and to supply them with a stock of Notes to commence their issues. For opening out the next three circles, the Head Commissioner was directed to proceed to Madras to personally confer with the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, and to establish rules for the guidance of the Assistant Commissioners to be appointed to these offices, in modification of those drawn up for the previous three circles, to suit these latter, where the Treasurers at the time of opening and the Assistant Commissioners afterwards were also Treasury Officers.

Circulation.

9. The accompanying Statement No. I shows the Note circulation from the commencement down to March 1868 of each circle of issue. These circles have, it will be seen, jointly put into circulation throughout India the following amounts, which exhibit a progressive increase every year, and show the development of the Currency Note circulation :—

Average of	1862-63	...	...	...	Rs. 4,41,94,285
„	1863-64	...	...	...	„ 5,23,25,000
„	1864-65	...	...	...	„ 6,88,20,116
„	1865-66	...	...	...	„ 7,72,57,983
„	1866-67	...	...	...	„ 8,98,93,179
„	1867-68	...	...	...	„ 9,28,50,848

Of the Presidency circles, the greatest development is in that of Bombay, where the circulation has risen from Rs. 1,58,28,571 in the first year to Rs. 4,73,94,992 in the last of the years above cited, and this was apparently in a great measure owing to the unsatisfactory position of many of the local Banks and mercantile Companies, since collapsed, which led to the withdrawal of deposits in them and their investment in Notes. In the Calcutta Circle the circulation has gradually increased from Rs. 2,42,30,000 to Rs. 2,93,11,382. In Madras the circulation for the first year was Rs. 41,35,714, and rose in the following year to Rs. 66,50,000, since which period there is exhibited a gradual decline down to Rs. 54,79,493 in 1867-68, though it is capable of large expansion, as its circulation in September 1863 had reached a maximum of Rs. 75,00,000.

10. Of the branch circles, those at Allahabad and Lahore have put most Notes into circulation, and since the subordination of the Nagpore Circle in 1867-68 to Bombay, this circle has rapidly increased its Note circulation, so also has Kurrachee, which started only three years ago, in a country where the public scarcely understood what a Note was, or how it was a representative of coin. But as in the Madras Circle itself, so in the Madras Sub-Circles, which are placed under charge of the Deputy Collectors of Calicut, Trichinopoly, and Vizagapatam, progress has been small; the circulation in the last circle appearing to be declining. But by deducting the balance of Notes held in the Government Treasuries, it will be found that the Notes actually in the hands of the public show a marked increase within the last year.

Reserves.

11. Against the Notes issued, the Currency Department has held in deposit silver coin, silver bullion, gold in sovereigns or bullion, and lastly Government Securities. The accompanying Statement No. II exhibits the proportion of the several kinds of reserve held at the end of each month during the whole period under review.

Diagrams Nos. III and IV.

12. The facts and figures given in Statements Nos. I and II have been marked off in the accompanying diagrams (Nos. III and IV). The former of these shows at a glance the relative extent of the Note circulation of each circle from the same datum line, and the latter, the separate circulation of each circle, overlapping each other and rising to one accumulated whole, thereby exhibiting the total circulation throughout India, together with the kinds and extent of the reserves by which that circulation is protected.

Silver Bullion Reserve.

13. The reserve at the first starting, it will be seen, consisted of only silver coin, but in the month following, silver bullion was taken as a reserve, agreeably to Section IX, Clause 2 of the Currency Act. By this section, silver bullion could be offered by the public in exchange for Notes; and as all bullion had to be taken to the Mints for assay valuation, it became necessary to make the assay certificates payable at

sight. At the time of the commencement of operations under the Currency Act, and for two years after, the silver bullion imported into Calcutta and Bombay was at its highest point, and as the Mints could not coin as fast as they received the bullion (it requires twenty days to manufacture bullion into coin), Government had to pay assay certificates at the rate of 4 or 5 lakhs a day for 20 days running, or nearly one crore of rupees at each Mint, and the currency coin had therefore to be exchanged for bullion undergoing coinage. Much anxiety, but no fear, was felt on this score, and observing in the month of August 1863 that the bullion at Bombay was accumulating fast beyond the power of the Mint to coin, the Bombay Currency Commissioner was ordered to remit about 40 lakhs to the Calcutta Mint for coinage, and the Bombay Currency Office was replenished with coin remitted from Madras.

Minimum Coin Reserve.

14. At Calcutta the coin reserve was on one occasion reduced to a minimum, on the 19th January 1866, of Rs. 7,91,951, against a Note circulation of Rs. 2,81,99,490, but on the following day, the Mint commenced to replenish the reserve with freshly minted money amounting to Rs. 4,54,000, and continued to deliver coin daily to that extent and more, until the coin reserve rose to a safer figure. Earlier in Bombay, finding that the bullion was accumulating inconveniently, a portion of it was remitted to Calcutta as already stated; but on a subsequent occasion, in December 1865, before any such arrangement could be carried out, the deposits of bullion for coin were so large and rapid, and the withdrawals of coin so great, that the coin reserve at Bombay was reduced by the 28th of that month to Rs. 5,33,717 only against a Note circulation of about Rs. 2,60,00,000, the bullion being Rs. 51,70,000, there being besides 15½ lakhs in sovereigns on hand, when "fortunately," says the Assistant Commissioner, "for the credit of the Department, the demand for coin ceased, and December closed with a silver coin reserve replenished by the Mint of Rs. 15,83,717."

Act I of 1866.

15. To avoid the recurrence of like withdrawals of coin, it was deemed prudent to modify Clause 2, Section IX of the Currency Act, and to return to the old Mint practice by passing Act I of 1866 on the 5th January 1866, which empowered the Commissioners to issue assay certificates, not at sight, but after such an interval of days as may be deemed necessary. The Mint has not yet had recourse to this provision of the Act, as the silver bullion importations have since fallen off, and the coin reserves have not again fallen so low as to jeopardize the credit of the Department. Assay certificates therefore continue to be issued at sight.

Circle Notes.

16. The coin reserves of the Presidency towns are reduced in amount by having to meet payment of Notes of their respective branch circles, agreeably to the Currency Act. Notes issued from Allahabad in the north-west of India, from Lahore, and until very recently, in its central city, Nagpore, were readily convertible at Calcutta; those issued at Calicut traverse eastward through the Peninsula to Madras, and those issued at Kurrachee cross the Indian Ocean, and are readily cashed at Bombay. The advantages to the commercial community are great, and trade is considerably benefited by these arrangements, for the Circle Notes are taken up as first class bills for remittance. To such an extent are they availed of, that upwards of one crore of these Notes are now held at the Presidency towns, and the coin reserves therefore reduced in these offices to that extent.

17. Finding that the trade of Nagpore with Bombay was greater than with Calcutta, it was deemed expedient by Government to subordinate Nagpore to Bombay by severing it from Calcutta; and on the 19th June 1867, Act XXX of 1867 was passed empowering the Governor General of India in Council to do so under notification in the *Gazette of India*, and from that date the trade of Bombay and Nagpore benefited by the arrangement.

18. The Sub-Circle Notes that accumulate at the Presidency offices are again taken up for remittance back either by the public or by the Presidency Accountants General, but more so by the latter officers, who have found them readily available for economically replenishing with money the Treasuries at the circle offices.

19. An additional advantage has also latterly been conceded by Government in letter dated 5th March 1868, to the public by allowing the circle offices

to cash Notes of their head offices to the extent of their own Notes held by them.

Treasury dealings with Notes.

20. Currency Notes being a legal tender within certain circles, Treasury Officers were early instructed, in Government notification No. 43, dated 19th March 1862, to receive them in payment of all Government demands, but not to pay them back against the wish of the recipients, so that the public might not get alarmed by viewing it as an attempt to force the Notes into circulation. This was a very prudent measure, and the Treasury records show how very plentifully Notes were received from the public and voluntarily received back by them. Notes of other circles are cashed for the convenience of travellers at all Treasuries, and the railway authorities were directed, in Government letter dated 4th August 1865, to receive all Circle Notes indiscriminately in payment of railway passenger fares. Subsequently, in Government notification No. 243, dated 14th January 1867, all Treasury Officers were directed to cash and exchange for the public Currency Notes to any extent, so far as their cash balances would permit. This last measure has made the Notes more popular in the country beyond the Presidency and chief towns, where alone they were previously convertible into coin, and the effect of this popularity has already commenced to tell favorably on the circulation of the Currency Notes.

Description of Notes.

21. Soon after the Notes were issued, it was considered by Government that they were too simply designed to prevent forgery; a few attempts had been made; many officials stated that the Notes were not understood or liked by the mass of the people, as the value on them was (by some mistake made prior to the appointment of the Commissioners) represented only in English, Bengalee, and Persian. This defect was pointed out to Government, and designs were submitted for a universal form of Note having the numerical value expressed in the eight principal vernacular characters of the districts where the Notes can be used. This suggestion met only partly with the approval of Government, and new pattern Notes, separate for each Presidency, were prepared and supplied, which being colored and elaborately designed, are preferred to the old pattern Notes by all classes, by whom they are understood, excepting only the very illiterate, for whose use the lowest denomination is too high in value.

Forgery.

22. As noticed in the last paragraph, the simplicity of the design of the Notes induced forgery, and within four months after their first issue at Bombay, several attempts were made to forge Notes; in the first attempts the forgers altered Notes of Rs. 10 into Notes of higher value; they next attempted to lithograph Notes, but failed in passing them off, as they could not manage to put the water-mark on the paper; they then tried the water-mark itself, by passing a brush dipped in acid in a waving direction on paper previous to lithographing their value on them; these were easily detected at the Currency Offices, and lastly, they obtained water-marked paper (manufactured for judicial purposes) and forged Notes thereon. The simplicity of the Note design doubtless induced attempts at forgery, but that very simplicity rendered every attempt futile, for the high style of execution could never be approached in the slightest degree by any forger in this country, so that there never was for an instant the slightest difficulty in detecting a forged Note at a glance. Further, the small amount of printing in the Note left the water-marked paper, the main safeguard, free for inspection. Up to date no loss has been sustained by the receipt of an undetected forged Note at any of the Currency Offices, though some of the Banks have suffered in receiving forged Notes of the last description, which must have been through great carelessness. The new pattern Notes being very elaborately designed and printed in colors actually present no greater difficulties to the forger, though they apparently do so by the intricacy of the pattern, and though there have as yet been no attempts to copy them, I think that when once the attempt is made, it will be much more successful than with the old Notes, because it is actually easier to attain a given amount of excellence in the new design than in the old one.

Security Reserve.

23. The Currency Act of 1861 provided for the investment of not more than 4 crores of rupees in Government Securities to pay expenses, and as a means of profit, as that sum was considered to be the maximum amount that would be in circulation with the public. Agreeably, therefore, with the provisions of the Act, it was but a few months after the commencement of work that about 43 lakhs of rupees were invested in Government Securities. The accompanying Statement No. V shows the times when investments have been made or reduced, and the amounts thereof. It also shows the coin and other reserves held at the time the investments were made or reduced, together with the percentages thereof on the circulation. It will be seen by reference to it that, commencing with the first investment of Rs. 40,00,779 in April 1862, they were from time to time increased, until by the month of May 1865, they reached nearly the maximum allowed by the law of 4 crores, the exact sum being Rs. 3,98,01,961. The coin reserve at the time bore a proportion of only 32·5 per cent. on the Note circulation, which was below the limit of one-third considered necessary and safe by Mr. Wilson. The maximum investment continued to be held, until in December 1865 the crisis noted in paragraph 14 occurred, when the coin reserve at Bombay was reduced to only Rs. 5,33,717, and in the following month at Calcutta to Rs. 7,91,951; the proportion of coin to Notes in circulation in India on the 30th December 1865 and 6th January 1866 being reduced to 23·0 and 21·7 per cent. respectively. It was then considered prudent by Government (for it does not rest with the Head Commissioner either to propose or advise Government regarding investments) to increase the coin reserve by selling off a portion of the Securities, and these have consequently been reduced, until by March 1867, they were brought down to Rs. 3,25,20,547. But during this period the Note circulation has increased; consequently the coin reserve has become larger, and the proportion risen from 46·2 to 59·9 per cent. on Notes in circulation.

24. In July of this year, the Note circulation stands at Rs. 10,08,48,130 with a coin reserve of Rs. 5,61,73,961, or 55·7 per cent., being Rs. 2,35,57,918 beyond the limit of one-third considered safe by Mr. Wilson, and acted upon by the Bank of England. But if the investment be increased by the sum of Rs. 2,35,57,918, it will reach Rs. 5,61,22,873, or beyond the maximum of 4 crores allowed by law. Now, it has to be noted that the limit of 4 crores was fixed at a time when it was thought unsafe,* with the state of information then before Government, to assume a larger circulation for the Government Paper Currency Notes than that allowed by the charters granted to the Presidency Banks of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay (to be issued by those Banks), viz., Rs. 5,00,00,000, or a larger investment in Securities, allowed by the same charters than Rs. 3,75,00,000. The actual issues of the Banks at the time, however, did not exceed Rs. 3,31,70,000,† whereas the issues of the Government Currency Notes have, as already stated, reached Rs. 10,08,48,130, and still show an upward tendency, and it therefore appears that the time, which was then foreseen by Mr. Laing, has come for consideration as to whether it has become necessary to amend the Currency Act so as to allow of larger investments in Government Securities, or, at least, to invest to the full amount allowed by the law.

* Mr. Laing's Minute on Mr. Wilson's Currency Bill.

		Rs.
† Bengal ...	...	1,96,40,000
Madras ...	...	26,60,000
Bombay	...	1,08,70,000
		3,31,70,000

Lost Notes.

25. Carrying out the pledge given by Government in Mr. Wilson's speech, that even upon the *relict* of a Note, showing only the set of letters and numbers, the liability of Government to pay would not cease, payment has been made for all half Notes, the corresponding halves of which were lost, and this soon after the establishment of the Currency Department; for claim after claim was made, and has never ceased to be made, for half Notes, chiefly lost in transit by post. The readiness with which Government met the claims of the public for lost half Notes naturally led them to expect compensation for all lost entire Notes, and a claim was early made for a loss of Notes experienced by the foundering of a steamer in the Indian Ocean. Government, however, was not prepared at the time to admit such claims, and it was consequently refused in letter dated 12th December 1862, but afterwards, the cyclone of 1864 occurred, and a similar

claim was made for recovery of value of Notes lost by the foundering of a steamer in the Bay of Bengal. Reference had to be made to know the practice of the Bank of England, and upon that practice rules were passed on the 30th July 1866, whereby losers of Notes are most liberally dealt with by Government, payment being made on certain conditions and indemnities. The consideration of every case of loss is, under these rules, left to the Head Commissioner and to the Commissioners of Madras and Bombay, and forms no small portion of the work of this Department.

26. Down to March last, 735 cases have already been disposed of by the Head Commissioner, and authority given for the payment of Rs. 1,38,220, representing the value of lost half or entire Notes. More than 50 per cent. of these Notes were lost in transit by post, and I have annexed an analysis of all the losses through the post reported to this Office, and those at Allahabad and Lahore, which shows that the greater portion are lost to or from the Calcutta Office. It is evident that the readiness with which money is obtained for lost half Notes has induced carelessness on the part of the public, not only in sending them by post without registration, but also in the actual custody of Notes about their persons and dwellings.

27. Annexed is an abstract return No. IX of cases of Notes reported lost. The heads under which these losses are classified show the way in which the losses have occurred, the details of some of which, as given below, are rather curious. For instance, one applicant submitted a ball of pulp stating it represented certain Notes left in the pocket of his trousers which were sent to the wash. Eaten by a goat; eaten by rats; eaten by white-ants; eaten by mice; eaten by cockroaches; eaten by a baby—have all been given as causes of loss. Destroyed by fire; destroyed by being kept with coin; torn by a servant; torn by a dog; torn by a child; accidentally taken to light a cigar; lost from pockets while out walking; mislaid; left on a table; supposed to be paid away by mistake, are also represented as circumstances attending loss.

One applicant, having stated that he had lost a certain number of Notes, went to the office after two days, saying they were all right, when on investigation, it was found that he sent them by post, and to prevent their loss, he stopped the Notes immediately after posting his letter, and withdrew the notice on learning that the Notes had safely reached their destination. Another presented a half Note, and demanded half the value of the same.

28. There is reason to believe that power to proclaim Notes as lost is sometimes unfairly resorted to, and many suspicious applications have been made, among which the following may be noted:—

A man paid a Note to his servant as wages, and after the payment had a dispute with the man; he demanded back the Note but was refused, whereon he reported the Note as lost, and the servant who held the Note was obliged to give an explanation to get the Note removed from the Lost Note List. There is also reason to believe that many Notes are placed in the list as lost, by mistake or too hurriedly, and that when the error is found out, no trouble is taken to remove them from the list, and therefore they remain in it erroneously until cancelled.

29. There is carelessness shown by the public in paying away and receiving Notes in course of business, so much so that I am of opinion that the great facilities afforded for paying lost Notes have been productive of evil, and that the best security to the public is to circulate Notes under the same conditions as coin, as far as ownership goes. The present practice was based on the Bank of England procedure which does not seem suited to this country, and rests on orders issued by Government. It has many faults, difficulties, and anomalies, and I have, after consulting the Legal Adviser of Government, drawn out a code of rules (now in the press) for Government sanction and for the guidance of all Currency Officers. Considering the variety of circumstances under which losses occur, it is satisfactory to know, bearing in mind the magnitude of the transactions, that the Department has been so worked that Government has up to date been protected from any loss by litigation of counter claims for lost Notes, from

fraudulent claims made for Notes falsely stated to be lost, or in any other way whatever.

Banks' Agency.

30. By the agreements with the Banks for carrying on exchange transactions with the public, already alluded to (paragraph 4), they were paid a commission of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. upon the amount of Notes put into circulation. This did not meet with the approval of the Secretary of State; the Bank of Bengal was thereon induced to cancel its agreement, and the Currency Department at Calcutta opened an Exchange Office on the 1st of January 1866. At Madras and Bombay the Exchange Offices were opened on the 1st March 1867, when, by effluxion of time, the agreements with the Banks had ceased. The amount paid to the Banks for their Agency commission has been Rs. 23,06,776-13-2.

31. The accompanying Statement No. VI, in which the cost chargeable to the Exchange Department in Calcutta during the year 1866-67 has been carefully separated, shows that these charges bore a proportion of only ·0723512 per cent. on the average Note circulation of the year, or less than one-tenth the rate (·75 per cent.) paid to the Banks. Hence, nine-tenths of the amount paid as commission to the Banks, or the sum of Rs. 20,76,099, has been the price paid to them in excess of what it would have cost, had Government, on starting the Currency Department, undertaken the duty of transacting exchange operations direct with the public.

Exchange Offices.

32. Great exertions had to be made for opening out the Exchange Offices at Calcutta, for only about two or three weeks' intimation of the intention of Government to do so was given to the Head Commissioner. The establishment necessary to work it had to be organized, forms of account had to be got up, rules for guidance of the officers to be prepared, an office to be opened in a small room in the Mint Warder's house for want of better accommodation, and the public, as they flocked into it in large numbers, had to be judiciously treated, as the Bank had for a few days previous ceased to accommodate them. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, by keeping the men to their posts, and personally looking after them, no irregularity occurred, and the difficulty was tided over without any loss by over-payment or other causes. Rooms were then asked for and provided in the Treasury buildings for the Exchange Office; even these were found insufficient, and a house had to be engaged which was also found not adapted for a Currency Office, until Government opportunely bought the premises known as the Agra Bank, where the Currency, Exchange, and Issue Departments are now properly located.

33. The Office is freely resorted to by all classes, and has ample accommodation for the public without creating a crowd. The counter at which the public exchange Notes is generally well attended; and, recently, in casually watching the payment made for some Notes, I found that with a crowd of applicants, a man transacted his business in 8 minutes. This is a great improvement on the practice of the late Exchange Department of the Bank of Bengal as reported by a casual observer, Colonel Haughton (see Appendix I. of the Currency Commissioner's Report) when, after pressing through a crowd, he managed to effect change for his Notes after the lapse of fully three quarters of an hour.

34. The registers of the Department show that so many as 359 cases have been disposed of in a single day, and that the maximum receipt of Notes for exchange has involved a sum of upwards of ten lakhs of rupees.

35. An Enquiry Book has recently been opened in this office for gathering statistical and other information, such as can only be obtained from the public in their dealings with the Exchange Department, and which will be of great value to the office.

36. In Bombay, similar difficulty was experienced for want of a good building and accommodation, until Government engaged the premises of the late Commercial Bank. At Madras, for want of a good centrical site, the Exchange Office was opened at the Mint, which is far too distant from the

business part of the town to be of much use to the public, and apparently partly accounts for the slow progress in the Madras Note circulation already noticed.

Receipts and issues of Notes.

37. The accompanying Statement No. VII shows the work done in each of the Currency Offices from the beginning. It will be seen, by reference to it, that the work is increasing in every office. In Calcutta, where the dealings with the public have assumed the largest proportions, the Notes issued last year were 16,31,335 pieces, and those exchanged were 15,15,938 pieces, representing in value Rs. 41,90,03,590
The aggregate issues of all the circles were 73,34,881 pieces, „ 86,84,95,820
and receipts 57,87,364 pieces, „ 75,56,35,420

Making a total of Rs. 1,62,41,31,240

Considering the magnitude of the transactions with the public, it is satisfactory to know that no one instance of loss has occurred from the erroneous receipt or issue of Notes. This total exemption from loss appears to be due to the system organized for carrying on transactions—a system that is based upon simplicity of work, associated with freedom from too much formality and too many checks, and which was devised after carefully considering other systems in practice.

Cancellation of Notes.

38. All Notes withdrawn from circulation are cancelled, and the cancelled Notes are kept in deposit in the Currency Head Offices for the sake of references. Registers are kept in every Currency Office in which the existence of each Note is recorded, i. e., the [illegible] on which it becomes a legal Note and the date on which it is cancelled [illegible] ceases to be such. The importance of keeping these registers is very great [illegible] and highly-paid officers have to check the entries made in them of the cancellation of each Note. This is absolutely necessary to protect Government from any fraudulent claim for a Note stated to be entirely lost; for, if not lost, the register must some time or other show when that Note is cancelled; if cancelled previous to the time of the fraudulent claim, the fraud is immediately detected; if afterwards, when in process of time that Note is cashed and cancelled, the indemnity taken from the fraudulent loser for the payment of the Note, reported lost, protects Government from loss.

39. In Statement No. VII will also be seen the number of Notes cancelled in each Currency Office, and all Notes of a branch circle are, after cancellation at the branch office, sent to their respective Head Offices for deposit. The Department is now at work over six years, and the number of Notes cancelled at the Head Offices are in—

Calcutta	...	...	...	11,83,853 pieces.
Madras ...	...	...	...	2,62,780 „
Bombay	...	...	...	10,47,725 „

The practice of the Bank of England is to destroy cancelled Notes after they have been in deposit ten years. Here no time has yet been determined upon regarding them.

Profits.

40. The account of the receipts and disbursements of the Paper Currency Department for the past official year not having yet been completed by the Comptroller General of Accounts from the returns of the different Governments, the financial results can be correctly given only down to the year 1866-67, and the accompanying Statement No. VIII of receipts and expenses of the Department of Issue of

Paper Currency is accordingly prepared down to that year. It shows that the receipts and disbursements have been as follows, viz.:—

Years.	Receipts.			Disbursements.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1861-62	.....			5,885	5	10
1862-63	1,52,316	10	2	5,30,812	8	10
1863-64	3,27,731	5	4	3,65,108	10	4
1864-65	16,54,979	0	8	3,96,591	6	11
1865-66	16,78,391	10	6	8,45,092	5	9
1866-67	16,62,849	10	11	9,92,303	2	9
TOTAL ...	54,76,268	5	7	31,36,096	8	5

and that the net result is a profit of Rs. 23,40,171-13-2. Out of the expenditure of Rs. 31,36,096-8-5, it must be borne in mind that Rs. 23,06,776-13-2 have been paid to the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay as commission for undertaking exchange transactions with the public. In the absence of the closed accounts of the year 1867-68, the receipts of that year may fairly be estimated at not less than Rs. 10,50,000 more than the expenditure, which sum, added to the net profits, Rs. 23,40,171, shown above, would exhibit a profit derived from the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, after paying for all expenses, of about Rs. 34,00,000 in six years, and would have been Rs. 20,76,099 more had Government taken the exchange transactions under their direct control from the beginning.

41. The receipts and expenditure of each office is separately shown in the Statement No. VIII, and it will be found that every office has worked with a profit, except the Branch Offices of Calicut, Trichinopoly, and Vizagapatam, but even these, it is believed, have in the course of last year covered their expenditure.

The Public.

42. The information that reaches this office shows that the public generally have no knowledge of the status of a Currency Note as a legal tender and a true representative of coin. Every obstacle is also put in the way towards their free use by the exactions of the Native shroffs in the mofussil in effecting change for them, since the Paper Currency seriously affects their trade. Their opposition can only be rendered nugatory by properly instructing the public and giving the utmost facilities for exchange and encashment.

Government officials.

43. Many Treasury Officers seem not clearly to understand what the status of a Government Currency Note is, and constant references are made to this office showing want of information. It is intended therefore to compile a Hand Book of the Currency Department, giving all information regarding Currency Notes, and when it is completed and the rules regarding lost Notes previously alluded to are approved and printed for circulation, Treasury Officers and the public will have before them readily available information regarding the Government Currency Notes, which will remove many difficulties.

Concluding observations.

44. In reviewing the operations of the Currency Department for the past six years, it must be pointed out that Government Notes were first issued through the agency of the Presidency Banks as follows:—

Through Bank of Bengal till 31st December 1865.
" Madras } " 28th February 1867.
" Bombay }

That prior to these dates, as the Banks drew ¾ per cent. on all Notes in their hands, the maximum allowable portion of their cash balances must have been held in Notes, which gave a fictitious rise to the amount, then nominally in circulation. The greatest obstacle to the circulation of Notes outside

the Presidency towns is the opposition of Bankers, European and Native, for this there appears to be no remedy; but on the contrary, as any scheme tending to establish a general exchangeable currency for the benefit of the people must interfere with the exchange profits of Bankers, opposition is to be looked for, exactly in proportion as the scheme is effective. It therefore appears to have been very wisely determined by Government not to trust to Bank Agency, but to issue Notes through State Offices.

45. Since the Government have issued their own Notes direct, notwithstanding the above noted affecting cause, there has been a steady increase in the circulation, which, though necessarily very slow, is proportionally sure, and shows that Notes are being better understood and are gaining confidence with the public. The increasing wealth of the people, the facilities afforded by railways and education will all assist; but it is evident that where the people are practical and think for themselves, as in the Punjab, the Paper Currency will be soonest understood and accepted; and, I think, that so soon as it is observed that a Paper Currency is appreciated by the masses, Government should supply Notes of value small enough to be used by them which a 10-Rupee Note is not.

No. I.

STATEMENT of the Amount of Note Circulation of each Circle of Issue for each Month from March 1862 to March 1868.

Last Day of the Month of	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Calicut.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee.	Total.	Monthly Increase + or Decrease —.
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
March 1862	2,30,00,000	25,00,000	1,14,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,69,00,000	...
April "	2,30,00,000	30,00,000	1,50,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,10,00,000	+41,00,000
May "	2,30,00,000	33,00,000	1,50,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,13,00,000	+3,00,000
June "	2,43,00,000	28,00,000	1,50,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,21,00,000	+8,00,000
July "	2,43,00,000	31,00,000	1,52,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,26,00,000	+5,00,000
August "	2,43,00,000	33,00,000	1,52,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,28,00,000	+2,00,000
September "	2,43,00,000	34,00,000	1,52,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,29,00,000	+1,00,000
October "	2,43,00,000	40,00,000	1,75,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,58,00,000	+29,00,000
November "	2,43,00,000	40,00,000	1,66,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,49,00,000	—9,00,000
December "	2,43,00,000	49,00,000	1,60,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,52,00,000	+3,00,000
January 1863	2,43,00,000	53,00,000	1,60,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,56,00,000	+4,00,000
February "	2,45,60,000	60,00,000	1,65,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,70,60,000	+14,60,000
March "	2,47,60,000	60,00,000	1,85,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,92,60,000	+22,00,000
April "	2,65,00,000	63,00,000	1,85,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,13,00,000	+20,40,000
Total ...	33,92,20,000	5,79,00,000	22,16,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,87,20,000	
Average Circulation ...	2,42,30,000	41,35,714	1,58,28,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,41,94,285	
May 1863	2,65,00,000	65,00,000	1,71,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,01,00,000	—12,00,000
June "	2,65,00,000	65,00,000	1,79,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,09,00,000	+8,00,000
July "	2,65,00,000	65,00,000	1,81,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,11,00,000	+2,00,000
August "	2,65,00,000	70,00,000	1,81,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,16,00,000	+5,00,000
September "	2,65,00,000	75,00,000	1,86,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,26,00,000	+10,00,000
October "	2,95,00,000	73,00,000	1,95,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,63,00,000	+37,00,000
November "	2,44,00,000	65,00,000	2,07,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,16,00,000	—47,00,000
December "	2,18,00,000	62,00,000	2,31,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,11,00,000	—5,00,000
January 1864 ...	2,18,00,000	61,00,000	2,36,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,15,00,000	+4,00,000
February "	2,18,00,000	65,00,000	2,25,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,08,00,000	—7,00,000

March 1864	...	2,28,00,000	67,00,000	2,40,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,35,00,000	+27,00,000
April "	...	2,48,00,000	65,00,000	2,55,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,68,00,000	+33,00,000
TOTAL	...	29,94,00,000	7,98,00,000	24,87,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,79,00,000	
AVERAGE CIRCULATION	...	2.49,50,000	66,50,000	2,07,25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,23.25,000	
May 1864	...	2.48,00,000	63,00,000	2,93,00,000	19,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,04,19,860	+36,19,860
June "	...	2,48,00,000	63,00,000	2,88,00,000	25,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,99,25,690	−4,94,170
July "	...	2,76,00,000	63.00,000	2,88,00,000	4,02,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,31,02,750	+31,77,060
August "	...	2,76,00,000	63,00,000	2,88,00,000	5,65,390	3,91,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,36,56,530	+5,53.780
September "	...	2,79,96,210	61,00,000	2,88,00,000	10,44,520	8,50,120	.....	.....	.....	4,880	.....	6,47,95,730	+11,39,200
October "	...	2,90,96,060	63,00,000	3,35,00,000	10,98,860	8,21,080	.....	.....	.....	54.590	.....	7,08.70,590	+60,74,860
November "	...	2,90,94,920	65,00,000	3,35,00,000	13,90,910	7,75,150	.....	.....	.....	34,060	.....	7.12.95,040	+4,24,150
December "	...	2,90,94,920	65,00,000	3,65,00,000	14,52,100	9,40,030	.....	.....	.....	3,04,290	.....	7,47,91,340	+34,96,300
January 1865	...	2,90,94,920	54,00,000	3,60,00,000	17,49,540	11,25,160	1,09,560	1,28,150	61,340	2,62,150	.....	7,39,30,820	−8.60,520
February "	...	2,85,94,920	54,00,000	3,60,00,000	17,82,470	11,78,440	1,18,640	2,36,180	1,13,450	5,95,860	.....	7,40.19,960	+89,140
March "	...	2,97,94,920	54,00,000	3,37,00,000	19,11,610	13,76,790	2,15.230	3,20,730	2,05,260	13,48,730	.....	7,42.73,270	+2,53,310
April "	...	2,90,94,820	57,00,000	3,37,00,000	22,29,920	19,14,490	2,97,630	3,33,060	2,82,960	12,06,930	.....	7,47,59,810	+4,86,540
TOTAL	...	33,66,61,690	7,25,00,000	38,74,00,000	1,36,73,620	93,72,400	7,41,060	10,18,120	6,63,010	38,11,490	.....	82,58,41,390	
AVERAGE CIRCULATION	...	2,80,55,141	60,41,667	3,22,83,334	11,39,468	7,81,033	61,755	84,843	55,251	3,17,624	.....	6,88,20,116	
May 1865	...	2,90,93,230	58,00,000	3,31,00,000	19,95,360	20,26,960	4,03,290	3,86,300	2,83,040	15,58,000	.....	7,46,46,180	−1,13,630
June "	...	2,90,93,230	60,00,000	4,07,00,000	22,61,140	20,44,870	2,11,510	2,02,870	2,98,760	17,47,360	8,58,200	8,34,17,940	+87,71,760
July "	...	2,90,93,230	61,00,000	4,09,50,000	25,08,060	29,05,100	6,00,810	3,86,600	3,66,540	18,24,180	10,39,900	8,57,74,420	+23,56,480
August "	...	2,94,27,230	61,00,000	4,14,50,000	27,47,550	31,23,920	6,96,7[illegible]	2,85,070	3,62,980	19,09,330	8,33,020	8,69,35,840	+11,61,420
September "	...	3,25,02,230	56,00,000	3,93,00,000	29,68,070	39,11,800	4,77,860	2,17,350	3,96,910	23,02,680	9,93,350	8,86,70,250	+17,34,410
October	...	3,19,18,230	56,00,000	2,96,00,000	30,10,830	41,55,730	4,59,610	2,58,420	4,[illegible]	21,52,210	8,05,550	7,84,04,110	−1,02,66,140
November "	...	3,13,89,810	57,00,000	2,98.75,000	32,46,540	39,58,860	4,21,430	2,68,560	3,94,160	20,42,700	9,96,530	7,82,93,590	−1,10,520
December "	...	3,13,89,810	55,00,000	2,60,45,000	29,39,150	42,57,480	3,51,460	2,51,870	3,89,860	17,58,410	10,79,400	7,39,62,440	−43,31,150
January 1866	...	2,64,47,500	53,00,000	2,91,30,000	24,48,440	24,74,250	3,42,540	2,76,700	3.88,720	10,94,170	11,53,340	6,90,55,660	−49,06,780
February "	...	2,63,4[illegible],450	55,00,000	2,97,30,000	22,36,110	19,96,410	3,03,850	2,50,450	3,92,710	9,15,010	10,77,030	6.87,48,020	−3,07,640
March "	...	2,56,29,070	56,00,000	3,03,55,000	21,72,950	23,50,770	3,56,640	1,75.990	3,82.260	8,82,170	10,79,960	6,89,84,810	+2,36.790
April "	...	2,61,89,360	51,00,000	3,12,80,000	22,06,560	22,08,030	4,28,180	3,14,130	4,10,260	10,77,650	9,88,370	7,02,02,540	+12,17,730
TOTAL	...	34,85,19,380	6,79,00,000	40,15,15,000	3,07,40,760	3,54,14,180	50,53,920	32,74,310	45,09,730	1,92,63,870	1,09,04,650	92,70,95,800	
AVERAGE CIRCULATION	...	2,90,43,282	56,58,333	3,34,59,583	25,61,730	29,51,182	4,21,160	2,72,859	3,75,811	16,05,322	9,08,721	7,72,57,983	

No. I.—*continued.*

STATEMENT of the Amount of Note Circulation of each Circle of Issue for each Month from March 1862 *to March* 1868.

Last Day of the Month of	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Calicut.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee.	Total.	Monthly Increase + or Decrease —.
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 1866	2,71,38,870	51,50,000	3,90,80,000	22,44,350	18,86,450	5,04,920	3,31,670	4,24,890	7,94,820	11,63,000	7,87,18,970	+85,16,430
June "	2,81,73,970	61,00,000	4,44,15,000	25,32,350	19,02,460	4,76,340	4,14,510	3,83,150	8,33,820	7,86,550	8,60,18,150	+72,99,180
July "	2,92,46,760	63,00,000	4,37,10,000	24,70,070	19,12,530	6,52,900	4,35,440	4,09,370	6,99,040	8,82,220	8,67,18,330	+7,00,180
August "	2,78,81,610	67,00,000	4,32,10,000	25,30,400	24,94,630	6,29,320	3,71,000	3,70,480	7,86,610	10,22,190	8,59,96,240	—7,22,090
September "	2,75,75,720	69,00,000	5,00,50,000	24,54,540	23,76,040	6,28,450	3,47,000	2,98,440	10,38,880	11,49,490	9,28,18,560	+68,22,320
October "	3,14,28,980	66,00,000	5,40,05,000	26,55,870	28,06,560	7,14,870	4,65,600	3,05,130	13,18,650	13,08,930	10,16,99,590	+87,91,030
November "	3,04,45,490	65,00,000	5,43,05,000	27,79,900	29,05,400	6,07,040	4,10,060	3,63,130	16,88,410	9,46,530	10,09,50,960	—6,58,630
December "	2,93,26,550	66,00,000	5,45,05,000	27,28,010	28,31,940	6,32,160	3,41,590	3,97,730	12,93,860	9,37,750	9,95,94,590	—13,56,370
January 1867	2,72,45,180	57,00,000	4,55,03,980	24,85,520	27,21,570	4,59,420	3,64,480	3,58,750	10,93,850	8,95,460	8,68,28,210	—1,27,66,380
February "	2,65,37,580	53,00,000	4,80,33,000	27,41,020	28,78,900	3,96,570	4,12,000	3,24,570	10,61,750	9,77,300	8,86,62,690	+18,34,480
March "	2,73,05,110	47,18,200	3,99,03,530	29,02,990	27,89,660	3,98,050	3,86,260	2,91,810	11,31,080	10,81,990	8,09,08,680	—77,54,010
Total ...	31,23,05,820	6,65,68,200	51,67,20,510	2,85,25,020	2,75,06,140	61,00,040	42,79,610	39,27,450	1,17,40,770	1,11,51,410	98,88,24,970	
Average Circulation ...	2,83,91,438	60,51,654	4,69,74,592	25,93,184	25,00,558	5,54,549	3,89,055	3,57,041	10,67,343	10,13,765	8,98,93,179	
April 1867	2,78,40,310	47,08,200	3,67,11,410	28,07,430	29,67,460	5,77,390	3,11,370	2,81,520	12,06,670	9,43,130	7,83,54,890	—25,53,790
May "	2,77,22,710	55,55,760	3,98,48,970	30,70,760	25,32,490	4,44,490	2,75,740	3,26,000	10,53,970	11,06,150	8,19,37,040	+35,82,150
June "	2,77,43,640	55,12,070	4,24,65,400	31,32,340	21,02,570	4,13,770	3,05,270	3,10,290	19,86,900	12,84,200	8,52,56,450	+33,19,410
July "	2,80,15,870	54,15,920	4,47,27,070	31,74,050	21,67,080	4,40,850	3,03,290	3,03,650	11,98,870	14,29,250	8,71,75,900	+19,19,450
August "	2,70,36,040	55,19,870	4,81,96,610	34,18,570	21,01,450	4,69,200	2,51,710	2,87,150	50,75,370	15,06,790	9,38,62,760	+66,86,860
September "	3,04,96,320	55,20,260	4,94,22,410	32,42,450	22,61,330	5,27,610	3,91,770	2,45,990	17,25,090	14,48,410	9,52,81,640	+14,18,880
October "	3,16,21,210	54,96,240	5,22,80,690	31,29,490	23,40,720	7,39,810	5,37,380	2,60,370	15,13,760	16,61,070	9,95,80,740	+42,99,100
November "	3,16,28,430	53,93,370	5,45,38,530	32,02,210	23,58,980	6,04,290	5,53,090	2,85,690	16,25,120	19,06,950	10,20,96,660	+25,15,920
December "	3,07,80,810	55,19,150	5,64,22,690	32,56,810	23,05,190	5,78,760	5,02,840	2,54,170	16,31,280	19,84,890	10,32,36,590	+11,39,930

January 1868	2,94,16,480	57,42,630	5,42,37,750	33,29,020	24,44,310	6,64,740	6,31,760	3,35,930	22,26,340	20,91,350	10,11,20,310	—21,21,320
February "	2,89,46,160	57,38,560	4,80,69,160	34,15,660	25,86,740	6,44,650	5,87,590	3,66,340	32,47,490	20,09,160	9,56,11,510	—55,08,800
March "	3,04,88,600	56,31,890	4,18,19,210	38,03,360	26,99,500	5,67,750	6,13,100	3,56,860	29,96,750	17,18,670	9,06,95,690	—49,15,820
TOTAL ...	35,17,36,580	6,57,53,920	56,87,39,900	3,89,82,150	2,88,67,820	66,53,310	52,64,910	36,13,960	2,54,87,610	1,90,90,020	1,11,42,10,180	
AVERAGE CIRCULATION ...	2,93,11,382	54,79,493	4,73,94,992	32,48,513	24,05,652	5,56,109	4,38,742	3,01,163	21,23,967	15,90,835	9,28,50,848	

ABSTRACT.

Average Circulation, in 1862-63 ...	2,42,30,000	41,35,714	1,58,28,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,41,94,285	.....
" " " 1863-64 ...	2,49,50,000	66,50,000	2,07,25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,23,25,000	+81,30,715
" " " 1864-65 ...	2,80,55,141	60.41,667	3,22,83,334	11,39,468	7,81,033	61,755	84,843	55,251	3,17,624	.....	6,88,20,116	+1,64,95,116
" " " 1865-66 ...	2,90,43,282	56,58.333	3,34,59,583	25,61,730	29,51,182	4,21,160	2,72,859	3,75,811	16,05.322	9,08,721	7,72,57,983	+84,37.867
" " " 1866-67 ...	2,83,91,438	60,51,654	4,69,74,592	25,93,184	25,00,558	5,54,549	3,89,055	3,57,041	10,67,343	10,13,765	8,98,93,179	+1,26,35,196
" " " 1867-68 ...	2,93,11,382	54,79,493	4,73,94,992	32,48,513	24,05,652	5,56,109	4,38,742	3,01,163	21,23,967	15,90,835	9,28,50,848	+29,58,952

CALCUTTA MINT;
The 1st September 1868.

H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner.

No. II.

STATEMENT of the Amount of Notes in circulation throughout India, and of the Reserves against the circulation for each Month from April 1862 *to March* 1868.

Last Day of the Month of	Currency Notes in circulation.			Silver Coin Reserve.			Silver Bullion Reserve.			Gold Coin and Bullion Reserve.			Reserve in Government Securities.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
April 1862 ...	4,10,00,000	0	0	2,47,99,220	9	0	1,22,00,000	0	0	.....			40,00,779	7	0
May „ ...	4,13,00,000	0	0	2,85,51,138	9	0	92,00,000	0	0	.....			43,48,861	7	0
June „ ...	4,21,00,000	0	0	2,70,51,138	9	0	99,00,000	0	0	.....			43,48,861	7	0
July „ ..	4,26,00,000	0	0	2,72,51,138	9	0	1,10,00,000	0	0	.....			43,48,861	7	0
August „ ..	4,28,00,000	0	0	2,99,51,138	9	0	85,00,000	0	0	.....			43,48,861	7	0
September „ ...	4,29,00,000	0	0	3,47,51,138	9	0	38,00,000	0	0	.....			43,48,861	7	0
October „ ...	4,58,00,000	0	0	3,32,51,138	9	0	82,00,000	0	0	.....			43,48,861	7	0
November „ ...	4,49,00,000	0	0	3,01,51,138	9	0	79,00,000	0	0	.....			68,48,861	7	0
December „ ...	4,52,00,000	0	0	3,04,51,138	9	0	79,00,000	0	0	.....			68,48,861	7	0
January 1863 ...	4,56,00,000	0	0	2,78,51,138	9	0	1,09,00,000	0	0	.....			68,48,861	7	0
February „ ...	4,70,60,000	0	0	2,72,11,138	9	0	1,30,00,000	0	0	.....			68,48,861	7	0
March „ ...	4,92,60,000	0	0	2,94,11,138	9	0	1,30,00,000	0	0	.....			68,48,861	7	0
April „ ...	5,13,00,000	0	0	3,15,75,420	4	7	1,30,00,000	0	0	.....			67,24,579	11	5
May „ ...	5,01,00,000	0	0	3,03,75,420	4	7	1,30,00,000	0	0	.....			67,24,579	11	5
June „ ..	5,09,00,000	0	0	2,90,75,420	4	7	1,30,00,000	0	0	.....			88,24,579	11	5
July „ ...	5,11,00,000	0	0	2,91,94,217	1	4	1,30,00,000	0	0	.....			89,05,752	14	8
August „ ...	5,16,00,000	0	0	3,18,55,921	12	4	72,00,000	0	0	.....			95,44,078	3	8
September „ ...	5,26,00,000	0	0	3,93,55,921	12	4	37,00,000	0	0	.....			95,44,078	3	8
October „ ...	5,63,00,000	0	0	4,00,55,921	12	4	52,00,000	0	0	.....			1,10,44,078	3	8
November „ ...	5,16,00,000	0	0	2,21,84,270	9	4	1,02,00,000	0	0	.....			1,92,15,729	6	8
December „ ..	5,11,00,000	0	0	1,93,34,229	13	1	1,17,00,000	0	0	.....			2,00,65,770	2	11
January 1864 ...	5,15,00,000	0	0	1,97,34,229	13	1	1,17,00,000	0	0	.....			2,00,65,770	2	11
February „ ...	5,08,00,000	0	0	2,30,34,229	13	1	77,00,000	0	0	.....			2,00,65,770	2	11
March „ ..	5,35,00,000	0	0	2,09,27,212	9	2	77,00,000	0	0	.....			2,48,72,787	6	10
April „ ...	5,68,00,000	0	0	1,90,83,013	11	2	1,07,00,000	0	0	.....			2,70,16,986	4	10
May „ ..	6,04,19,860	0	0	1,98,24,818	14	10	92,00,000	0	0	.....			3,03,95,011	1	2
June „ ...	5,99,25,690	0	0	2,12,30,678	14	10	83,00,000	0	0	.....			3,03,95,011	1	2
July „ ...	6,21,02,750	0	0	2,74,07,738	14	10	53,00,000	0	0	.....			3,03,95,011	1	2
August „ ...	6,36,56,530	0	0	3,04,61,518	14	10	28,00,000	0	0	.....			3,03,95,011	1	2
September „ ...	6,47,95,730	0	0	2,40,00,718	14	10	1,04,00,000	0	0	.....			3,03,95,011	1	2
October „ ...	7,08,70,590	0	0	2,70,75,578	14	10	1,34,00,000	0	0	.....			3,03,95,011	1	2
November „ ..	7,12,95,040	0	0	2,78,00,028	14	10	1,31,00,000	0	0	.....			3,03,95,011	1	2
December „ ...	7,47,91,340	0	0	3,46,96,328	14	10	97,00,000	0	0	.....			3,03,95,011	1	2
January 1865 ...	7,39,30,820	0	0	3,05,83,278	14	10	26,00,000	0	0	2,530	0	0	3,57,45,011	1	2
February „ ...	7,40,19,960	0	0	3,11,53,587	14	10	71,00,000	0	0	21,320	0	0	3,57,45,052	1	2
March „ ...	7,42,73,270	0	0	2,93,13,245	12	8	72,00,000	0	0	20,14,850	0	0	3,57,15,174	3	4
April „ ...	7,47,59,810	0	0	2,28,01,452	10	11	87,00,000	0	0	20,04,140	0	0	3,98,01,961	4	5
May „ ...	7,46,46,190	0	0	2,41,87,978	5	7	72,00,000	0	0	20,04,175	0	0	3,98,01,961	4	5
June „ ...	8,34,17,940	0	0	3,58,11,793	11	7	40,00,000	0	0	38,04,185	0	0	3,98,01,961	4	5
July „ ...	8,57,74,420	0	0	3,59,68,273	11	7	63,00,000	0	0	37,04,185	0	0	3,98,01,961	4	5
August „ ...	8,69,35,840	0	0	3,68,29,693	11	7	57,00,000	0	0	46,04,185	0	0	3,98,01,961	4	5
September „ ...	8,86,70,250	0	0	3,52,18,578	0	8	1,25,70,000	0	0	10,79,140	0	0	3,98,02,531	15	4
October „ ...	7,84,06,110	0	0	2,55,04,378	0	8	1,25,70,000	0	0	5,29,200	0	0	3,98,02,531	15	4
November „ ...	7,82,93,590	0	0	2,82,70,348	0	8	96,20,000	0	0	6,00,710	0	0	3,98,02,531	15	4
December „ ..	7,39,62,440	0	0	1,70,19,908	0	8	1,55,90,000	0	0	15,50,000	0	0	3,98,02,531	15	4
January 1866 ...	6,90,55,660	0	0	1,80,13,128	0	8	1,11,90,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	3,98,02,531	15	4
February „ ...	6,87,48,020	0	0	1,81,75,318	0	8	1,07,70,000	0	0	170	0	0	3,98,02,531	15	4
March „ ...	6,89,84,810	0	0	1,91,12,063	0	8	1,00,70,000	0	0	215	0	0	3,98,02,531	15	4
April „ ...	7,02,02,510	0	0	2,68,99,793	0	8	35,00,000	0	0	215	0	0	3,98,02,531	15	4
May „ .	7,87,18,970	0	0	3,47,13,873	0	8	42,00,000	0	0	2,565	0	0	3,98,02,531	15	4
June „ ...	8,60,18,150	0	0	4,36,60,353	0	8	34,00,000	0	0	2,615	0	0	3,89,55,181	15	4
July „ ..	8,67,18,330	0	0	4,48,78,121	12	8	30,00,000	0	0	2,375	0	0	3,88,37,833	3	4
August „ ..	8,48,42,240	0	0	4,38,84,873	0	8	38,23,046	14	0	2,185	0	0	3,71,32,135	1	4
September „ ..	9,28,18,560	0	0	5,16,01,193	0	8	45,42,878	7	0	2,12,185	0	0	3,64,62,303	8	4
October „ ..	10,16,09,590	0	0	5,76,25,137	0	8	73,42,878	7	0	2,12,165	0	0	3,64,29,109	8	4
November „ ..	10,09,50,960	0	0	5,59,66,542	0	8	83,42,878	7	0	2,12,130	0	0	3,64,29,109	8	4
December „ ...	9,95,94,590	0	0	5,67,10,172	0	8	62,42,878	7	0	2,12,130	0	0	3,64,29,109	8	4
January 1867 ..	8,68,28,210	0	0	4,71,13,269	0	8	59,35,383	7	0	1,19,635	0	0	3,36,59,922	8	4
February „ ...	8,86,62,690	0	0	4,82,69,567	0	8	66,66,289	6	0	1,19,605	0	0	3,36,07,228	9	4
March „ ...	8,09,08,680	0	0	4,33,76,819	6	8	48,91,717	12	0	1,19,595	0	0	3,25,20,547	13	4
April „ ...	7,83,54,890	0	0	3,82,25,129	6	8	74,61,717	12	0	1,47,495	0	0	3,25,20,547	13	4
May „ ..	8,19,37,040	0	0	3,59,07,279	6	8	1,33,61,717	12	0	1,47,495	0	0	3,25,20,547	13	4
June „ ..	8,52,56,450	0	0	3,58,26,689	6	8	1,67,61,717	12	0	1,47,495	0	0	3,25,20,547	13	4
July „ ..	8,71,75,900	0	0	3,99,46,139	6	8	1,45,61,717	12	0	1,47,495	0	0	3,25,20,547	13	4
August „ ..	9,38,62,760	0	0	5,14,30,999	6	8	97,63,717	12	0	1,47,495	0	0	3,25,20,547	13	4
September „ ...	9,52,81,640	0	0	5,68,49,879	6	8	57,63,717	12	0	1,47,495	0	0	3,25,20,547	13	4
October „ ...	9,95,80,740	0	0	6,28,48,999	6	8	40,63,717	12	0	1,47,495	0	0	3,25,20,547	13	4
November „ ..	10,20,96,660	0	0	6,54,66,899	6	8	39,61,717	12	0	1,47,495	0	0	3,25,20,547	13	4
December „ ...	10,32,36,590	0	0	6,56,06,829	6	8	49,61,717	12	0	1,47,495	0	0	3,25,20547	13	4
January 1868 ...	10,11,20,310	0	0	6,31,90,549	6	8	52,61,717	12	0	1,47,495	0	0	3,25,20,547	13	4
February „ ...	9,56,11,510	0	0	5,76,81,749	6	8	52,61,717	12	0	1,47,495	0	0	3,25,20,547	13	4
March „ ...	9,06,95,690	0	0	5,27,65,909	6	8	52,61,717	12	0	1,47,515	0	0	3,25,20,547	13	4

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 1st September 1868.

H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner.

No. V.

STATEMENT showing the Dates and Amounts of Investments in Government Securities and the proportion of all the Reserves to the circulation from May 1862 *to July* 1868.

Dates.	Circulation.	Securities Reserve.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Other Reserves.	Percentage on Circulation.		
					Of Securities.	Of Silver Coin.	Of other Reserves.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
30th April 1862 ...	4,10,00,000 0 0	40,00,779 7 0	2,47,99,220 9 0	1,22,00,000 0 0	9·7	60·6	29·7
31st May „ ...	4,13,00,000 0 0	43,48,861 7 0	2,70,51,138 9 0	99,00,000 0 0	10·5	65·6	23·9
3rd Dec. „ ...	4,49,00,000 0 0	68,48,861 7 0	3,01,51,138 9 0	79,00,000 0 0	15·3	67·1	17·6
15th April 1863 ..	5,13,00,000 0 0	67,24,579 11 5	3,15,75,420 0 0	1,30,00,000 0 0	13·1	61·6	25·2
30th June „ ..	5,09,00,000 0 0	88,24,579 11 5	2,90,75,420 4 7	1,30,00,000 0 0	17·3	57·2	25·5
31st July „ ...	5,11,00,000 0 0	89,05,752 14 8	2,91,94,247 1 9	1,30,00,000 0 0	17·4	57·2	25·4
15th Aug. „ ...	5,16,00,000 0 0	95,44,078 13 8	3,24,55,921 12 4	96,00,000 0 0	18·5	62·9	18·6
15th Oct. „ ...	5,69,00,000 0 0	1,10,44,078 3 8	4,21,55,921 12 4	37,00,000 0 0	19·4	74·1	6·5
7th Nov. „ ...	5,64,00,000 0 0	1,22,44,078 3 4	3,74,55,921 12 4	67,00,000 0 0	21·7	66·4	11·9
14th „ „ ..	5,50,00,000 0 0	1,55,44,078 3 8	3,27,55,921 12 4	67,00,000 0 0	28·3	59·5	12·2
22nd „ „ ...	5,38,00,000 0 0	1,87,65,745 8 5	2,58,34,254 7 7	92,00,000 0 0	34·9	48·0	17·1
30th „ „ ...	5,16,00,000 0 0	1,92,15,729 6 8	2,21,84,270 9 4	1,02,00,000 0 0	37·3	42·9	19·8
16th Dec. „ ...	5,16,00,000 0 0	1,93,09,093 12 11	2,20,90,906 3 1	1,02,00,000 0 0	37·4	42·8	19·8
23rd „ „ ..	5,20,00,000 0 0	1,94,44,563 4 11	2,08,55,436 11 1	1,17,00,000 0 0	37·4	40·1	22·5
30th „ „ ...	5,11,00,000 0 0	2,00,77,132 4 0	1,93,22,867 12 0	1,17,00,000 0 0	39·3	37·8	22·9
6th Jan. 1864 ..	5,11,00,000 0 0	2,00,65,770 2 11	1,93,34,229 13 1	1,17,00,000 0 0	39·3	37·8	22·9
10th March „ ...	5,08,00,000 0 0	2,36,21,090 0 0	1,94,78,910 0 0	77,00,000 0 0	46·6	38·3	15·1
[illegible]h „ ..	5,08,00,000 0 0	2,50,65,770 2 11	1,80,34,229 13 1	77,00,000 0 0	49·3	35·5	15·2
[illegible]h Ap[illegible] „ ...	5,35,00,000 0 0	2,48,72,787 6 10	2,09,27,212 9 2	77,00,000 0 0	46·5	39·1	14·4
20th „ „ ...	5,66,00,000 0 0	2,98,72,787 6 10	1,60,27,212 9 2	1,07,00,000 0 0	52·8	28·3	18·9
4th May „ ...	5,68,00,000 0 0	3,00,16,986 4 10	1,60,83,013 11 2	1,07,00,000 0 0	52·9	28·3	18·8
17th „ „ ...	5,83,11,320 0 0	3,03,95,011 1 2	1,72,16,308 14 10	1,07,00,000 0 0	52·1	29·6	18·3
23rd Jan. 1865 ..	7,45,47,670 0 0	3,57,45,011 1 2	3,22,02,658 14 10	66,00,000 0 0	47·9	43·3	8·8
20th Feb. „ ...	7,42,45,020 0 0	3,57,45,052 1 2	3,06,95,597 14 10	78,04,370 0 0	48·2	41·3	10·5
4th April „ ..	7,42,78,600 0 0	3,57,45,174 3 4	2,93,18,585 12 8	92,14,840 0 0	48·2	39·4	12·4
24th „ „ ...	7,39,98,150 0 0	3,75,95,174 3 4	2,55,96,455 12 8	1,07,06,520 0 0	50·9	34·7	14·4
1st May „ ..	7,44,17,830 0 0	3,57,45,364 14 0	2,79,67,195 2 0	1,07,05,270 0 0	48·0	37·6	14·4
10th „ „ ...	7,47,82,850 0 0	3,98,01,961 4 5	2,42,76,748 11 7	1,07,04,140 0 0	53·2	32·5	14·3
12th Sept. „ ...	8,63,40,460 0 0	3,98,02,531 15 4	3,64,33,723 0 8	1,01,04,205 0 0	46·1	42·2	11·7
30th Dec. „ ...	7,39,62,440 0 0	3,98,02,531 15 4	1,70,19,908 0 8	1,71,40,000 0 0	53·8	23·0	23·2
6th Jan. 1866 ..	7,27,12,180 0 0	3,98,02,531 15 4	1,57,69,648 0 8	1,71,40,000 0 0	54·7	21·7	23·6
12th June „ ...	8,01,98,690 0 0	3,89,55,181 15 4	3,70,40,943 0 8	42,02,565 0 0	48·6	46·2	5·2
23rd July „ ...	8,64,82,280 0 0	3,88,37,833 3 4	4,46,41,791 12 8	30,02,655 0 0	44·9	51·6	3·5
6th Sept. „ ...	8,48,42,240 0 0	3,71,32,135 1 4	4,38,84,873 0 8	38,25,231 14 0	43·8	51·7	4·5
29th „ „ ..	9,07,87,250 0 0	3,64,62,303 8 4	5,05,69,883 0 8	37,55,063 7 0	40·2	55·7	4·1
7th Nov. „ ...	10,16,09,590 0 0	3,64,29,409 8 4	5,76,25,137 0 8	75,55,043 7 0	35·9	56·7	7·4
15th Jan. 1867 ..	9,91,17,110 0 0	3,36,60,922 8 4	5,94,01,179 0 8	60,55,008 7 0	33·9	59·9	6·2
4th Feb. „ ...	8,68,28,210 0 0	3,36,59,922 8 4	4,71,13,269 0 8	60,55,018 7 0	38·8	54·3	6·9
13th „ „ ...	8,44,15,800 0 0	3,36,62,134 8 4	4,51,98,667 0 8	55,54,998 7 0	39·9	53·5	6·6
20th „ „ ...	8,29,95,640 0 0	3,36,07,228 9 4	4,37,78,517 0 8	56,09,894 6 0	40·6	52·7	6·7
29th March „ ...	8,23,29,910 0 0	3,25,20,547 13 4	4,47,98,049 6 8	50,11,312 12 0	39·5	54·4	6·1
2nd July 1868 ...	10,08,48,130 0 0	3,25,64,955 15 4	5,61,73,961 4 8	1,21,09,212 12 0	32·3	55·7	12·0

CALCUTTA MINT;
The 1*st September* 1868.

H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner.

No. VI.

MEMORANDUM of the Expenses of the Exchange Office, Calcutta, for 1866-67, *and of the Commission paid to the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay for conducting Exchange Operations for the Government.*

Details of Charges.	Expenses chargeable to Exchange Transactions.	Expenses not chargeable to Exchange Transactions.	Total Expenses of the Currency Department, Calcutta, for 1866-67.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries	7,256 0 0	8,400 3 6	15,656 3 6
Establishments	9,362 0 0	15,782 14 0	25,144 14 0
Contingent Cash Charges, 3 to 1	3,036 8 10	1,012 2 4	4,048 11 2
Stationery, 3 to 1...	712 12 0	237 9 3	950 5 3
Extra Establishment	174 4 0	5,913 0 9	6,087 4 9
Total ...	20,541 8 10	31,345 13 10	51,887 6 8
Remuneration to Bank for Notes in Circulation ...	.....	4,15,252 5 3	4,15,252 5 3
Commission on sale of Government Securities ...	.....	11,982 3 0	11,982 3 0
Cost of Note Forms	.....	14,719 6 0	14,719 6 0
Losses on sale of Government Promissory Notes ...	.....	33,894 0 0	33,894 0 0
On average Note Circulation for 1866-67, value Rs. 2,83,91,438	.....	5,07,193 12 1	5,27,735 4 11
At ·0723512 per cent.	20,541 8 10	.....	.....

MEMORANDUM.

Commission paid to the Banks for their Agency.

	Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Madras.	Bank of Bombay.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In 1862-63	1,50,256 13 2	30,854 7 1	1,22,934 2 11	3,04,045 7 2
„ 1863-64	94,798 12 2	50,031 15 8	1,49,627 15 11	2,94,458 11 9
„ 1864-65	.....	42,829 0 4	2,31,715 0 0	2,74,544 0 4
„ 1865-66	3,65,104 7 6	45,860 6 0	2,54,215 14 6	6,65,180 12 0
„ 1866-67	4,15,252 5 3	41,973 4 10	3,11,322 3 10	7,68,547 13 11
Total ...	10,25,412 6 1	2,11,549 1 11	10,69,815 5 2	23,06,776 13 2

Calcutta Mint;
The 1st September 1868.

H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner.

No. VII.

STATEMENT of Notes issued to, and Notes received from, the Public from 1861-62 *to* 1867-68, *and of the Notes cancelled in each Currency Office.*

Year.	Notes issued.		Notes received.		Notes cancelled.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
			CALCUTTA.			
1861-62 ...	1,91,600	2,40,00,000	2,000	10,00,000	.....	.....
1862-63 ...	1,37,665	80,58,500	32,850	45,58,500	2,750	11,08,500
1863-64 ...	1,20,435	1,68,76,000	91,158	1,85,76,000	91,158	1,85,76,000
1864-65 ...	1,81,450	1,91,21,500	1,16,782	1,48,26,680	1,11,782	1,47,76,680
1865-66 ...	4,69,569	4,97,27,800	4,73,062	5,26,31,670	1,38,682	1,45,13,710
1866-67 ..	13,80,506	19,26,66,820	13,24,656	19,45,51,070	4,24,646	4,24,58,580
1867-68 ...	16,31,335	21,27,11,610	15,15,938	20,62,91,980	4,14,835	4,46,23,040
Total ...	41,12,560	52,31,62,230	35,56,446	49,24,35,960	11,83,853	13,60,56,510
			MADRAS.			
1861-62 ...	21,000	30,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-63 ...	60,150	44,60,000	7,070	11,60,000	6,370	6,60,000
1863-64 ...	47,664	42,75,000	38,624	40,75,000	34,520	35,25,000
1864-65 ...	41,650	40,50,000	46,843	48,50,000	43,143	41,50,000
1865-66 ...	38,550	45,50,000	48,460	51,50,000	45,660	36,50,000
1866-67 ...	57,047	45,65,430	48,619	49,47,230	44,417	34,79,300
1867-68 ...	94,293	88,79,560	97,548	79,65,870	88,670	66,94,400
Total ...	3,60,354	3,37,79,990	2,87,164	2,81,48,100	2,62,780	2,21,58,700
			BOMBAY.			
1861-62 ...	1,54,600	1,50,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-63 ...	97,200	1,27,37,000	42,900	92,37,000	42,400	92,37,000
1863-64 ...	1,68,102	2,60,50,000	1,18,800	1,90,50,000	1,18,800	1,53,50,000
1864-65 ...	2,21,300	2,07,90,000	56,100	1,25,90,000	56,100	1,25,90,000
1865-66 ...	2,29,150	2,75,10,000	2,12,800	2,99,30,000	1,25,100	1,36,30,000
1866-67 ...	3,42,031	5,15,02,000	4,16,892	4,28,78,470	2,90,490	2,36,65,530
1867-68 ...	7,77,049	8,46,35,320	7,02,977	8,26,38,440	4,14,835	4,46,23,040
Total ...	19,89,432	23,82,24,320	15,50,469	19,63,23,910	10,47,725	11,90,95,570
			ALLAHABAD.			
1861-62 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-63 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-64 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-65 ...	45,791	29,71,770	7,595	7,67,530	1,573	24,260
1865-66 ...	36,825	27,46,100	22,487	25,07,020	7,930	1,59,280
1866-67 ...	43,073	30,99,390	28,082	19,30,430	23,113	14,87,900
1867-68 ...	75,825	53,90,620	25,914	40,85,640	15,337	12,21,920
					450	7,730
Total ...	2,01,514	1,42,07,880	84,078	92,90,620	48,403	29,01,090

No. VII—*continued.*

STATEMENT of Notes issued to, and Notes received from, the Public from 1861-62 *to* 1867-68, *and of the Notes cancelled in each Currency Office.*

Year.	Notes issued.		Notes received.		Notes cancelled.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
			LAHORE.			
1861-62 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-63 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-64 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-65 ...	51,961	35,07,530	18,228	12,85,500	1,397	19,540
1865-66 ..	68,229	34,18,130	39,950	40,05,380	22,627	19,45,240
1866-67 ...	39,248	12,02,030	28,098	33,41,150	19,963	16,01,160
1867-68 ...	48,388	44,92,690	21,641	23,85,790	14,543	12,01,340
Total ...	2,07,826	1,96,20,380	1,11,817	1,10,17,820	58,530	47,67,280
			CALICUT.			
1861-62 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-63 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-64 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-65 .	5,100	3,62,710	733	77,970	2	110
1865-66 ...	16,697	13,72,690	14,018	12,29,250	16	330
1866-67 ...	21,457	13,92,640	14,867	10,01,560	3,743	3,53,480
1867-68 ...	26,074	16,46,110	28,055	18,95,710	19,533	11,69,310
Total ...	69,328	47,74,150	57,673	42,04,490	23,294	15,23,230
			TRICHINOPOLY.			
1861-62 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-64 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-65 ...	4,051	3,80,710	324	52,800	72	1,140
1865-66 ...	9,472	8,68,870	5,354	7,39,330	1,462	22,670
1866-67 ...	12,105	13,11,230	13,010	12,40,090	1,176	21,280
1867-68 ...	14,772	12,49,540	4,103	6,62,900	11,128	13,71,410
Total ...	40,400	38,10,350	22,791	26,95,120	13,838	14,16,500
			VIZAGAPATAM.			
1861-62 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-63 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-64 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-65 ..	7,876	3,70,600	714	47,540	.....	.....
1865-66 ...	5,983	5,32,580	4,690	4,45,380	871	45,190
1866-67 ...	4,104	4,55,870	5,146	5,43,690	1,638	31,120
1867-68 ...	7,220	5,25,300	8,518	4,85,200	8,532	7,03,880
Total ...	25,183	18,84,350	19,068	15,21,810	11,041	7,80,140

No. VII—*concluded.*

STATEMENT of Notes issued to, and Notes received from, the Public from 1861-62 *to* 1867-68, *and of the Notes cancelled in each Currency Office.*

Year.	Notes issued.		Notes received.		Notes cancelled.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
		NAGPORE.				
1861-62 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-63 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-64 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-65 ..	39,071	27,39,290	6,395	2,71,880	221	4,930
1865-66 ...	65,426	41,64,400	22,809	10,99,850	41,874	40,88,990
1866-67	68,304	52,51,310	19,489	5,34,[illegible]50	23,472	12,59,780
1867-68 ...	97,510	78,23,920	29,362	20,43,[illegible]00	1,03,692	63,19,820
Total ..	2,70,311	1,99,78,920	58,055	39,49,680	1,69,259	1,16,73,520
		KURRA[illegible]EE.				
1861-62 ...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-63 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863-64 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865-66 ..	20,249	31,74,730	11,430	21,67,360	1,952	10,16,210
1866-67 ...	18,813	25,57,180	15,815	24,37,610	2,973	7,56,900
1867-68	18,914	33,21,310	12,528	14,43,000	7,574	5,98,450
Total ...	57,976	90,53,250	39,803	60,47,970	12,499	23,71,560
		ABSTRACT OF ALL CIRCLES.				
1861-62 .	3,67,200	4,20,00,000	2,000	10,00,000	.....	
1862-63 ..	2,95,015	2,52,55,500	82,820	1,40,55,500	51,520	1,10,05,500
1863-64 ...	3,36,201	4,72,01,000	2,48,582	4,17,01,000	2,44,478	3,74,51,000
1864-65 ...	5,98,250	5,12,94,110	2,53,714	3,47,69,900	2,14,290	3,15,66,660
1865-66	9,60,150	10,10,65,300	8,55,060	9,99,05,240	3,86,174	3,90,71,620
1866-67 ...	19,86,688	26,80,03,900	19,15,604	25,34,05,650	8,35,631	7,51,15,030
1867-68 ...	27,91,380	33,06,76,010	24,29,584	30,98,98,130	10,99,129	10,85,34,290
Total ...	73,34,884	86,84,95,820	57,87,364	75,56,35,420	28,31,222	30,27,44,100

Calcutta Mint;
The 1st September 1868.

H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner.

No. VIII.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenses of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency from its commencement in 1861-62 *to* 1867-68.

Receipts.	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Nagpore.	Madras.	Calicut.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In 1861-62 ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
„ 1862-63 ..	1,52,316 10 2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,316 10 2
„ 1863-64 ..	3,27,731 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	3,27,731 5 4
„ 1864-65 ...	9,69,318 4 4	...	...	...	1,73,913 14 10	...	...	...	5,11,746 13 6	.	16,54,979 0 8
„ 1865-66 ..	6,05,285 1 8	46,281 6 0	31,484 2 0	24,409 0 7	1,61,380 14 10	3,268 2 0	3,268 2 0	3,268 2 0	7,95,109 3 8	4,637 7 9	16,78,391 10 6
„ 1866-67 ...	6,91,286 13 6	49,784 0 0	31,517 0 0	24,661 0 0	1,09,595 11 4	4,400 0 0	4,400 0 0	4,400 0 0	7,18,935 2 1	23,870 0 0	16,62,849 10 11
Total ..	27,45,938 3 0	96,065 6 0	63,001 2 0	49,070 0 7	4,44,890 9 0	7,668 2 0	7,668 2 0	7,668 2 0	20,25,791 3 3	28,507 7 9	54,76,268 5 7
Disbursements											
In 1861-62 ...	2,639 2 7	...	...	.	751 9 3	...	...	...	2,494 10 0	...	5,885 5 10
„ 1862-63 ...	3,06,205 8 3	...	...	...	50,610 10 1	...	...	...	1,73,996 6 6	...	5,30,812 8 10
„ 1863-64 ...	1,40,049 4 11	...	...	...	58,638 9 6	..	..	...	1,66,720 11 11	...	3,65,408 10 4
„ 1864-65 ...	34,145 8 6	20,329 12 2	17,539 13 0	10,719 6 11	54,596 0 11	3,112 11 4	954 8 2	3,960 9 2	2,51,236 0 9	..	3,96,594 6 11
„ 1865-66 ..	4,00,080 5 2	17,824 12 9	21,500 13 3	13,950 14 10	56,479 15 8	11,132 8 5	12,319 1 6	10,073 12 8	2,92,133 5 10	9,596 11 8	8,45,092 5 9
„ 1866-67 ...	5,27,735 4 11	13,488 3 2	16,999 6 3	11,698 10 5	51,763 1 6	4,667 12 8	6,322 2 3	3,865 11 9	3,47,130 13 10	8,632 0 0	9,92,303 2 9
Total ...	14,10,855 2 4	51,642 12 1	56,040 0 6	36,369 0 2	2,72,839 14 11	18,913 0 5	19,595 11 11	17,900 1 7	12,33,712 0 10	18,228 11 8	31,36,096 8 5
Profits down to 1866-67 ..	13,35,083 0 8	44,422 9 11	6,961 1 6	12,701 0 5	1,72,050 10 1	...	.	...	7,92,079 2 5	10,278 12 1	23,73,576 5 1
Loss ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,244 14 5	11,927 9 11	10,231 15 7	...	...	33,404 7 11
Nett Profit Down to 1866-67	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,40,171 13 2

Calcutta Mint;
The 1st September 1868.

H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner.

No. IX.

ABSTRACT RETURN of cases of Notes reported lost.

	Lost by Post.	Stolen.	Accidentally lost.	Wrongly joined.	Cause of loss not stated.	Mutilated.	Dacoity and Burglary.	Irrecoverably lost by sinking of Ships and Boats.	Various Causes.	Total.
Calcutta from 1st January 1866 to 31st December 1867 ..	583	118	541	70	46	86	4	6	11	1,465
Allahabad from 1st May 1864 to 31st December 1867 ...	288	33	27	12	40	..	...	..	2	402
Lahore from 1st August 1864 to 31st December 1867	290	7	5	7	...	5	...	.	.	314
Total ...	1,161	158	573	89	86	91	4	6	13	2,181

Calcutta Mint;
The 1st September 1868.

H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner.

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta,—No. 2836, dated 15th October 1868.

I have laid before the Governor General in Council your letter, dated 1st September 1868, submitting a retrospective report of the operations of the Currency Department since its commencement, and am desired to communicate the following observations.

2. In the first place the fact that in 1861-62, when the three Presidency Banks had this currency, the issues for all India amounted to £3⅛ millions, that in 1867-68 after six years of Government management, the total issues averaged 9¼ millions on the year; and that for some months past they have stood at a little over 10 millions with a tendency to increase still more, shows that the currency has obtained a great development. The result may not as yet have come up to the anticipations of the founder, the late Mr. James Wilson, but still a good part of his expectations has been already realized.

3. This great increase has been obtained partly by development in the Presidency towns or in the old circles, and partly by the formation of new circles in the interior of the country. In the Presidency towns, the increase has been in Calcutta from 2⅓ millions to something under 3 millions; in Madras from something under half a million to something over that amount; in Bombay from 1½ to 4¾ millions. Thus, the growth in Calcutta has been good; in Madras unimportant; in Bombay very great, the like of which indeed has never yet been known in India. And it is noteworthy that much of the increment in Bombay has occurred *since* the culminating point of the cotton crisis; in 1864-65 and 1865-66, the amount stood at 3¼ and 3⅓ millions. In 1866-67 and 1867-68, they stood at 4½ and 4¾ millions. As regards the circles in the interior of the country, it may be noted that out of 928 lakhs, the total circulation, 32 lakhs pertained to Allahabad; 24 to Lahore; 5½ to Calicut; 4½ to Trichinopoly; 3 to Vizagapatam; 21 to Nagpore; 15 to Kurrachee: in all 105 lakhs, or just one-ninth of the whole. Hence it is manifest that, despite all our efforts at extension into the interior of India, the great increase occurs, not there but at the Presidency towns, the great outlets of trade. In the interior circles, too, the success achieved in the valley of the Ganges and of the Indus, i. e., Allahabad, Lahore, and Kurrachee, and in that part of Central India which is in communication with the Western Coast, that is Nagpore. But the circles in the south of India have as yet been comparative failures; they may still improve.

4. On the *whole* circulation, there has been no fluctuation, but steady progressive growth year by year. The same thing too is perceptible in each circle. In Madras, Lahore, and Vizagapatam circles alone, has there been anything like fluctuation, and that not considerable.

5. These broad facts bear out the well known belief that as yet our Notes, however popular with the upper section of the trading classes, have not yet reached the mass of the people and the interior of the country.

6. But that the expansion (undoubtedly great) which has occurred, has been obtained with perfect caution, and without any real risk whatever, will be apparent from a consideration of the specie reserve which has been and still is kept up. In January 1867 to a circulation of 868 lakhs, there was a reserve in coin and bullion of 532 lakhs; the difference being represented by Government Securities. In January 1868 to a circulation of ten crores or 1,000 lakhs, there was a coin and bullion reserve of 684 lakhs. At both periods more than half the circulation was represented by coin and bullion.

7. On the other hand, it is interesting to observe the amount of reserve in Government Securities at different periods, as it is this which indicates the profit derived by the State from the currency. In January 1865 it stood at 357 lakhs; in January 1866 at 398 lakhs (the highest figure as yet ventured on); in January 1867 at 336 lakhs, and in January 1868 at 325 lakhs. In 1865 the securities represented about one-half of the circulation; in 1866 something less than one-half; in 1867 and 1868, it has represented about one-third. The *gross* profit to Government (without making any set-off on account of expenses) has averaged 16½ lakhs annually for the past three years.

8. The profits, net, after defrayal of all expenses, to the State are set down at 34 lakhs, accruing in six years. But this profit may be expected to go on at an increase. During the year 1867-68, the last year, when the organization of the department has been the most complete, the net profit is set down at 10½ lakhs. It has been seen that the average circulation of that year amounted to 9¼ millions. At this rate the Government may hope to obtain about 1¼ lakh annual net profit on a million's worth of circulation. But the fact that this business is already worth more than ten lakhs net a year to the State, with a prospect of further increase, should serve to keep all the revenue officers alive to the importance of augmenting the circulation by all legitimate means in their power, and especially by popularizing it.

9. The smallness of the salaried establishments entertained by Government for this work is noteworthy. Of the expenses more than two-thirds consist of commission paid to the Banks for exchange transactions with the public. In Calcutta itself during 1866-67 out of 5 lakhs total expenses, only half a lakh related to establishments and office contingencies. This seems to show that the departmental management is tolerably economical.

10. On the other hand, the real *vastness* of the business that has been done in seven years may be understood by considering that in this period seven millions of Notes, worth 87 crores of rupees, have been issued, five millions and three quarters of Notes, worth 75 crores of rupees, have been received, two millions and three quarters of Notes, worth 30 crores of rupees, have been cancelled.

11. Without in the least impugning the excellence of the management of the currency by the Presidency Banks while they had it, and without at all under-valuing the merits of the agreement entered into with them, the Governor General in Council believes that undoubtedly the working of this business by Government through its own agency direct has proved both economical and profitable to the State. This too may be still further apparent if circles come to be multiplied in the interior of the country.

12. The Governor General in Council desires me to convey his thanks to you and the officers of the department, and to observe that any improvement for the future can be best determined on after the replies have been received from the several Local Governments to our circular of June last in respect to the distribution of currency circles.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 4th November 1868.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Colonel H. W. Norman, C.B.

ARTICLES OF WAR.

The Hon'ble Colonel NORMAN introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of Her Majesty's Native Indian Forces.

As he had explained to the Council when he obtained leave to introduce the Bill, the existing law for the government of the Native Army was contained in Act XXIX of 1861, as amended by Acts V of 1863 and XXVI of 1865, and certain changes being deemed necessary, it was considered advisable to embody them and the large portions of the existing Acts which it was proposed to be retained in an entirely new Bill, which, if passed, would constitute the entire law for the government of Her Majesty's Native Indian Forces.

All the principal alterations in the existing law were noted in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill, and he did not at present propose to enter into any detailed explanation as to those alterations beyond what was contained in that statement. They had been carefully considered and discussed outside this Council, but the Bill would be published and would of course be open to any improvement that might be deemed desirable by the Select Committee to which he would at a future sitting move that the Bill be referred.

Besides certain changes in substance, the present Bill contained various alterations and, as he (Colonel NORMAN) thought, improvements in point of arrangement and language calculated, he trusted, to make the Articles more clear and intelligible to the officers who would have to administer them, and to those soldiers and others who would be subject to them. He (Colonel NORMAN) desired to acknowledge the obligations he was under in the preparation of the Bill to the Judge Advocate General's Department, and especially to Lieutenant Colonel Maisey, who, as Officiating Judge Advocate General at the time, drew out the original draft of the Bill under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and had since very ably and assiduously assisted him in its elaboration. He (Colonel NORMAN) was also most highly indebted to Mr. Whitley Stokes, who had devoted much time and care to the Bill, and whose suggestions as to arrangement and phraseology had been most valuable.

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, by permission of the President, said that, although there was no motion before the Council, he thought it right to say that the several provisions of the Bill had received great attention. The matter indeed had been under consideration now for not less than six years between the several Governments and the respective Commanders-in-Chief. At this stage there was one point only,—the limitation of the power to try by Summary Courts Martial,—to which he deemed it right to invite notice. If no remarks were made upon it, some persons might suppose that the limitation in question would restrict the military powers of the commanding officer. Nothing would be more erroneous. It had been his (the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF's) duty when in command at Bombay to point out that the mode of applying the powers of such courts was occasionally wrong. Certain commanding officers, not well versed in law, either civil or military, had actually held Summary Courts Martial to try offences against themselves, and even against their own property. And subsequently, since His Excellency had assumed his present command, he had found it necessary to check similar practices in this Presidency. It would be remembered that this kind of Courts was constituted of the officer by whom it was held. Article 93 of the present Bill accordingly provided expressly that offences by which the convening commanding officer was personally aggrieved and crimes of fraudulent character, should, as a rule, not be tried by Summary Courts Martial without reference made to superior military authority. This was the only limitation on the power referred to, and His Excellency wished the public to understand that the Bill would not in any way diminish proper military powers.

HIGH COURT (N. W. P.) CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAINE, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Criminal Procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, said that, though the Bill covered some space, it was merely intended to remove two technical difficulties. The High Court for the North-Western Provinces possessed two original criminal jurisdictions,—one ordinary, the other extraordinary: European British subjects were triable in the exercise of the former, Natives in the exercise of the latter. Now, it sometimes happened that an European and a Native were jointly charged with an offence

and then the most convenient course would obviously be to try them together. But when an European was tried, the majority of the jury had to be composed of Europeans or Americans, or both, and the procedure was regulated by Act No. XXIV of 1866; when a Native was tried, half the jury was, if he so required, composed of persons not Europeans nor Americans, and the procedure was wholly regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Bill gave power to try the European and the Native together, but saved the Native's right (if he chose to exercise it) to be tried separately by a jury, of which at least one-half consisted of persons not Europeans nor Americans.

There was another amendment of less importance which the Bill proposed to make. The High Court was subject, in exercise both of its ordinary and of its extraordinary criminal jurisdiction, to the rules of the Code of Criminal Procedure, except in so far as these rules had been modified by Act XXIV of 1866. Of these rules, those prescribing the mode in which Judges should take down evidence were unmodified. They were contained in sections 198 and 364 of the Code. They had been framed for the guidance of Judges from whom there was an appeal, and for this and other reasons they were wholly unsuited to the learned Judges of the High Court. The Bill accordingly proposed to suspend the operation in the High Court of the two sections which he had mentioned, and to enable the Judges to take down the evidence in such manner as the Court might by general rule direct.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAINE then introduced the Bill.

The Council then adjourned to Friday, the 27th November 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

SIMLA,
The 4th November 1868.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th October 1868:—

No. 26 of 1868.

A Bill to define and amend the Law of Evidence.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the Law of Evidence: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

MEANING OF WORDS.

1. In the following rules, the word Court shall be taken to comprise all Courts of Justice, civil or criminal, and all persons having by law or consent of parties authority to take evidence; and the word Cause shall be taken to comprise all judicial proceedings, civil or criminal.

ADMISSIBILITY.

2. Whenever any evidence is said to be admissible, it is not meant that it is to be regarded as conclusive, but only that the weight, if any, which the deciding authority may consider due, shall be allowed to it.

Anything which has a bearing upon any question in issue in a cause, the determination of which question is material to the decision of the cause, is admissible, unless it is excluded by the rules contained in this Act.

3. No statement by a witness of anything, or founded upon anything spoken, written, or otherwise intimated by another person, and no statement contained in any document is admissible in evidence, except in the cases specified in the rules hereinafter contained.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—B is tried for robbing C. A gives evidence that D told him that he saw B rob C. The evidence is inadmissible.

(*b.*)—B is tried for robbing C. A gives evidence that D, a deaf and dumb person, intimated to him by signs that he saw B rob C. The evidence is inadmissible.

(*c.*) A gives evidence that B robbed C. Being asked how he knows it, he says that he knows it only because E told him so. The evidence which has been admitted must be struck out.

(*d.*)—A says that B was alive on the 1st January 1860. It appears that A does not speak to this fact of his own knowledge, but that he learnt it from a letter written to him by C, or from a newspaper, or from a printed book, or a picture. In each of these cases, A's statement is not admissible as evidence that B was alive on that day.

(*e.*)—A says that B was alive on the 1st January 1860. Being asked how he knows this, he produces a letter dated that day from B, whose hand-writing he verifies. The letter is admissible as evidence that B was alive on that day.

4. Such evidence is admissible,—

(1.) Where the fact that a thing was spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated is a question in issue.

Illustration.

A says that he has been told by B that he saw C pick D's pocket. This is admissible in an action against B for slandering C.

(2.)—Where the fact that a person by or to whom the thing was spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated, was acquainted with such thing is a question in issue.

Illustration.

A writes to B "I have just heard that C has failed." The letter is received by B. The letter is not admissible as evidence that C had failed; but when it is proved that C had then failed, the letter is admissible as evidence that the failure was known to A at the place and time at which the letter was written, and also that B was apprised of it.

(3.)—Where the thing spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated tends to explain any act or conduct which is a question in issue.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A says on a trial of C for robbing D's house, that he heard B say to C "D's house has been robbed," and that thereupon C fled. This evidence is admissible.

(*b.*)—On a trial of B for robbing C's house, it is proved that B fled immediately after the robbery. A witness is produced who says that he

heard A tell B before B fled, that a warrant had been issued for his arrest under a decree of a civil court. This evidence is admissible.

(*c.*)—A is on his trial for shooting at B with intent to kill him. It is alleged on A's behalf that the shooting was accidental. Evidence of what A said at the time is admissible as evidence, either for A or against him.

(*d.*)—A sues B for compensation for maliciously causing him to be apprehended on a charge of theft. Evidence that a theft had been committed in B's house, and that C told B that he saw A running away immediately after, is admissible.

(*e.*)—A says that he has heard B say to C, "Pay me the 1,000 rupees which you owe me." This is no evidence that C owed B 1,000 rupees, but it is evidence that B claimed 1,000 rupees, and it is admissible in order to introduce evidence of what C said or did with respect to the claim.

(*f.*)—A is charged with sedition, and is proved to have combined with B for seditious purposes. Evidence of words spoken by B, while taking part in a riot in furtherance of those purposes, is admissible against A.

(4.)—Where the thing was spoken, written, stated or otherwise intimated by a party to the suit, or some one whom he represents in interest, and it is sought to be used against him.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A brings a suit against B to establish a right of way across B's field. Evidence that C, from whom B derives his title to the land, had, while owner, admitted A's right of way, is admissible.

(*b.*)—A writes to B "By the direction of C, I request you will ship for him 100 bales of cotton." The letter is evidence against A that he had received such direction from C but is not evidence against C that he had given the direction.

(*c.*)—In a deed to which A was not a party, but which was made between B and C, strangers to A, it is stated that A had become insolvent. This deed is as against B or C admissible in evidence to show that A had become insolvent, but it is not admissible against A for that purpose.

(5.)—In the cases provided for by Sections 368, 369, 370 and 371 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(6.)—Where the evidence tendered consists in a statement which was received in evidence in a former judicial proceeding relating to the same subject and between the same parties, or those whom they represent in interest, and where the person who made such statement has since died, or become incapable of giving evidence, or where his presence cannot be procured: provided that if such person were present, his evidence would be admissible.

(7.) Where the thing spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated was spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated in the ordinary course of business by a person who has died or become incapable of giving evidence, or whose presence cannot be procured.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A, the shipping agent of the firm of B and Co., states in a letter to B and Co. that he has just seen a certain ship of theirs sail from the port of Calcutta. The letter is admissible as evidence of the sailing of the ship.

(*b.*)—A, an attorney, prepares the draft of an intended deed to which B was to be a party, and indorses upon it a memorandum that a copy had been sent to another attorney on a certain day. The draft contains a statement that B was in insolvent circumstances. The draft and indorsement are admissible as evidence to show that such a copy was sent to the other attorney, but are not admissible as evidence to show that B had become insolvent.

(*c.*)—A, a commercial traveller, employed by the firm of B and Co. to obtain orders and information in the cotton trade only, writes to B and Co. that the firm of C and Co. have ordered of him as such traveller a certain quantity of cotton, and in the same letter he mentions the state of the silk market. A's letter is admissible as evidence of the order given to him, but not of the state of the silk market.

(8.)—Where the thing intimated consists in entries in books kept in the ordinary course of business, or consists in written acknowledgments of the receipt of money, goods, securities, or property of any kind, or in any document used in commerce.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—Entries are made by a clerk of a firm in the books of the firm to the effect that the firm received a consignment of cotton from A, and purchased 50 chests of indigo from B. These are admissible in evidence against all the partners of the firm.

(*b.*)—A, one of two partners, makes an entry in the partnership books that he had lent his partner B Rupees 1,000. The entry is not admissible in evidence against B that A had lent him the Rupees 1,000.

(*c.*)—A clerk whose business it is to make entries in the books of a firm of all monies paid by him, makes an entry in the books that he had paid away Rupees 1,000 for the firm. This entry is admissible in evidence that he had so paid away the money.

(*d.*)—The firm of A and Co. keep a book in which the despatch and receipt of letters by the firm is regularly noted. An entry in this book of the despatch of a letter on the 1st January 1860 to the firm of B and Co. is admissible in evidence that a letter was despatched on that day by A and Co. to B and Co.

(*e.*)—The letters written by the firm of A and Co. are, according to the ordinary course of business, copied into a book, and afterwards despatched. A and Co. in order to show that a letter in stated terms was despatched by them on a certain day to B and Co., tender in evidence an entry in their letter-book purporting to be a copy of a letter addressed by them on that day to B and Co., and an entry of the fact that such letter was despatched. The entries are admissible.

(*f.*)—A guarantees the payment by C of a sum of money due from him to B. A pays the amount to B, and sues C for re-payment. A

tenders in evidence a receipt given to himself by B for the amount due. The receipt is admissible in evidence.

(*g.*)—A sues B for the proceeds of a cargo of cotton consigned by A to B, and sold through a broker. The account sales rendered by the broker are admissible in evidence.

(*h.*)—A, a wharfinger, gives to B an acknowledgment that 100 tons of copper have been deposited at A's wharf. This acknowledgment is admissible in evidence of the fact that the deposit has been made.

(*i.*)—A effects a policy on his ship against sea-risks. The ship goes to sea and sustains injury. A institutes a suit to recover damages from the underwriters. The log-book of the ship is admissible in evidence.

(9.)—Where the thing spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated relates to the usages or tenets of any body of men, the constitution or government of any religious or charitable foundation, or the meaning of any technical or conventional words or terms, or of any words or terms used in particular districts, or to any matter of public or general interest, and was spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated by a person who has since died or become incapable of giving evidence, or whose presence cannot be procured.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A, in order to show the religious tenets of a certain sect, tenders in evidence a manuscript treatise proved to have been written by a deceased member of the sect. The treatise is admissible.

(*b.*)—It is a disputed fact in a suit whether a certain spot is or is not a public landing-place. Statements made on the subject by A and B, now deceased, who resided in the neighbourhood, are admissible in evidence.

(10.)—Where the thing spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated has reference to the relationship of one person to another, and was spoken, written, stated, or otherwise intimated by a person who has since died or become incapable of giving evidence, or whose presence cannot be procured: provided that such person was a member of the family, or had otherwise special means of knowledge.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—It is a disputed fact in the suit whether A is the son of B. A statement made on the subject by C, who was a nurse in B's family about the time of A's birth, is admissible in evidence.

(*b.*)—A alleging that he is the son of B, deceased, produces the following documents in which he is mentioned as the son of B:—

1. An entry made by B in a memorandum book stating A's birth;
2. Letters which passed between two of B's brothers, since deceased;
3. A deed executed by B.

A also produces witnesses who state that B told them that A was his son.

The contents of the documents and the testimony of the witnesses are admissible in evidence.

(11.)—Where the thing intimated is a fact of a public nature and appears by a recital contained in any Act of the Governor General of India made before or after the passing of this Act, or is notified by any official communication of the Government appearing in the *Gazette of India*, or in any paper purporting to be the Government Gazette of any Presidency or Lieutenant Governorship of British India, or of any colony or possession of the British Crown.

(12.)—Where the thing intimated is that there has been a public meeting or public proceeding, and such intimation is contained in a report thereof published in any newspaper or journal.

Explanation.—Such report is not admissible in evidence of any fact reported to have occurred, or of any statement reported to have been made at the meeting or proceeding.

Evidence of Law of Foreign Country.

(13.)—Where the thing intimated purports to be the law of a foreign country, and appears to be contained in books or documents purporting to be printed or published under the authority of the Government of that country, or in reports of decisions of the Courts of such country.

Maps.

5. Maps made under the authority of Government shall be admissible as evidence.

"Res Judicata."

6. A grant of probate or of administration unrevoked shall have effect as provided by the Indian Succession Act, section 242.

7. A decree declaring a marriage void is proof that the parties never were husband and wife. A decree declaring a marriage dissolved is proof that the parties have ceased to be husband and wife, if they ever were such.

8. A decree adjudging a ship to the captors as a prize of war is proof that the ship has become the property of the captors.

9. The judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction upon a matter directly in issue is admissible as evidence between the same parties, and those who represent them in interest upon the same matter directly in issue in another cause; but not between any other parties, except as provided for in the next following section of this Act.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A sues B for a horse, alleging that it was stolen from himself, and that B bought it, knowing it to be stolen. Judgment is given in B's favor. B afterwards loses the horse. A finds it, and B sues A for it. A in defence makes the same allegations as in the former suit. The judgment pronounced in the former suit is admissible as evidence in B's favor.

(*b.*)—A sues B for rent in the Court of the Collector, which has cognizance of such suits. B sets up in defence a mortgage under which he is entitled to retain the rent in satisfaction of the interest of his mortgage. A disputes the genuineness of the mortgage, but the Court pronounces it genuine, and dismisses A's suit. Afterwards B sues A in the District Court to recover the amount due to him upon the mortgage. A disputes the genuineness of the mortgage. The judgment of the Collector is admissible in evidence.

10. A decree of a Court of competent jurisdiction is admissible as evidence that such a judgment pronounced between the parties, but is not as against any person other than the parties thereto and those who represent them in interest evidence of any other fact thereby appearing.

Illustrations.

(*a.*)—A sues B for compensation for injury sustained through the negligence of C, who is B's agent. A obtains judgment. In a suit brought by B against C for compensation for loss sustained by B through C's negligence, the judgment is admissible as evidence of the amount which A has been adjudged to pay, but not as evidence of B's negligence.

(*b.*)—A. sues B for compensation, because B yielded up to C certain lands which B held as guardian of A, who was then a minor. A decree passed in a prior suit, whereby B was directed to yield up possession to C as owner, is admissible in evidence.

(*c.*)—A is tried on the charge of having forged a deed of gift from B. He is acquitted. Afterwards C, alleging the deed of gift to be a forgery, institutes a suit against A for certain lands, of which A has obtained possession under it. The record of A's acquittal is not admissible in evidence.

(*d.*)—A, one of three Hindú brothers, undivided in estate, dies, and his brothers B and C alleging that they are his heirs, sell to D a portion of the land which they possessed jointly with A.

E, claiming as the adopted son and heir of A, sues D for A's share of the land sold to D, and obtains a decree in his favor. He afterwards claiming as such adopted son of A, sues B and C for A's share of the land which remains in their possession. The decree in the former suit is not admissible in evidence.

(*e.*)—A, alleging that he is the only brother and the heir of B, deceased, sues C for possession of B's land. The Court declares A's title established, and decrees that C shall yield up the land to him.

Afterwards D claims to be the son and heir of B, and sues A for possession of the lands. The decree in the former suit is admissible in evidence that A had obtained such a decree, but is not admissible as evidence that he was entitled to the land as the only brother and heir of B.

(*f.*)—Two ships come into collision, whereby A, a passenger in one of them, is maimed, and B's goods are destroyed. A obtains a decree for compensation from the owners of the other ship on the ground that the injuries were sustained by him through the negligence of their captain. B sues the owners of the same ship for compensation for the loss of his goods. The judgment is not admissible in B's suit as evidence of the captain's negligence.

(*g.*)—A sues B for maintenance of C, a minor, whom A alleges to be B's son. B denies that C is his son. The Court decides that C is B's son, and decrees payment by B of A's claims.

B dies. C, alleging that he is B's son, sues the executor of D for a legacy of 10,000 rupees; D having by his will bequeathed that sum to every child of B. The judgment is not admissible in evidence that C is not a son of B.

Proof of Writings which constitute primary evidence

11. A writing which is not required by law to be attested, but which is alleged to have been signed by a specified person, or to have been written wholly or in part by a specified person, shall not, except in the cases provided for by sections 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of this Act, be received as evidence, unless the signature attached thereto or so much of the same writing as it is sought to verify, be proved to be in the hand-writing of the person by whom it is alleged to have been written or signed.

12. A written instrument which is required by law to be attested, shall not (except in the cases provided for by s. 20 of this Act) be received as evidence, unless the following rules are complied with :—

(1.)—The execution of such instrument shall be proved by one attesting witness at the least if there be an attesting witness alive, and subject to the process of the Court by which the cause is tried, and capable of bearing testimony.

(2.)—If no attesting witness is alive and subject to such process as aforesaid, and capable of bearing testimony, it shall be proved that the attestation of one attesting witness at the least is in his hand-writing, and evidence must be adduced to show that the person who executed the instrument was the same person who is alleged to have done so.

13. In order to ascertain whether a signature, writing, or seal is genuine, any signature, writing, or seal, which has been admitted or proved to the satisfaction of the judge to be genuine, may be compared with the disputed one.

14. Where a written instrument purports or is proved to be thirty years old, and is produced from the proper custody, it shall be admissible in evidence without proof of its execution or attestation.

Proof of the Contents of Documents by Secondary Evidence.

15. Evidence of the contents or purport of any written or printed document, or of letters, figures, or other marks not produced to the Court, shall not be admissible, except as provided by the rules next following :—

(1.)—A copy of or extract from any proclamation, order, or regulation, issued by Her Majesty or by the Privy Council or any department of Her Majesty's Government shall be admissible in evidence: Provided that such copy or extract is contained in the *London Gazette* or in such other Gazette or paper as mentioned in section four, clause (11) of this Act: Or provided it purports to be printed by the Government printer, or to be printed under the authority of the Legislature of any British colony or possession, or to be certified to be true by the proper officer.

(2.)—A copy of a record of any court, or of an entry in any public book or register, which is proved to be a correct copy, or which purports to be under the seal of such Court, or to be certified by the proper officer, shall be admissible as evidence of the existence and the contents of any such record or entry.

(3.)—Evidence shall be admissible of inscriptions or marks which are proved to have been destroyed or lost, or which cannot be produced by

reason of their being engraved on or affixed to trees, buildings, or other things of an immoveable character.

(4.)—Evidence of the contents of a written or printed document shall be admissible when it has been proved that the document has been destroyed or lost, or when the person in whose custody it is, is not subject to the process of the Court by which the cause is tried, or is not legally bound to produce the document, or refuses, after due notice, to produce it, or when its absence is otherwise satisfactorily accounted for.

Evidence of Terms of Contract.

16. Where a contract or a grant or other disposition of property is in writing, no evidence of the terms of such contract, grant, or disposition shall be received, except the writing itself, or such evidence of its contents as may be admissible under the provisions of the last preceding section.

Explanation.—The statement of a fact in any such document does not preclude the admission of oral evidence relating to the same fact; and where a suit is instituted for the purpose of setting aside or varying a document on the ground of a mistake in the writing thereof, evidence may be received for the purpose of proving such mistake.

Papers of which proof is not required.

17. No proof shall be required of the genuineness of any paper purporting to be the *London Gazette* or the *Gazette of India* or the Government Gazette of any Presidency or Lieutenant Governorship of British India, or of any colony or possession of the British Crown, nor of any paper purporting to be a newspaper or journal, or a copy of a private Act of Parliament printed by the Queen's printer.

18. No proof shall be required of the genuineness of any paper purporting to be a certificate, certified copy or other document which is by law made evidence of any particular fact: Provided that such paper is substantially in the form and purports to be executed in the manner directed by the law in that behalf.

19. No proof shall be required of the official position of any person certifying to the truth of any such paper as is mentioned in the last preceding rule.

20. Any paper purporting to be a power of attorney, and to have been executed before and authenticated by a notary public or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty, or of the Government of India, shall be admissible in evidence.

21. An impression of any document made by copying machine, or a representation of any thing made by means of photography, or of any other process which affords a reasonable assurance of correctness, shall be admissible in evidence, wherever under these Rules the production of the original may be dispensed with.

Persons who may testify.

22. Those persons only shall be incompetent to testify who from tender years, or from unsoundness of mind, or from any other cause appear to the judge to be incapable of understanding the questions addressed to them.

Privilege.

23. A witness is not at liberty to disclose a communication,—

(1.)—When such communication relates to affairs of State, and its disclosure has not been sanctioned by the proper officer.

(2.)—Where the communication was made by one of a married couple to the other during their marriage, and did not relate to a matter then in dispute in a suit pending between them, and where the consent of the person who made it, or, if such person be dead, of his or her representative in interest, has not been obtained for such disclosure.

(3.)—Where the witness is a barrister, attorney, or vakeel, or an interpreter or intermediate agent between the client and his legal adviser, and the communication was made by the client or principal to the witness in the course of his professional employment, or consists of any advice given or conveyed by the witness professionally to his client or principal, or of the contents of any document of his client or principal, the knowledge of which the witness has acquired in the course of his professional employment, and where the client or principal or his representative in interest has not consented to the disclosure of such communication.

(4.) Where the disclosure demanded of the witness consists in the production of documents belonging to another person who would not be bound to produce them if in his possession, and who has not consented to their production.

24. A witness is not compellable to disclose to the Court any confidential communication which may have taken place between him and his legal professional adviser.

25. No communication made in furtherance of a criminal purpose is protected from disclosure.

26. A witness summoned to produce a document shall, if the same be in his custody, possession, or power, be bound to bring it into Court, notwithstanding any objection to the right of the party calling for it to compel its production or to its being read, or being put in as evidence, or to the disclosure of its contents.

The validity of any such objection made by the person bringing the document shall be determined by the Court; and for the better determination thereof, it shall be lawful for the Court to receive any admissible evidence which such person may give respecting it, and it shall also be lawful for the Court, unless the document relates to affairs of State, to inspect it, and, if necessary, to employ any person to interpret it under the obligation of an oath, and not to disclose its contents except to the Court, unless the Court shall decide that the document is to be given in evidence.

27. No question shall be put to a married person which substantially amounts to inquiring whether that person has had sexual intercourse forbidden to him or her by the law to which he or she is subject.

28. No question regarding the occurrence of sexual intercourse between a husband and wife shall be put to either of them, except in the case of Christians, where the suit is for a decree of

nullity of marriage on the ground of bodily incapacity; and except in the case of persons who are not Christians, where the knowledge of the fact inquired after is necessary to the determination of some question between the husband and wife according to the law to which they are subject.

Examination of Witnesses.

29. The party at whose instance a witness is examined may, with the permission of the Court, cross-examine such witness, to test his veracity, in the same manner as if the witness had not been called at his instance, and may be allowed to show that the witness has varied from a previous statement made by him.

30. In order to repel an attack on the testimony of a witness, any former statement made by such witness, relating to the same fact, at or about the time when the fact took place, before any authority legally competent to investigate the fact, shall be admissible, and for that purpose a copy duly certified of any deposition or statement taken before such authority shall be admissible in evidence that such deposition or statement was made, and that it was made at the time and place, and under the circumstances, if any, which shall be stated in the certificate or on the face of the deposition or statement.

31. It shall not be lawful to ask a witness, in order to test his credit, any question the answer to which might criminate, or might tend, directly or indirectly, to criminate him, or might expose or tend, directly or indirectly, to expose him to a penalty or forfeiture of any kind. But a witness shall not be excused from answering any question relevant to the matter in issue in any cause upon the ground that the answer to such question would or might criminate, or tend to criminate him, or that it would or might expose, or tend to expose him to a penalty or forfeiture. Provided that no answer which a witness shall be compelled to give shall, except for the purpose of punishing him for wilfully giving false evidence in such cause, be used as evidence against him in any criminal proceeding.

32. No evidence is admissible to contradict the answers of a party or a witness as to matters affecting his character, but not otherwise bearing upon any question in issue in the cause.

Evidence of statements or conduct of a witness inconsistent with his evidence as to a question directly in issue in a cause is not excluded by this rule.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A claim against an underwriter is resisted on the ground of fraud. The party claimant is asked whether in a former transaction he had not made a fraudulent claim. He denies it. Evidence is not admissible to show that he had made such fraudulent claim.

(*b.*) In a suit by A against B a witness for A is asked whether he had not been dismissed from B's service for misconduct. He denies it. Evidence is tendered to contradict the witness's statement as to such dismissal. The evidence is not admissible.

(*c.*) In an action against A for goods sold to him by B, a witness for B deposes that he saw the goods sold and delivered. He is asked whether he had not given a different account of the transaction. He denies it. Evidence is tendered to show that he had given such different account. This evidence is admissible. He is asked whether he had not, after the date of the alleged sale, dealt with B as the owner of the goods. He denies it. Evidence is tendered to show that he had so dealt with B. This evidence is admissible. He is asked whether he had not given a false account of another transaction not in issue in the cause. He denies it. Evidence is tendered to show that he had given such false account. This evidence is not admissible.

(*d.*) The witness is asked whether he had not received money or a promise of some favour from B to induce him to give his evidence. He denies it. Evidence is tendered to show that he had received such money or promise. This evidence is admissible.

33. A witness may be cross-examined as to previous statements made by him in writing, or reduced into writing, relative to the subject-matter of the cause, without such writing being shown to him; but if it is intended to contradict such witness by the writing, his attention must, before such contradictory proof can be given, be called to those parts of the writing which are to be used for the purpose of so contradicting him. The Court may, however, at any time during the trial, require the production of the writing for its inspection, and may thereupon make such use of it for the purposes of the trial as may seem fit.

34. A witness may while under examination refer to any writing made by himself at the time of the transaction concerning which he is questioned, or so soon afterwards that it may be reasonably presumed that the transaction was fresh in his memory; and he may for the like purpose refer to a writing made by any other person, and read by the witness at the time of such transaction, or so soon afterwards that it may be reasonably presumed that the transaction was fresh in his memory. In such case the writing shall be produced and may be seen by the adverse party, who may, if he choose, cross-examine the witness upon it.

Number of Witnesses.

35. A Court, if satisfied by the evidence given, may in any case act on such evidence, although there may be only the testimony of one witness.

This rule is not rendered inapplicable by the circumstance that the testimony is given in a trial for giving false evidence, or for any offence against the State, or that it is the testimony of an accomplice.

Things of which Judicial Notice is to be taken.

36. The Courts shall take judicial notice of,—

(1).—All Acts, Regulations and Ordinances having the force of law in any part of British India;

(2). All public Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and all local and personal Acts directed by Parliament to be judicially noticed;

(3). The names, titles and functions of the persons filling for the time being any public office in any part of India;

(4.)—All divisions of time, the geographical divisions of the world, the territories under the dominion of the British Crown, the commencement, continuation and termination of hostilities between the British Crown and any other State, and the existence, title and national flag of every sovereign or State recognized by the British Crown.

37. Every Court shall take judicial notice of the names of its own Members and Officers and of their deputies and subordinate Officers or Assistants, and also of all Officers acting in execution of its process, and of all Advocates, Attorneys, Proctors, Vakeels, Pleaders, and other persons authorized by law to act before it.

Sources of Information to which Courts may refer.

38. A Court may, in order to inform itself in respect of any of the matters mentioned in sections 36 and 37 of this Act, and also on matters of public history, literature, science, or art, refer, for the purposes of evidence, to such books, maps, almanacks, or charts as the Court shall consider to be of authority on the subject to which they relate.

Saving of Registration law.

39. The foregoing Rules are to take effect subject to the provisions of the law for the time being in force regarding the registration of any document.

Repeal of Acts.

40. Act No. XIX of 1853 *(to amend the Law of Evidence in the Civil Courts of the East India Company in the Bengal Presidency)*, section 19, and Act No. II of 1855 *(for the further improvement of the Law of Evidence)* are hereby repealed.

Short title.

41. This Act may be called "The Indian Evidence Act."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE present Bill is comprised in the fifth report which the Commissioners appointed to prepare a body of substantive law for India have recently submitted to Her Majesty. The remarks which the Commissioners have prefixed to their draft follow this statement, and will be found to give full information as to the object of the Bill, and the reasons for the changes which it proposes to introduce.

H. S. MAINE.

SIMLA,
22nd October 1868.

REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

WE, Your Majesty's Commissioners appointed to prepare a body of substantive law for India, now humbly submit to Your Majesty rules of law which we have prepared on the subject of evidence.

India does not at present possess an uniform law upon this subject. Within the Presidency towns the English law of evidence is in force, modified by certain Acts of the Indian Legislature, of which Act II of 1855 is the most important.

This Act contains many valuable provisions. It extends the range of judicial notice, and facilitates the proof of documents, of foreign systems of law, and of matters of public history. It removes incompetency to testify by reason of interest or relationship; renders parties to suits liable to be called as witnesses, and makes husband and wife competent witnesses for or against each other in civil proceedings; renders dying declarations admissible, though the declarant may have entertained hopes of recovery; provides that witnesses may be cross-examined by the party who called them, and that they shall not be excused from answering questions because they may thereby criminate themselves. Declarations which were against the pecuniary interest of the persons who made them, and entries according to the usual course of business, both of which kinds of evidence the English law admits only in case of death, are under this Act admissible if the person who made the declaration or the entry has become incapable of giving evidence or if his testimony cannot be procured. The Act also gives to books regularly kept, and to certain commercial documents the character of corroborative though not of independent evidence, and makes entries in such books independent evidence of certain formal matters; it extends the class of persons whose declarations are admissible in case of pedigree, and provides in effect that mistakes committed in the rejection or reception of evidence shall not lead to a new trial or to the reversal of a decision unless a substantial failure of justice has been caused thereby. The Act, however, bears reference in many places to the existing law, and it appears to have been designed, not as a complete body of rules, but as supplementary to and corrective of the English law, and also of the customary law of evidence prevailing in those parts of British India where the English law is not administered.

This customary law has not assumed any definite form; the Mahommedan law, since the enactment of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, has ceased to have any validity in the country courts, even in criminal matters; and those courts have in fact no fixed rules of evidence except those contained in Act II of 1855. They are not required to follow the English law as such, although they are not debarred from following it where they regard it as the most equitable.

In laying down uniform rules for the guidance of the Indian judges in general, as well in the Courts just mentioned as in those in which the English law of evidence has hitherto prevailed, we do not think that it would be advisable to adopt a system so artificial as that which has grown up in this country.

The English practice has been moulded in a great degree by our social and legal institutions and our forms of procedure; and much of it is admitted to be unsuited to the various states of society and the different forms of property which are to be met with in India.

In England the aim has been to avoid presenting to the consideration of the jury whatever it was thought could not safely be presented to an unprofessional tribunal. In order to obtain this end, various kinds of evidence, which were deemed little worthy of credit, were pronounced inadmissible, and a great deal of evidence which, if duly weighed and dispassionately considered, would tend

to the elucidation of truth, is absolutely excluded. On the other hand, evidence is admitted which is at least as dangerous as that which is shut out. Thus parent and child cannot refuse to bear testimony for or against each other in criminal cases, while a wife cannot be asked a question on the trial of her husband, unless the trial be for an offence committed against herself. In matrimonial cases the inconsistencies of the law as to the competency of the married persons to give evidence cause frequent embarrassment, and even occasional failure of justice.

In a country like India, where the task of judicial investigation is attended with peculiar difficulties, and where it is the duty of the judge in all civil and in some criminal cases, to decide without a jury, there is greater danger of miscarriage from the mind of the court being uninformed than from its being unduly influenced by the information laid before it. It seems, therefore, better to afford every facility for the admission of truth, although with some risk that falsehood or error may be mixed with it, than to narrow, with a view to the exclusion of falsehood, the channels by which truth is admitted. It is of course impossible to admit all evidence that may be offered, for this would lead to excessive waste of time, but we have provided that all relevant evidence not expressly excluded by our rules shall be admissible, and that except in those few cases where the law itself attaches a special importance or effect to particular evidence, the court shall decide for itself whether any weight, and what weight, shall be assigned to each piece of evidence that is submitted to it. The judge must, of course, form his own opinion regarding the relevancy of any evidence which the parties may desire to submit to him, but it is often difficult, especially in the early stage of a trial, to show the exact bearing of each piece of evidence upon the issues. It is by no means our desire that our rules should be understood as imposing upon the judges the use of excessive strictness in excluding evidence of which the applicability cannot be fully shown at the moment when the evidence is tendered. We have, however, inserted provisions intended to guard against the trial of collateral issues arising out of questions asked with a view to impugn the credit of witnesses.

It will be seen that we have discarded, for the most part, the rules which limit the discretion of the Court in drawing its conclusions from the whole of the evidence. While we do not interfere with those provisions of the Act for the registration of assurances or of the Code of Criminal Procedure which recognize certain things as *primâ facie* evidence, that is to say, as conclusive unless met by counter-evidence; yet we do not by our own rules attach this character to evidence of any class, nor,—except where the testimony of a witness has been attacked,—do we recognize anything as corroborative though not independent evidence. We have provided that a Court may act upon the testimony of a single witness, even in the case of the gravest offences against the State, or of perjury, or of criminal charges supported by the evidence of accomplices alone.

An attempt to define all the cases in which, and the purposes for which, particular evidence may be received, would in our opinion impede instead of aiding the investigation of truth. We hope that the course which we have adopted will render it easier for those who administer the law to avoid the error so often committed in practice where a strict standard of admissibility exists, that of supposing that whatever evidence is admissible comes in some degree accredited to the court.

The exclusion even of relevant evidence may be desirable, when the evidence is such that people are naturally inclined to attach undue importance to it; when it is such as cannot be admitted without the danger of encouraging forgery; or when it is such as cannot be received or at least cannot be extorted, without injury to interests which are even more important than the judicial investigation of truth.

Although we have laid it down generally that all relevant evidence shall be admissible, we have thought it necessary to make certain exceptions from this rule. These exceptions relate chiefly to that kind of evidence which is described in the English books under the title "hearsay." We have, however, abstained from making use of the word "hearsay" from the uncertainty and vagueness of the meaning usually attributed to that word. What a witness says as to what some other person has said or written may be called "hearsay" in one sense of that word, and that the widest or popular sense; but the statements by a witness of what he has heard another person say may be in fact (as in cases of slander) the very matter in issue; or in other cases may be part of the circumstances which it is essential to ascertain. On the other hand, "hearsay" may be defined to be that which a witness does not say as of his own knowledge, but says that another has said or signified to him. This is probably a more strict and accurate definition of the word "hearsay" as used in the English law; but it does not include all that is known in that law as hearsay.

After much considering this subject, we have thought that it would promote a more accurate apprehension of our meaning, and be of more practical utility in the Indian courts, if we were to exclude the word altogether. We have, therefore, without attempting any definition of the word "hearsay," endeavoured to lay down rules for the exclusion of that class of evidence in the cases in which we think it ought to be excluded, and for the admission of it in the cases in which we think it ought to be admitted. We have accordingly gone through the various classes of evidence, in which arises the question of admissibility or exclusion of what is called in the English law "hearsay" and have endeavoured to state the rule applicable to each class.

Most of the rules for the admissibility of this kind of evidence are recognized by the English law, others are in accordance with the Indian Act II. of 1855, above referred to, or are intended to relax the English rules still further than was done by that enactment.

We have, for instance, made admissible in evidence that which has been spoken, written, or otherwise intimated in the ordinary course of business by a person who has since died or become incapable of giving evidence, or whose presence cannot be procured; and we have admitted entries in books kept in the ordinary course of business. We have also made admissible written acknowledgments of the receipt of money, goods, securities, or property of any kind, and documents used in commerce. Declarations which under the English

law are only admitted because they have been made against interest will, by the effect of our rules, be excluded, unless they have been made in the ordinary course of business. The test of pecuniary interest is exceedingly difficult of application, and appears to us to be of little value as a test of truth.

We have admitted statements as to matters of reputation and of pedigree made by persons since dead or incapacitated, or whose presence cannot be procured; adding in the case of pedigree a proviso that the person who made the statement shall have had special means of knowledge. We have discarded the condition of the English law which requires that the statement shall have been made before the controversy had arisen, as we think that this circumstance affects rather the weight than the admissibility of the statement.

We have allowed a limited effect, as evidence, to newspaper reports of public meetings.

The indulgence afforded to witnesses by the existing law in permitting them to refer to contemporaneous memoranda appears to us to be carried too far when copies of such memoranda are allowed to be used for the purpose; and our rules do not permit the use of copies.

Another cause of exclusion applies to documentary evidence. Unless some degree of caution were observed with regard to the authentication of writings, great facilities would be afforded for the fabrication of documents. We have, therefore, laid down rules for the evidence to be required of the proper execution of documents, and retaining the distinction between primary and secondary evidence, have provided against the admission of the latter where the former is procurable. We hope that these rules will, in combination with the laws lately passed by the Indian Legislature for the registration of assurances, tend to the improvement of Indian documentary evidence.*

The third case in which we have excluded testimony is, where its admission would be dangerous to the public service, or inconsistent with decency or morality, with the confidence of married life, or with the freedom of intercourse between a client and his legal adviser.

We have provided that questions of a criminatory tendency shall not be asked merely in order to test the credit of a witness.

We have not adopted s. 19 of Act XIX of 1853, which excuses witnesses from producing their own title deeds, a provision which must, under an improved system of registration, become every day less suited to India. Judges will, no doubt, protect witnesses from the production of their title deeds when they are not relevant and material to the cause.

We have not adopted in all respects the doctrines of the English law on the subject of the effect of previous decisions when adduced as evidence.

To those judgments, which are admitted by the laws of all other countries as conclusive evidence not only between the parties but as against strangers, we have affixed the same character in India; in all other cases, we have provided that the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction upon a matter directly in issue shall be admissible as evidence between the same parties upon the same matter directly in issue in another cause, but that it shall not be conclusive. As regards strangers, we have provided that it shall be admissible merely as evidence that such judgment was pronounced between the parties.

We have thought that the court will arrive at the truth more accurately if left to draw their inference from the evidence given, than if fettered by rules of presumption, which are, in our opinion, incapable of being laid down so as to be universally applicable.

It may perhaps be made a question how far the subject of evidence falls under the head of substantive law, and some of the sections of the draft now submitted certainly border closely on procedure. Those sections, however, have not found a place in either of the Codes of Procedure. We have, therefore, inserted them (with some modifications), as it appears to us that the Law of Evidence ought not to be left to be gleaned from many different enactments, but that so much of it as is not to be found in the Codes of Procedure should be, as far as possible, comprised in the rules of law now submitted by us, and that the enactments which will thus be rendered unnecessary should be repealed.

We recommend the repeal of so much of Acts II of 1855 and XIX of 1833 as remains unrepealed, except s. 26 of the latter enactment, which does not form part of the Law of Evidence.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

* By the Indian Registration Act XX of 1866, it is provided that instruments creating important interests in immoveable property *must* in order to be received in evidence or to affect property, be registered; that other documents *may* be registered, and that all registered documents shall possess certain advantages.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th October 1868:—

No. 27 OF 1868.

THE GENERAL STAMP ACT, 1868.

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A Bill for imposing Stamp Duties on certain Instruments.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called 'The General Stamp Act, 1869.'

Extent of Act.

It extends to the whole of British India.

Commencement of Act.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April, 1869.

Repeal of enactments.

2. From the time at which this Act comes into force, the enactments specified in the sixth schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the same schedule.

Interpretation Clause.

3. In this Act and the Schedules hereto, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

'Affidavit' includes every declaration in writing, on oath or affirmation, made before a person authorised by law to administer an oath:

'Award' includes every decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire:

'Bill of Exchange' includes a hundí and every other instrument, except a cheque, whereby a person is ordered to pay to another a specified sum of money:

'Bill of Lading' includes every instrument signed by the owner of a ship or his agent, acknowledging the receipt of goods therein described, and undertaking to deliver them at a port and to a person therein mentioned:

'Bond' includes every instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed:

'Bottomry Bond' includes every instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to prosecute her voyage:

'Charter-party' includes every instrument (other than an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a ship or some principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer:

'Cheque' includes every instrument whereby a bank, banker, or person acting as a banker is ordered to pay on demand a specified sum of money:

'Collector' means Collector of a District, and includes Deputy Commissioner or any officer having jurisdiction equivalent to that of a Collector of a District:

'Composition-deed' includes every instrument executed by a debtor, whereby the debtor conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors:

'Conveyance' means any instrument, except a settlement, mortgage-deed, or lease, by which property is transferred *inter vivos*:

'Counterpart' means the duplicate of a conveyance, settlement, mortgage-deed or lease, such duplicate not being executed by the grantor, settlor, mortgagor or lessor, but by some other party to the instrument: it includes a kabúliyát:

'Delivery-order' includes every instrument entitling or intended to entitle any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods of the value of twenty rupees or upwards lying in or upon any dock, port, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods upon the sale or transfer of the property therein:

'Dock-warrant' includes every instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named or his assign, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the company or person in whose custody such goods may be:

'Lease' includes every instrument by which one person lets, or agrees to let, immoveable property to another for a specified term:

'Letter of Credit' includes every instrument by which one person requests another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn:

'Letter of License' includes every agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion:

'Mortgage-deed' includes every instrument evidencing a pledge of property for securing the payment of money:

'Negotiable Instrument' includes Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and Cheques:

'Notarial act' means any instrument made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, and includes every like instrument made or signed by a consul, attorney, or other person authorized by law to act as a Notary Public:

'Paper' includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written:

'Partition-deed' means any instrument whereby persons interested in property jointly, or in common, or as co-parceners, or as members of an undivided Hindú family, divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes a batwárá:

'Policy of Insurance' means any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event, and includes a policy on life:

'Power of Attorney' includes every instrument empowering a person to act in the stead of the person executing it:

'Promissory Note' includes every instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight:

'Protest' means a declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person authorized to act as such, attesting the dishonour of a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note:

'Protest of the Master of a Ship' includes every declaration of the particulars of her voyage, drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses, or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship:

'Proxy' means an instrument whereby a person authorizes another to vote for him at a meeting:

'Release' includes every instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person, or against any specified property:

'Respondentia bond' includes every instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship, and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination:

'Schedule' includes every list or inventory separate and distinct from an instrument and therein referred to as part thereof or as material thereto; but does not include any public map, plan, survey or award; and

'Settlement' means any instrument (other than a Will) whereby the destination or devolution of moveable or immoveable property is settled or agreed to be settled.

CHAPTER II.—STAMP DUTIES CHARGEABLE UNDER THIS ACT.

Scheduled duties chargeable.

4. For every instrument mentioned in the Schedules hereto annexed and executed in British India after this Act comes into force,

or executed out of British India after this Act comes into force, but relating to any property within British India,

or executed out of British India, whether before or after this Act comes into force, but in any manner becoming obligatory therein after this Act comes into force,

there shall be payable to Government, as stamp duty, the amount indicated in any schedule hereto annexed, to be the proper duty for such instrument.

Duties how levied.

5 The duty so chargeable shall be levied,—

By adhesive stamps.

(a)—On the several instruments specified in Schedule I to this Act,—by means of adhesive stamps to be affixed to such instruments subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned:

Provided that the duties chargeable on bills of exchange, bills of lading, cheques, and such other of the said instruments as the Governor General of India in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time directs, may be denoted by stamps impressed on the paper whereon such instruments are written,

and the Collector shall, on receiving payment of the full amount of the stamps required to be impressed on the forms hereinafter mentioned, cause all blank forms of such instruments, which may be brought to him for the purpose, to be stamped accordingly.

By impressed stamps.

(b.)—On the several instruments specified in Schedules II, III, and IV to this Act,—by means of bi-coloured stamps to be impressed on the paper whereon the instruments are written in such manner as the said Governor General may from time to time direct.

Duties by whom payable.

6. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the necessary stamp in the following cases shall be borne—

1st.—In the case of any instrument specified in Schedules I and II to this Act, other than a policy of insurance, a settlement, a mortgage-deed, a lease or a counterpart of a lease, by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument:

2nd.—In the case of a policy of insurance, by the insured:

3rd.—In the case of a settlement, by the settlor:

4th.—In the case of a conveyance, mortgage-deed or lease, by the grantee, mortgagee or lessee:

5th.—In the case of a counterpart of a lease, by the lessor; and

6th.—In the case of an instrument of partition, by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the property comprised therein.

Duties on Bills of Exchange.

7. The duty imposed by this Act on bills of exchange shall be chargeable (*a*) on all bills drawn and payable in British India, (*b*) on all bills drawn in, but payable out of, British India, and (*c*) on all bills drawn out of, but accepted, or paid, or endorsed, transferred, or otherwise negotiated within British India.

Bills drawn in sets.

8. When a bill of exchange is drawn within British India in a set of two or more parts, the stamp required by this Act shall be affixed to, or impressed on, the first part, and each of the other parts shall on being brought to the Collector, and on proof to his satisfaction of the first part having been duly stamped, be stamped by him with the words "*Duty paid.*"

Bill drawn out of British India.

9. The holder of any bill of exchange drawn out of British India, and not stamped as required by this Act shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or for payment, or endorses, transfers, or otherwise negotiates such bill, affix thereto a proper adhesive stamp for denoting the duty with which such bill is chargeable under this Act.

Bill, note or bond reserving interest.

10. Where interest is expressly made payable by the terms of a bill of exchange, promissory note or bond, the instrument shall not be chargeable with a duty higher than that with which it would have been chargeable had no mention of interest been made therein.

Stamp duty on instruments of a double character.

11. When any instrument is drawn or made in such form as to come under two or more denominations of instruments chargeable with different rates of stamp duty under this Act, the instrument shall be charged with the highest of such rates.

Optional stamps where value of subject-matter is indeterminate.

12. When the amount or value of the subject-matter of any instrument chargeable under this Act and referred to or mentioned in section six cannot be ascertained, the proper stamp to be borne by such instrument may be determined by the person bound under that section to provide the stamp:

Provided that under such instrument nothing shall be recoverable more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same denomination, the stamp actually used under such option would have been sufficient;

and no such instrument shall be valid in respect of any amount or value exceeding that for which such stamp would be sufficient.

Bond, &c., for payment of annuity.

13. The whole amount secured by a bond, promissory note or mortgage-deed for the payment of an annuity shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be ten times the amount of the annual payment.

Several instruments used in a single transaction.

14. Where more instruments than one are required for the completion of any transaction involving the execution of any conveyance, settlement, mortgage-deed or lease, the proper stamp required by this Act for such conveyance, settlement, mortgage-deed or lease, shall be borne by the principal instrument executed in such transaction, and each of the other instruments shall bear the stamp specified in Schedule IV to this Act as applicable to a collateral instrument.

And where of several instruments, a doubt shall arise which is the principal, it shall be lawful for the parties to determine for themselves which for the purposes of this section shall be so deemed to be the principal instrument.

Instruments exempt from duty.

15. Nothing in this Act shall render the following instruments chargeable with duty:—

(1.) Receipt or discharge granted to an actual cultivator for the rent of land paying revenue to Government.

(2.) Receipt or discharge written upon any negotiable instrument duly stamped according to the laws in force in British India at the date thereof.

(3.) Receipt given for money or securities for money deposited in any Bank or in the hands of any Banker or person acting as a Banker to be accounted for:

Provided the same be not expressed to be received of or by the hands of any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for:

Provided further, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for, or upon a letter of allotment of a share in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Company or Association or proposed or intended Company or Association.

(4.) Receipt or discharge endorsed or otherwise written upon or contained in any bond, mortgage-deed or other security, or any conveyance or instrument whatever duly stamped according to the laws in force in British India at the date thereof, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal money, interest or annuity thereby secured.

(5.) Document given by an inland carrier acknowledging the receipt of goods conveyed by such carrier.

(6.) Transfer by endorsement of a negotiable instrument or a policy of marine insurance or of insurance against fire.

(7.) Bond to Government for the due performance of the duties of any office of which the salary does not exceed ten Rupees.

(8.) Agreement or memorandum of an agreement for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize.

(9.) Lease granted to an actual cultivator, unless a fine or premium be paid in consideration of such lease.

(10.) Counterpart of such lease.

(11.) Surrender of land executed by an actual cultivator to his landlord.

(12.) Affidavit made for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.

(13.) Copy of any paper which a public officer is by law required to make for urnish in his official capacity.

CHAPTER III.—Unstamped or Insufficiently Stamped Documents.

Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence.

16. No instrument chargeable with stamp duty under this Act shall be received in any court of justice, or by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, as creating, modifying, transferring, or extinguishing, or purporting to create, modify, transfer or extinguish, any right or obligation,

or as evidence in any civil proceeding,

or shall be acted upon in any such court, or by any such person as aforesaid, or by any public officer,

or shall be registered by any officer acting under any law for the registration of assurances or in any public office,

or shall be authenticated by any public officer,

unless such instrument bears a stamp of a value not less than the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable under this Act.

Except in criminal proceedings.

Every instrument chargeable with stamp duty shall be admitted in evidence in any criminal proceeding (other than proceedings under Chapter 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) although it may not have the stamp required by law impressed thereon or affixed thereto.

Bill unstamped or stamp uncancelled.

17. Subject to the provisions contained in section twenty-four, no person taking or receiving from another a bill of exchange requiring an adhesive stamp under this Act, either in payment or as a security, or by purchase or otherwise, shall be entitled to recover thereon, or to make the same available for any purpose, unless at the time when he so takes or receives such bill, such stamp as aforesaid is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner hereby directed.

Powers of civil courts as to unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments.

18. When any instrument chargeable with stamp duty under Schedules II, III or IV to this Act, executed on paper not bearing the proper stamp, is produced in a civil court, the court, if satisfied that the omission to execute such instrument on paper bearing the proper stamp, did not arise out of any intention to evade payment of the proper duty payable thereon, and on payment of such duty, or, in the case of an insufficiently stamped instrument, of the sum required to make up the full amount chargeable on such instrument,

together with a penalty of the following amount (that is to say) :—

Penalty.

if the instrument is produced within one year from the date of its execution ... ... ten times

or, if it is produced after one year from such date ... ... twenty times such proper stamp duty or deficient portion thereof as aforesaid,

shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the proper stamp duty has been levied thereon.

Such certificate shall be conclusive as to the amount of stamp-duty leviable on such instrument, and the said instrument shall thereupon be receivable in evidence as if originally executed on paper bearing the proper stamp.

Registration of penalties levied by civil courts.

19. *a.* An entry of every such payment showing amount thereof shall be made the in a book to be kept by the Court, and shall also be endorsed on the instrument and signed by the presiding officer,

b. The Court shall at the end of every month make a return to the Collector of the money (if any) which it has so received, distinguishing between the sums received by way of penalty and the sums received by way of duty, stating the number and title of the suit, the name of the party from whom the money was received, and the date (if any) and description of the instrument.

c. The Court shall pay over all money so received to the Collector or to such person as he may from time to time appoint to receive the same.

Impounding unstamped instruments in Courts.

20. If it appear to a civil or criminal court that any instrument filed or exhibited in such court was executed on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper with the manifest intention of evading payment of the stamp duty prescribed by this Act for such instrument, the Court may impound the instrument and send it to the Collector, and he shall thereupon prosecute the offender.

Impounding unstamped instruments in public office.

21. If any instrument not bearing the stamp prescribed therefor by this Act is produced before any registering officer, or in any public office other than a civil or criminal court, the registering or other public officer shall impound the instrument, and send it forthwith to the Collector.

Powers of Collector as to unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments.

22. *a.* When any such instrument has been so sent or brought before the Collector, otherwise than for the purpose of obtaining an adjudication thereon, as hereinafter provided, he shall either proceed in accordance with the provisions of Section eighteen, exercising the powers thereby conferred on a civil court; or if it appear that the instrument was executed on unstamped, or insufficiently stamped, paper with the manifest intention of evading payment of the proper stamp duty, the Collector shall prosecute all the persons that have executed the said instrument or such of them as to him may seem fit:

Prosecution.

b. Provided that in any case coming under this section, if where the instrument has been brought within one year from the date of its execution to the Collector or other public officer, by whom it has been sent to the Collector under section twenty-one, and if the Collector is satisfied that the omission or neglect to execute such instrument on paper bearing the proper stamp arose solely from urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, he may remit the penalty prescribed by section eighteen:

Remission of penalty.

c. Provided also that in any case coming under this section in which an instrument, other than a bill of exchange, purports to have been executed out of British India, if the Collector is satisfied that the instrument was so executed, and also that it has been brought to him within the two months next after its arrival in British India, he shall, on payment of the duty with which such instrument would have been chargeable if executed in British India, certify by indorsement thereon that the proper stamp duty has been levied upon it.

d. Such certificate shall be conclusive as to the amount of stamp duty leviable on the instrument, which shall thereupon be receivable in evidence as if originally executed on paper bearing the proper stamp.

Validity of instrument for which collector levies penalty.

23. When the Collector elects to proceed under section eighteen, he shall, after endorsing on the instrument the certificate thereby directed, return such instrument to the registering or other public officer by whom it was sent or to the person by whom it was produced, and the said instrument shall thereupon be, and be deemed to have been, as valid as if it was originally executed on paper bearing the proper stamp.

Power to stamp instruments chargeable with one anna.

24. *a.* When any bill, cheque or order for the payment of money on demand, or any receipt, chargeable with the stamp duty of one anna comes to the hand of any person unstamped, he may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and cancel the same in the manner required by this Act, and upon so doing, may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct such duty from the sum so directed to be paid.

b. Such bill, cheque, order or receipt shall, so far as relates to the stamp duty chargeable thereon, be valid; but this shall not relieve any person from the liability to the penalty which he may have incurred by issuing or giving the said bill, cheque, order or receipt unstamped.

Procedure where receipts are required.

25. *a.* Any person, or the agent of any person, from whom money or goods exceeding in amount or value twenty Rupees is or are due or claimed to be due, and who shall have paid such money, or delivered such goods, may provide a piece of paper with an adhesive stamp of one anna affixed thereto, and may require of the person entitled to such money or goods, or any agent to whom the same shall have been paid or delivered, a receipt for such money or goods and also the value of the said stamp.

b. If any person to whom money or goods shall have been so paid or delivered refuses to give such receipt upon demand thereof, or to pay the value of the said stamp thereon, he shall be liable for every such offence to a fine of one hundred rupees.

Refusal to give receipts.

26. Except as provided in section twenty-four, no stamp shall be affixed to, or impressed on, any instrument specified in Schedule I to this Act, subsequent to the execution thereof, nor shall the provisions of sections eighteen and twenty-two apply to any such instrument.

After-stamping when inadmissible.

CHAPTER IV.—Criminal Penalties.

27. Whoever makes, signs or issues or, except as provided in section twenty-three, accepts, endorses, transfers, pays or receives payment of any bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque or other similar instrument liable to any of the duties hereby imposed without the same being duly stamped,

Penalty for executing instrument on paper not duly stamped.

and whoever makes, executes, or signs any other instrument liable to any of such duties without the same being duly stamped,

shall, for every such instrument, be liable to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or if ten times the value of the proper stamp or, in case an insufficient stamp has been used, ten times the deficient amount thereof, exceeds Rupees one hundred, then to fine not exceeding ten times such value or deficient amount.

28. Whoever presents for acceptance or for payment, or accepts, pays or endorses, transfers, or in any manner negotiates any such bill as aforesaid, whereon there is not such adhesive stamp as aforesaid duly affixed, shall be liable to the penalty prescribed by section twenty-seven.

Penalty for presenting, &c., unstamped bills of exchange.

29. Whoever presents for acceptance or payment a bill of exchange to which an adhesive stamp has been affixed under Section nine,

Cancelling stamps on bills by holder.

and whoever endorses, transfers, or in any manner negotiates such bill,

shall, before delivering the same out of his hands, custody or power, cancel the stamp so affixed,

by writing thereon his name or the initial letters thereof or the name of his firm, and the day and year on which he so writes the same

or by affixing thereon or across the same, the seal or mark which he is in the habit of using,

in such manner as to show that the stamp has been made use of, and so that the same shall not admit of being used again.

And whoever ought, as directed by this Act to cancel such stamp in manner aforesaid, and refuses or neglects so to do,

Penalty for failure to cancel such stamps.

shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in section twenty-seven.

30. Whoever, in order to evade the payment of the duty prescribed by this Act for such instrument, makes and issues any bill of exchange bearing a date subsequent to the date on which it is issued,

Penalty for post-dating bills of exchange.

and whoever knowing that such bill has been so post-dated, takes or receives such bill, or accepts, pays, endorses, transfers or in any manner negotiates the same,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

31. Whenever an adhesive stamp is used as hereinbefore authorized, the person making or executing the instrument to which such stamp is affixed shall, before delivering the instrument out of his hands, custody or power, cancel the stamp so used by writing thereon his name or the initial letters thereof, or the name of his firm, and the date on which such instrument is made or executed, so that such stamp shall not admit of being used again.

Cancellation of adhesive stamp by maker or executant.

Whoever makes or signs any instrument with an adhesive stamp thereon when an adhesive stamp is allowed to be used, and does not *bonâ fide* in manner aforesaid cancel such stamp, shall be liable to fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Penalty for not cancelling stamp.

32*a*. When any moveable or immoveable property is sold, the full consideration-money directly or indirectly paid or secured, or agreed to be paid for the same, shall be truly set forth in words at length in the principal or only instrument whereby the property sold is conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or in any other person by his direction.

Consideration to be stated.

b. When any property is sold and conveyed subject to any mortgage or bond or other debt, or to any gross or entire sum of money, such debt or sum shall be deemed the consideration-money or part of the consideration money (as the case may be) in respect whereof the duty chargeable under Schedule III to this Act shall be paid,

Mortgage-money to be deemed purchase-money.

notwithstanding the purchaser is not or does not become personally liable for such debt or sum,

or does not agree to pay the same or to indemnify the purchaser against the same.

c. If the full consideration-money is not set forth as aforesaid, the purchaser and the seller shall each be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and shall also pay a fine of five times the amount of the excess of duty with which such instrument would have been chargeable under this Act, if the full consideration-money had been duly set forth in such instrument in addition to the duty actually paid for the same.

Penalty for not stating consideration.

33. Any attorney, vakeel, pleader, mukhtár or other person employed in or about the preparing of any instrument in or upon which the full consideration-money is hereby required to be truly set forth,

Penalty on attorneys, &c., not inserting true consideration.

or employed for any of the parties thereto in anywise about or relating to the transaction therein mentioned,

who inserts or sets forth, or causes to be inserted or set forth, in or upon any such instrument any other than the full consideration money,

or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, the doing thereof respectively,

shall, for every such offence, pay a fine not less than Rupees five hundred and not exceeding Rupees five thousand.

Every attorney, vakeel, pleader, or mukhtár convicted under this section shall from the date of such conviction be disabled to practise as an attorney, vakeel, pleader, or mukhtár.

Provided that no person shall be liable to any penalty or disability under this section, unless the duty actually paid for the instrument is less than would have been payable for the same in case the consideration-money had been truly set forth as aforesaid.

Recovery of fines.

34. All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed outside the local limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if for offences committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the Police of such towns in force for the time being.

Reward to informers.

35. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may award any portion not exceeding one half to the person on whose information the offender has been convicted.

HAPTER V.—JURISDICTION.

Adjudication of doubt as to proper stamp.

36. When any instrument chargeable with stamp duty under this Act, whether previously stamped or not, is presented to the Collector, and the person presenting it desires to have the opinion of that officer as to the duty with which it is so chargeable, and pays a fee of five rupees, the Collector shall assess and charge the duty to which, in his judgment, the instrument is liable; and upon payment of such duty or of such a sum as, with the duty already paid thereon, is equal to the duty so assessed and charged, and of the penalty, if any, incurred through the instrument having been executed on insufficiently stamped paper, shall certify by endorsement on such instrument, that the full duty with which it is chargeable under this Act has been paid.

The instrument shall thereupon be deemed to be duly stamped and receivable in evidence or otherwise in all courts and public offices:

Provided that nothing contained in the former part of this section shall authorize the Collector to make any such endorsement on an instrument comprised in Schedule I to this Act, and presented on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper subsequent to the execution thereof.

Appeal against Collector's decision.

37. If the person presenting any such instrument, is dissatisfied with the judgment of the Collector, he may, upon paying the duty assessed by such judgment, including the penalty, if any, which would be leviable under section twenty-two if the instrument were produced in a civil court, and upon depositing twenty rupees for costs and charges, require the Collector to state specially and sign the case on which the question arose, together with his judgment thereon, and the Collector shall state and sign such case accordingly, and deliver it to the person making such requisition in order that he may appeal to the High Court.

And upon the application of the appellant (such notice as the High Court shall by any general rule direct being given to the Government pleader) the High Court shall hear the appeal and decide as to the stamp duty with which the instrument is chargeable under this Act, and award the costs (if any) payable by the appellant; and according to such decision the duty and penalty, if any, shall be deemed to have been payable.

If no excess of duty or penalty has been paid under the Collector's judgment, the amount deposited by the appellant shall be paid to Government, but if any such excess has been paid, the same, together with the amount of the deposit, shall be re-paid to the appellant.

And if the sum paid for duty or penalty falls short of what, according to the decision of the High Court, ought to have been paid, the deficiency of duty, or penalty, or both, shall be paid by the appellant, and the Collector may enforce the payment thereof accordingly as if it were arrears of land revenue.

Revision of Collector's orders.

38. All orders of the Collector under this Act, except such as are passed under Section thirty-six, shall be open to revision on appeal or otherwise by the chief controlling revenue authority to which the Collector is subordinate.

Reference to High Court.

39. The chief controlling revenue authority may refer to the High Court any question arising in a case coming before such authority on appeal or otherwise as to the proper stamp prescribed by this Act for any instrument, stating specially the case on which the question arose.

Cases so referred shall be heard by three Judges of the High Court and shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of such Judges, and such decision shall be final as to the duty to be charged on such instrument.

Power to remit or mitigate penalties.

40. The chief controlling revenue authority may, upon petition, remit or mitigate any penalty imposed under this Act.

Institution of prosecutions.

41. All prosecutions in respect of any offence punishable by this Act, shall be instituted by the Collector of the District, or such other officer as the Local Government specially authorizes in that behalf.

Jurisdiction of Magistrate.

42. Offences punishable under this Act may be tried by any Magistrate who would, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, have jurisdiction to try offences for which penalties corresponding with those hereinbefore provided are provided by the Indian Penal Code.

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Refund in case of useless or spoiled stamped paper.

43. If any person who has obtained any stamped paper in the manner allowed by this Act or Act No. X of 1862 *(to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties)*, does not require the same for use,

or if the paper so obtained becomes spoiled or unfit for use as hereinafter mentioned,

the Collector of the District in which the paper has been purchased may, upon application made to him within one year after such purchase, and upon delivery to him of such paper, refund the amount actually paid for the same,

or in case the owner of the paper so spoiled or unfit for use, desires to be supplied with stamped paper of similar or equal value, the Collector may cause such paper to be delivered to him or his agent upon payment of the value of the paper on which the new stamp or stamps shall be impressed.

When stamped paper shall be held to be spoiled.

44. Stamped paper shall be held to be spoiled or unfit for use within the meaning of section forty-three when—

By accident happening to the same before any writing thereupon has been finally signed and executed, it is rendered unfit for use;

Or when, because of some error in the drawing up or copying of any writing thereon discovered before such writing has been finally signed and executed, it is rendered of no avail;

Or when, by reason of death or refusal of the party whose signature may be necessary to effect the transaction intended by such writing, it remains incomplete and of no avail;

Or when, by refusal of any office or trust granted by a writing thereon, it has failed of the purpose intended;

Or when, by reason of failure of consideration, the transaction intended to be effected or evidenced by a writing thereon cannot be effected or evidenced;

Or when the transaction intended to be effected by a writing thereon has been effected by some other instrument duly stamped;

Or when, in the case of a negotiable instrument, such instrument is, by reason of non-delivery to the payee or person acting in his behalf, or other cause, never brought into use;

Or when, in the case of a bill of exchange other than a bill drawn in a set, it has not been presented for acceptance.

Suit where consideration is not stated.

45. Where in case of a sale, or an exchange upon which money is paid for equality of exchange, or a lease for a premium, the full consideration-money is not truly set forth in the manner hereby directed, it shall be lawful for the purchaser, or the person paying money for equality of exchange, or the lessee (as the case may be), or his representative in interest to sue for and recover back from the seller, or the person receiving such money, or the lessor (as the case may be), or his representative in interest, so much of the consideration-money as is not set forth as aforesaid, or the whole thereof, if no part of the same is so set forth; and in such suit, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the conveyance, instrument of exchange, or lease shall be receivable in evidence.

Power to make rules for sale of stamps.

46. Every Local Government shall frame rules for regulating the sale of stamps and stamped paper required by this Act, for determining the persons by whom such sale is to be conducted, and for fixing the remuneration of such persons within the territories subject to its control; and may from time to time alter and add to such rules.

Such rules, alterations and additions shall, when approved by the Governor General of India in Council, and after publication in the local official *Gazette*, have the force of law.

Supply of stamps and stamped paper.

47. Every Local Government shall cause a sufficient supply of adhesive stamps and stamped papers of the several denominations specified in Schedule V to this Act to be provided and kept for sale at all convenient places within the territories subject to its control.

Employment of single stamp.

48. The amount of any stamp required by this Act shall be denoted by a single stamp, except when such amount exceeds one thousand rupees, in which case it may be denoted by two or more stamps, the aggregate amount of which shall be the amount so required:

Provided that where a single stamped paper of any amount less than one thousand rupees is not procurable on application to the proper officer, it shall be lawful, on such officer making a certificate to that effect, for the person requiring such stamp to denote the amount by two or more stamps, the aggregate amount of which shall be the amount so required.

Employment of several stamped papers.

49. When more stamped papers than one are used, under the former part of section forty-eight, for an instrument chargeable with stamp duty under this Act, each stamped paper so used shall contain a part of the instrument.

Act to be translated, indexed and sold cheaply.

50. Every Local Government shall cause this Act and the schedules hereto annexed to be carefully translated into the principal vernacular languages of the territories subject to its control. A full alphabetical index shall be added to every such translation, and the translation and index shall be printed and sold to the public at a price not exceeding four annas per copy.

SCHEDULE I.

Bills of Exchange, &c.	*Proper Stamp.*	Rs.	A.	P.
1.—Bill of exchange payable at sight or within any time not exceeding one year after sight ...	When the amount of the Bill or the sum insured does not exceed Rs. 100	0	1	0
	When it exceeds Rs. 100, but does not exceed Rs. 250	0	3	0
	" Rs. 250, but does not exceed Rs. 500	0	6	0
	" Rs. 500, but does not exceed Rs. 750	0	9	0
2.—Policy of Insurance	" Rs. 750, but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	0	12	0
	And for every Rs. 1,000, or fraction thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 10,000	0	12	0
	For every Rs. 5,000, or fraction thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to Rs. 50,000	3	12	0
	And for every Rs. 10,000, or fraction thereof in excess of Rs. 50,000	7	8	0
3.—Transfer by endorsement of a share in a Company or Association	For every Rs. 100 of the consideration money, or fraction thereof, up to Rs. 1,000	0	4	0
	For every Rs. 500, or fraction thereof, in excess of Rs. 1,000	1	4	0
4.—Bill of lading	Four annas.			
5.—Delivery order relating to goods of the value of Rupees twenty or upwards				
6.—Dock-warrant				
7.—Shipping-order for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel				
8.—Bill of exchange, cheque, promissory note, or order for the payment on demand of an amount exceeding Rupees twenty	One anna.			
9.—Letter of credit				
0.—Agreement, or memorandum of an agreement, relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a Company or Association, or bill of exchange				
11.—Certificate or other document purporting to denote the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or proposed Company, or Association or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such Company or Association				
12.—Receipt or discharge given for or upon the payment of money or delivery of goods, the amount or value of which exceeds Rupees twenty ...				
13.—Note or memorandum written or endorsed in or upon any book or other document, or written on a separate paper, whereby any account, debt or demand, or any part of any account, debt or demand therein specified, and amounting to Rupees twenty or upwards, is expressed to have been balanced, or is acknowledged to be due				
14.—Proxy to vote at any one meeting of—				
(a).—Members of a Company or Association whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable.				
(b).—Municipal Commissioners.				
(c).—Justices of the Peace being a body corporate.				
(d).—Proprietors, members or contributors to the funds, of any institution.				

SCHEDULE II.

Bonds, &c.	*Proper Stamp.*
1.—Bond for a specified sum payable by instalments or otherwise	When the whole amount secured, settled or reserved. does not exceed Rs. 50 ... . 4 annas when it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 .. 8 ,, the stamp duty rising by 8 annas for every Rs. 100, or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000; by Rs. 2-8 for every Rs. 500, or part thereof up to Rs. 10,000; by Rs. 5 for every Rs. 1,000, or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to Rs. 20,000; by Rs. 25 for every Rs. 5,000. or part thereof in excess of Rs. 20,000 up to Rs. 50,000; and by Rs. 50 for every Rs. 10,000, or part thereof in excess of Rs. 50,000.
2.—Bill of exchange payable at any time exceeding one year after sight.	
3.—Promissory note for the payment of money by instalments or otherwise than on demand.	
4.—Bottomry Bond.	
5.—Respondentia Bond.	
6.—Mortgage-deed, where possession of the property comprised therein is not transferred ...	
7.—Instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment after three months from the date of such instrument of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security ...	
8.—Settlement.	
9.—Lease for any term not exceeding one year ...	
(NOTE.—*The stamp duty is to be assessed on the amount of the annual rent reserved by the lease.*)	
10.—Counterpart of such lease	
11.—Bond or mortgage-deed not above provided for ...	An optional stamp under section 12.

SCHEDULE III.

Conveyances, Leases, Mortgage-deeds, and Partition-deeds.	*Proper Stamp.*
1.—Conveyance 2.—Lease in consideration of a specified amount paid by way of fine or premium if no rent is reserved 3.—Lease either for an indefinite period, or for a term exceeding one year ... . 4.—Mortgage-deed, when possession of the property comprised therein is transferred ... ... 5.—Partition-deed, where the amount or value of the property agreed to be divided is expressed ...	When the consideration money or annual rent or, in the case of an exchange, the money agreed to be paid for equality of exchange, or, in the case of a partition, the expressed amount or value of the property agreed to be divided does not exceed Rs. 50 ... 8 annas When it exceeds Rs. 50, but does not exceed Rs. 100 ... 1 Rupee the stamp rising by one Rupee for every hundred Rupees or fraction thereof in excess of Rupees one hundred up to Rupees 1,000, by five Rupees for every hundred Rupees, or fraction thereof up to Rupees 10,000, by ten Rupees for every 1,000 Rupees, or fraction thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to Rupees 20,000, by fifty Rupees for every Rs. 5,000, or fraction thereof, in excess of Rs. 20,000 up to Rs. 50,000, by one hundred Rupees for every Rs. 10,000, or fraction thereof in excess of Rs. 50,000.
And where the amount or value of the property agreed to be divided is not expressed	An optional stamp under section 12.
6.—Instrument of exchange of immoveable property when money is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of exchange	A stamp for the amount of the money calculated as above in addition to the amount of the stamp prescribed for an instrument of exchange by Schedule IV to this Act.
7.—Lease for a term exceeding one year in consideration of a specified amount paid by way of fine or premium where a rent is also reserved ..	A stamp for the aggregate amount calculated as above on both the fine and the rent.
8.—Counterpart of any lease mentioned in this Schedule ...	The same stamp as required for the original lease.

TABLE showing the Duty chargeable on any Bond or Conveyance.

On amount which exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Stamp			
		On Bonds.		On Conveyances.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
	50	0	4	0	8
50	100	0	8	1	0
100	200	1	0	2	0
200	300	1	8	3	0
300	400	2	0	4	0
400	500	2	8	5	0
500	600	3	0	6	0
600	700	3	8	7	0
700	800	4	0	8	0
800	900	4	8	9	0
900	1,000	5	0	10	0
1,000	1,500	7	8	15	0
1,500	2,000	10	0	20	0
2,000	2,500	12	8	25	0
2,500	3,000	15	0	30	0
3,000	3,500	17	8	35	0
3,500	4,000	20	0	40	0
4,000	4,500	22	8	45	0
4,500	5,000	25	0	50	0
5,000	5,500	27	8	55	0
5,500	6,000	30	0	60	0
6,000	6,500	32	8	65	0
6,500	7,000	35	0	70	0
7,000	7,500	37	8	75	0
7,500	8,000	40	0	80	0
8,000	8,500	42	8	85	0
8,500	9,000	45	0	90	0
9,000	9,500	47	8	95	0
9,500	10,000	50	0	100	0
10,000	11,000	55	0	110	0
11,000	12,000	60	0	120	0
12,000	13,000	65	0	130	0
13,000	14,000	70	0	140	0
14,000	15,000	75	0	150	0
15,000	16,000	80	0	160	0
16,000	17,000	85	0	170	0
17,000	18,000	90	0	180	0
18,000	19,000	95	0	190	0
19,000	20,000	100	0	200	0
20,000	25,000	125	0	250	0
25,000	30,000	150	0	300	0
30,000	35,000	175	0	350	0
35,000	40,000	200	0	400	0
40,000	45,000	225	0	450	0
45,000	50,000	250	0	500	0
50,000	60,000	300	0	600	0
60,000	70,000	350	0	700	0
70,000	80,000	400	0	800	0
80,000	90,000	450	0	900	0
90,000	1,00,000	500	0	1,000	0
1,00,000	1,10,000	550	0	1,100	0
1,10,000	1,20,000	600	0	1,200	0
1,20,000	1,30,000	650	0	1,300	0
1,30,000	1,40,000	700	0	1,400	0
1,40,000	1,50,000	750	0	1,500	0
1,50,000	1,60,000	800	0	1,600	0
1,60,000	1,70,000	850	0	1,700	0
1,70,000	1,80,000	900	0	1,800	0
1,80,000	1,90,000	950	0	1,900	0
1,90,000	2,00,000	1,000	0	2,000	0

SCHEDULE IV.—Miscellaneous Instruments.

	Proper Stamp.
1.—Composition-deed	Eight Rupees.
2.—Instrument of gift of immoveable property	
3.—Instrument of exchange of immoveable property where no money is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of exchange	
4.—Appointment, in execution of a power, of property or any interest therein, where made by any writing not being a Will . ..	

SCHEDULE IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUMENTS.—*(continued.)*

	Proper Stamp.
5.—Authority to adopt ... ... 6.—Letter of license ... ... 7.—Release ... ... 8.—Articles of Association ... ... 9.—Memorandum of Association	Eight Rupees.
10.—Instrument of co-partnership ... ... 11.—Instrument of re-conveyance of mortgaged property 12.—Instrument of release of the right of redemption in mortgaged property	Four Rupees.
13.—Instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment on or before the expiration of three months of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security ... ... 14.—Affidavit not made for the immediate purpose of being produced in any Court ... ... 15.—Bond or mortgage-deed executed as a collateral security for the performance of any act, where such performance is secured by some instrument previously executed on stamped paper in accordance with the provisions of this Act	Two Rupees.
16.—Charter-party ... ... 17.—Notarial act not otherwise provided for by this Schedule ... ... 18.—Protest of a bill of exchange or promissory note...	Two Rupees.
19.—Agreement to produce, provide or deliver any specified article ... ... 20.—Agreement for the hire of any article not otherwise provided for by this schedule ... ... 21.—Agreement for the performance of any work other than service or personal employment .. 22.—Collateral instrument not otherwise provided for by this Schedule ... ... 23.—Counterpart not otherwise provided for ... 24.—Instrument of dissolution of partnership ... 25.—Schedule	One Rupee.
26.—Agreement for service or personal employment ... (1.)—If the monthly salary agreed to be paid exceeds Rupees fifty	One Rupee.
(2.)—If it does not exceed Rupees fifty ...	Eight Annas.
27.—Appraisement or valuation of any property ... or of any interest therein, ... or of the annual or monthly value thereof, ... or of any repairs wanted, ... or of the materials or labour used or to be used in any building, ... or of any artificer's work, ... where the amount of such appraisement or valuation exceeds Rs. 500	One Rupee.
and where it does not exceed Rs. 500	Eight Annas.
28.—Award where the amount or value of the property in dispute exceeds Rs. 500	One Rupee.
And where it does not exceed Rs. 500, and also in all other cases not above provided for ...	Eight Annas.
29.—Copy, duplicate, or extract of any instrument attested or certified to be a true copy, duplicate, or extract,— (1.)—If the duty chargeable on the original exceeds Rupees fifty...	Four Rupees.

SCHEDULE IV.—Miscellaneous Instruments.—*(continued.)*

	Proper Stamp.
(2).—If such duty exceeds twenty rupees, but does not exceed fifty rupees	Two Rupees.
(3.)—If such duty exceeds five rupees, but does not exceed twenty rupees	One Rupee.
(4.)—If such duty does not exceed five rupees ...	Eight Annas.
If the entire quantity of words in the copy, duplicate, or extract exceeds 360, then for every entire quantity of 360 words contained in any each copy, duplicate, or extract over and above the first 360 words, a further progressive duty of	Eight Annas.
30.—(1.)—Power of attorney not otherwise provided for by this schedule	Eight Rupees.
(2.)—Power of attorney for the performance of a single act when the value of the property or matter to be dealt with exceeds five hundred rupees	Two Rupees.
(3).—When such value does not exceed five hundred rupees	One Rupee.
31. Protest of the master of a ship	Two Rupees.
32. Notice of such protest „	Eight Annas.

SCHEDULE V.

List of the several denominations of Stamps to be provided for sale under Section 47.

Adhesive Stamps.

Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	3	12	0

Impressed Stamps.

Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
0	4	7	0	30	0	70	150	450
0	8	7	8	32	8	75	160	500
1	0	8	0	35	0	80	170	550
1	8	9	0	37	8	85	175	600
2	0	10	0	40	0	90	180	650
2	8	12	8	42	8	95	190	700
3	0	15	0	45	0	100	200	750
3	8	17	8	47	8	110	225	800
4	0	20	0	50	0	120	250	850
4	8	22	8	55	0	125	300	900
5	0	25	0	60	0	130	350	950
6	0	27	8	65	0	140	400	1,000

SCHEDULE VI.

Enactments repealed by Section 2.

No. and date of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of repeal.
Act XIV of 1840 ...	An Act for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by English law, the provisions of the Stat. 9 Geo. IV. cap. XIV.	Section 8.
„ XVIII of 1856 ...	An Act relating to the administration of the public revenues in the Town of Calcutta.	So much of the preamble as relates to Stamp Duty, and Section II.
„ XIX of 1858 ...	An Act to provide for the authentication of stamped paper issued from the Stamp Office in Calcutta.	The whole.
„ XLI of 1858 ...	An Act to amend Regulation X. 1829 of the Bengal Code (for the collection of stamp duties).	The whole.
„ X of 1862 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to stamp duties.	Sections 1 to 25 both inclusive, sections 27, 28, 29, sections 34 to 57 both inclusive, and Schedule A.
„ XXVI of 1867 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to stamp duties.	Section 5.

INDEX.

(Nothing hereinafter contained shall be deemed to have the force of law).

Account, stamp on note evidencing balance of, Schedule I, No. 13.
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to such distant authority, this provision is practically inoperative. The Bill proposes to make the Collector the adjudicating authority, to reduce the fee to Rs. 5, and to allow an appeal or reference to the High Court from the decision of the Collector on the further payment of a fee of Rs. 20—to be refunded to the appellant in the event of the Collector's decision being reversed. The procedure will thus be assimilated to that obtaining under the English law.

The Civil penalty leviable under Act X of 1862, for the validation of an instrument executed on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper, varies greatly according to the time which may have elapsed from the execution of such instrument until it is brought to the Collector; whilst the period within which the penalty may be remitted on the ground of unavoidable accident, is practically unlimited. Such distinctions are purely arbitrary, and not recognized by the English law. The only limit which the English law prescribes as to after-stamping is in regard to instruments executed through any unavoidable cause on paper not bearing the proper stamp. Any such instruments, to obtain a remission of the penalty incurred, must be brought to the Revenue Officer within one year from the date of their execution. Following this course, the Bill provides for the remission of the penalty in such cases, when the unstamped instrument is brought to the Collector or (to any other public officer by whom it is transmitted to the Collector) within one year from the date of its execution, and in all other cases constitutes that period the sole ground of distinction in regard to the amount of fine to be levied: the penalty on instruments brought within one year, being fixed at ten times, and if brought after that period, at twenty times, the deficient amount of stamp duty chargeable thereon.

The provisions of Section 29, Act X of 1862, in regard to the cost of the stamp on certain instruments have been extended. The obligation of bearing the expense of supplying the stamp is fixed by the Bill, in the case of all instruments specified in the first, second, and third schedules, in accordance with the English practice on this subject.

The appellate jurisdiction of the chief controlling revenue authority is extended by the Bill to the revision of all orders passed by the Collector. With the view of obtaining from time to time an authoritative construction of the law for the guidance of the courts and public officers concerned in its administration, the Bill also provides for references being made to the High Court by the chief controlling revenue authority.

In lieu of the existing provisions of the law regarding the sale of stamps, the Bill proposes to invest the Local Governments with the power of framing rules for the regulation of such sale. It is almost impossible to devise a single set of rules suitable to the circumstances of all the provinces of British India, and separate systems adapted to the provinces subject to each Local Government, are better calculated to have successful operation.

The Bill proposes to impose fixed stamp duties of small amount on certain instruments which are stamped under the English law, but have hitherto escaped the impost when executed in this country. It provides also for the reduction of the stamp duty now charged on instruments evidencing the gift or exchange of immoveable property, and the re-conveyance of mortgaged property, or the release of an equity of redemption, instruments of co-partnership, proxies and copies of documents; and it slightly enhances the rates on bills of exchange of large amount, and the fixed duty on a general power-of-attorney.

It further imposes penalties on a legal practitioner who inserts in a conveyance an amount of consideration less than that actually given. This provision is in modification of the second clause of section 51, Act X of 1862, and in accordance with the English law on the subject.

In accordance also with the provision of the English statute 48 Geo. III, c. 149, s. 24, purchasers are empowered to recover from the vendors any amount paid for the property purchased by them in excess of the amount stated in the instrument of conveyance.

The present Bill relates only to that branch of stamp duties comprised in Schedule A., Act X of 1862. The subject of stamp duties on judicial proceedings, which are of the natured of Court fees, is reserved for separate legislation.

F. R. COCKERELL.

SIMLA,
October 24th, 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

The following Bill was introduced [illegible] the Council of the Governor General of [illegible] for making Laws and Regulations on [illegible] 28th October 1868.

No. 28 OF 1868.

THE LAND IMPROVEMENT (N. W. P.) BILL.

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A Bill to facilitate the improvement of land in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the improvement of land in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Land Improvement (North-Western Provinces) Act, 1869."

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act—

"Rent" means whatever is payable or deliverable for the use or occupation of land:

"Landlord" means any person entitled to receive rent:

"Tenant" means any person using or occupying land, and liable to pay or deliver rent therefor; and

"Court" means the Court of the Collector of Land Revenue or the Court of any officer authorized by the Local Government to hear cases under this Act.

Extent of Act.

3. This Act extends only to the territories for the time being subject to the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the said Provinces:

Saving of agreements.

And nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any special agreement which has been, or shall be, made between a landlord and a tenant in regard to any of the matters herein comprised.

Cultivation and Management.

Cultivation and management of holding.

4. Every tenant shall cultivate and manage the land in his occupation in a good and husbandlike manner, according to the custom of the country in reference to lands of a like nature, except so far as such custom is varied by this Act, so that the land shall not be injured or deteriorated, or its annual letting-value diminished.

Planting Trees.

By tenant without right of occupancy.

5. No tenant not having a right of occupancy shall be entitled, without the landlord's previous consent, to plant any timber trees on the land in his occupation.

By tenant with right of occupancy.

6. A tenant having a right of occupancy may plant such trees without the landlord's previous consent. But the rent payable by such tenant for the land so planted shall not be liable to be reduced below the rent which would be payable for such land if it were used for agricultural purposes, and shall be liable to enhancement in the same manner as if the land had continued to be so used.

Suits against Tenants.

Suits for compensation or to eject.

7. A landlord may bring a suit to recover compensation from a tenant for any breach of the rules contained in sections three, four, five and six; or, if the tenant has not a right of occupancy, to eject him from the land in his occupation.

When the plaintiff succeeds in any such suit for ejectment, the Court may, instead of making a decree for ejectment, award to the plaintiff such compensation (to be paid by the defendant) as it thinks fit on account of the breach complained of.

Effect of unsatisfied decree for compensation.

8. If a decree for compensation made under section seven remains unsatisfied for fifteen days or upwards, such decree shall, in regard to the liability of the tenant to have his lease cancelled, or to be ejected from the land in his occupation, have the same effect as if an arrear of rent were due from the tenant in respect of such land.

Tenants' Improvements.

Improvements not to involve cancellation or ejectment.

9. No tenant shall be liable to have his lease cancelled, or to be ejected from the land in his occupation, merely on account of improvements made by him on such land.

Presumption of ownership.

10. No improvements made, whether with or without the landlord's consent, by a tenant on the land in his occupation, shall be deemed to raise any presumption of the tenant's ownership in such land or any part thereof.

Power to make improvements.

11. Any tenant may, with or without the landlord's previous consent, make any such improvements on the land in his occupation as are hereinafter mentioned.

Compensation for Tenants' improvements.

Compensation for tenant's improvements.

12. If the tenant has not a right of occupancy, and his tenancy is determined by effluxion of time, or by the act of the landlord;

or, if the tenant has a right of occupancy, and the landlord institutes a suit to eject him from the land in his occupation, or to enhance the rent thereof,

the tenant, or his representative, as the case may be, shall be entitled to compensation for the outlay in money or labour, or both, expended in making such improvements by him or the person from whom he has inherited, or whom he represents, within thirty years next before the date of such determination or institution.

"Improvements" defined.

13. The word "improvements," as used in the last preceding section, means works by which the annual letting-value of the land has been, and, at the time of demanding compensation, continues to be, increased, and comprises,—

1st.—The construction of works for the storage of water, for the supply of water for agricultural purposes, for drainage, and for protection against floods; the construction of wells, the reclaiming, clearing and enclosing of waste lands and jungles, and other works of a like nature;

2nd.—The renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works, or such alterations therein or additions thereto as are not required for maintaining the same, and which increase durably their value.

Compensation how made.

14. Such compensation may, at the option of the landlord or his representative, be made,—

(1.)—By payment in money;

(2.)—By the grant of a beneficial lease of the land by the landlord or his representative to the tenant or his representative; or

(3.)—Partly by payment in money, and partly by the grant of such lease as aforesaid.

Bar of claim to compensation.

15. If the landlord grants, and the tenant accepts, a lease of the land in the occupation of the latter for a term not less than thirty years, such lease shall bar any claim by the tenant or his representative in respect of improvements made before the commencement of the term on such land by the tenant or the person from whom he has inherited, or whom he represents.

Effect of offer to continue tenant in his holding.

16. If the landlord gives notice to the tenant in the manner provided by section eighteen, that he is willing that the land in such tenant's occupation shall continue to be held by him or his representative for a term of not less than thirty years, at the annual rent then paid by the tenant, and if, within three months after the service of such notice, the tenant does not give notice, in the manner provided under the same section, of his willingness to accept such lease, he shall be debarred from making any claim for improvements made by him on such land whether before or after the expiration of the said three months.

Notice claiming compensation.

17. When the landlord determines the tenancy of any tenant not having a right of occupancy, or institutes a suit to eject or to enhance the rent of any tenant having a right of occupancy, the tenant or his representative desiring to claim compensation for any improvements, may, within three months after the date of such determination or institution serve upon the landlord in the manner provided in section eighteen, a notice claiming such compensation, and specifying the nature and date of the making of such improvements, and the amount to which he claims to be entitled for such compensation.

Service of notices.

18. On the landlord or the tenant (as the case may be) applying to the Tahsíldár or other officer authorised by the local Government to serve notices under this Act, such officer shall serve any notice mentioned in section sixteen or section seventeen, and the applicant shall pay the costs of service.

The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the tenant or the landlord (as the case may be).

But if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or if he does not reside in the District wherein the land is situate, at some conspicuous place in the village wherein the land is situate.

Provision for difference as to amount or value of compensation.

19. In case of difference as to the amount or value of the compensation tendered, either party may present an application to the Court, on a paper bearing a stamp of eight annas, stating the matter in dispute and requesting a determination thereof.

On receiving such application, the Court shall cause notice thereof to be served on the other party, and after taking such evidence as the parties or either of them may adduce, and after such further enquiry (if any) as it may deem necessary, determine (as the case may be) the amount of the payment, or the terms of the lease, or both.

In determining such amount or terms, the Court shall take into account any assistance given by the landlord, either directly in money, material or labour, at the time of making such improvements, or indirectly by subsequently allowing the tenant to hold at a rate of rent more favourable than the rate at which he would otherwise have held, and any deterioration or diminution of the value of any part of the land in the occupation of the tenant caused by bad cultivation, or by his neglect or default.

The provisions of Chapter VI (as to reference to arbitration) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be applicable to the proceedings on every such application, and every such application shall be deemed to be a suit for the purposes of the said chapter, and of section nine of Act No. XXIII of 1861 (*to amend Act VIII of* 1859).

Retention of land till compensation paid.

20. If at the time when an award of compensation is made under section nineteen, or in case there shall have been no difference between the parties as to the amount of the compensation, at the time at which such amount was agreed upon, the tenant shall be entitled to retain such occupation upon the terms of his tenancy until the amount of such compensation, after deducting therefrom any rent due shall be paid, or secured to his satisfaction.

Procedure.

Procedure.

21. Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, all suits and applications under this Act shall be regulated by the rules of procedure by which suits and applications relating to the recovery of rent are for the time being regulated in the said Provinces, and all judgments and orders given by the Courts under the Act shall be appealable in accordance with the said rules.

Appeals.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By a decision of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, dated the 20th July 1867, in the case of Behare Patuck *v.* Sheobaluk Singh, it has been declared to be the general law of the North-Western Provinces that a tenant, even though he possess a right of occupancy, is liable to ejectment from his holding if he should dig a *kachcha* well, or plant trees, without the previous consent of the landlord. Although the High Court felt that, in the present state of the law, it could arrive at no other conclusion, it may be presumed, from the terms of its decision, that it had grave doubts in regard to the reasonableness of the law which it was administering. The Court said,—

"The law may or may not be opposed to good *policy*. The act of digging a well, or planting a tree, does not necessarily imply or assert a proprietary right in the land in which the well is dug, or the tree planted. Whether it is most expedient

that the tenant should be encouraged to improve his holding by all means, or that the benefits resulting from certain modes of improvement should be secured to the landlord, or left to his option, may be a question; but it is one which we are not called upon to consider. The Court must recognize the law as it is found to exist, so long as it shall not be superseded by positive law, and must apply it in all cases not governed by local usages or special contract. So also in respect of the penalty incurred by a tenant who is guilty of a breach of contract of the kind which this case brings to our notice, the unwritten law of the country must be our guide. Were we free to legislate on the subject, it might seem to us equitable and expedient to look to the amount of injury actually caused to the landlord by the act complained of, and to grant him relief and compensation, whenever possible, otherwise than by ejectment of the tenant. But it is not contended or proved that any other penalty than forfeiture of his holding for such a breach of contract, is sanctioned by the law of these Provinces."

In another decision dated the 17th of April 1867, in the case of Tej Singh *v.* Rám Dás, Ganéshi Singh, and Chéd Mal, the High Court, while holding itself bound by the existing law to rule that a tenant with a right of occupancy is liable to ejectment if he plant trees without his landlord's permission, has shown very clearly by its remarks that it considers the law to require amendment. The Court said,—

"Whether it is fairly done in furtherance of the purpose for which he holds the land (that is, its cultivation in the usual manner of the country), or so as in no way to detract from that purpose, would seem to be within the ryot's power. We should have been inclined to hold that the planting of trees without the landlord's consent on an in considerable portion of the holding, and to such a limited extent as not to withdraw from cultivation any substantial part of the land, was not an act beyond the ryot's power, or if strictly beyond his power, that it was not an act to be followed by a forfeiture of the whole holding."

The Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, has stated its apprehensions that the effect of the law which has been declared by the High Court, in the first of the decisions just noticed, may "in many districts place the cultivator at the mercy of the zamíndárs, as, in some parts of these Provinces, the annual sinking of a *kachcha* well is believed to be as essential to the production of a crop as the cultivation of the ground by the plough."

It may be noticed, however, that the judgment of the High Court indicates by the reference made to local usage, that the annual sinking of such wells is not dependent on the zamíndár's previous consent.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces considers that, under the circumstances, legislation is necessary, and this conclusion appears unavoidable. Whatever view be taken of the economical advantages or disadvantages of Rights of Occupancy in land, it must be admitted that when such rights have been recognized by law, they constitute rights of property which ought to be protected by law like any other rights. A *kachcha* well is often a mere hole in the ground, a few feet deep, made at the cost of a few rupees, and, as stated by the Board of Revenue, it is very commonly impossible without such wells to obtain any crop at all. It is clearly not reasonable that, in consequence of the performance of acts which are essential to the proper cultivation of the land, a tenant should be liable to ejectment from his holding and to forfeiture of his property.

Legislation having thus, in the opinion of the Local Government, and of the Board of Revenue, and it may be presumed, of the High Court also, become urgently necessary, it is thought desirable to take the opportunity of generally assimilating the law of the North-Western Provinces, in respect to tenants' improvements, to the laws lately passed for the neighbouring Provinces of Oudh and the Panjáb. Provisions have been added for the better protection of the landlord. While the Bill authorizes the tenant to make certain improvements on the land in his occupation, and enables him, under certain circumstances, to claim compensation for the outlay incurred by him in making them, it also gives to the landlord a remedy against the tenant, in case of injury being done to the land by bad cultivation or otherwise, and provides that the making of improvements shall raise no presumption, in favour of the tenant, of any right of property in the land.

Following the suggestion contained in the decision of the High Court, above quoted, the Bill enables the Courts to give equitable relief and compensation to the landlord for injury actually caused by the tenant to the land, without necessarily, in every case, inflicting on the tenant the extreme penalty of ejectment from his holding.

The provisions regarding the manner in which compensation for tenants' improvements may be claimed and awarded, are, in principle, identical with the provisions which have already received the sanction of the Legislature, in the Oudh Rent Act and in the Panjáb Tenancy Act, and it is therefore not thought necessary to notice them in detail. In regard to compensation for improvements, the Bill will only come into operation in the absence of any agreement between the landlord and tenant, and it will not interfere with their power to enter into any special contract that they think fit.

JOHN STRACHEY.

SIMLA,
The 24th October 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th November 1868:—

No. 30 OF 1868.

A Bill further to amend the Criminal Procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS under Section 12 of Act No. XXIV of 1866 *(to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William)* when a European British

subject is tried by jury before the said Court, the majority of the jurors shall, if he so requires before the jury is empanelled for his trial, consist of Europeans or Americans, or of both Europeans and Americans, and the procedure on such trial is regulated by the said Act:

And whereas under Section 29 of the Letters Patent for the said High Court, dated the seventeenth day of March 1866, and Section 325 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, when a person not an European nor an American is tried by jury before the said Court, at least one-half the jurors, if he so desires, consists of persons not Europeans or Americans, and the procedure in such trial is regulated by the said Code:

And whereas under the circumstances hereinbefore recited, in any case before the said High Court in which an European British subject is charged jointly with a person not an European nor an American, the persons so charged must be tried separately, and it is expedient to provide that they may be tried together and that the procedure on such trial shall be uniform:

And whereas it is also expedient to relieve the Judges of the said High Court from the duty of recording evidence in the manner prescribed by Sections 198 and 364 of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to try Native together with European British subject.

1. In any case before the said High Court in which an European British subject is charged jointly with a person not being an European British subject, a jury may be empanelled for the trial of both persons so charged, and they may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately.

In any case before the said High Court in which an European British subject is charged jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and the former, before the jury is empanelled, requires the majority of the jurors to consist of Europeans and Americans, or both Europeans and Americans, the latter person shall be tried together with the former, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the former been tried separately:

Proviso.

Provided that in any such case where the person not an European British subject so requires before the said jury is empanelled, he shall be tried separately by a jury of which at least one-half shall consist of persons not being Europeans or Americans.

Suspension of sections 198 and 364 of Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. The operation of sections 198 and 364 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is hereby suspended in the said High Court, and in any case coming before the Court in the exercise of its ordinary or its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction, the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in such manner as the Court shall by any general rule from time to time direct.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

As the law stands, when an European British subject and a Native are jointly charged with an offence, and committed for trial to the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, they must be tried separately, and in each trial a different procedure is followed—the European being tried in exercise of the Court's ordinary, while the Native is tried in exercise of its extraordinary, criminal jurisdiction.

This state of things having been found to cause practical inconvenience, the present Bill has been framed at the desire of the Local Government. The Bill simply enacts that such persons so charged may be tried together and by the same procedure, but gives the Native the option of refusing to be tried by a jury, the majority of which are Europeans or Americans.

The opportunity has been taken of enabling the Judges of the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, when exercising original criminal jurisdiction, to record the evidence in the same manner as the Judges of the other High Courts record it in criminal cases.

H. S. MAINE.

SIMLA,
27th October 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

Corrigendum.

In the Bill to facilitate the Improvement of Land in the North-Western Provinces Section 7, line 4, omit 'three.'

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Simla, the 9th November 1868.

No. 4472.

Mr. J. G. Cordery, of the Bengal Civil Service, has obtained furlough on medical certificate for a period of two years from the afternoon of the 26th September last, when he embarked for Europe.

Subsidiary leave for thirteen days has also been granted to Mr. Cordery with effect from the 14th of September last.

No. 4474.

The leave of absence on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 1st of July last, granted by the Secretary of State for India to Mr. C. E. Bernard, of the Bengal Civil Service, is converted into a furlough under the existing rules, terminable on the 31st of January 1869.

No. 4476.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. H. Hudson, Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, to act as Registrar General of Assurances in Mysore and Coorg, in addition to his other duties.

The 11*th November* 1868.

No. 4491.

The undermentioned gentleman, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival in India on the 24th ultimo:—

Mr. William Lambe.

The 12*th November* 1868.

No. 4559.

The undermentioned gentleman, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival in India on the 7th instant:—

Mr. Edward Rose.

No. 4562.

Doctor J. Anderson resumed charge of the Office of Curator of the Indian Museum from Doctor F. Stoliczka and Mr. V. Ball, on the forenoon of the 4th instant.

No. 4565.

The following rules are laid down for the disposal of applications for leave or furlough from officers of the Bengal Civil Service, or from officers of the Madras or Bombay Civil Service, employed in the Presidency of Bengal, in modification of the rules published in Notification No. 3414, dated 19th of August last:—

I.—Subject to the exigencies of the public service, Lieutenant Governors and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces, are empowered to grant any leave or fulough authorized by the rules to officers serving under their respective orders.

II.—If an officer applying for leave or furlough be serving out of his own Presidency, the Local Government or Administration under which he is serving, will, if the leave or furlough be granted, inform the Government of India, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

III.—All applications for leave or furlough should be accompanied by a certificate from the local Accountant General, showing that the applicant is entitled to the leave asked for, and should be forwarded, through the usual channel, to the Local Government or Administration under which the officer is serving.

IV.—Except under orders of the Secretary of State, the term of leave or furlough cannot be altered without the permission of the Government or Administration by which it was granted.

V.—Every officer who obtains leave or furlough shall supply himself with a last pay certificate, and with a statement showing the pay which he is entitled to draw while absent. It shall be the duty of the local Accountant General to furnish these documents, and no leave allowances will be payable without their production.

VI.—A quarterly statement of the officers absent on furlough or special leave with the dates of the grant and expiry of such furlough or leave brought up to the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of each year, shall be punctually furnished by Local Governments and Administrations, to the Government of India in the Home Department.

VII.—From these quarterly returns, a register will be compiled and kept at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, of all grants of leave or furlough, of all extensions of leave or furlough, and of all returns to duty from leave. This register will be published quarterly in the *Gazette of India*.

VIII.—Every officer returning to duty shall report his return to the Government of India, and to the Local Government or Administration by which his leave or furlough may have been granted.

IX.—If any Local Government or Administration shall see fit to refuse a furlough on the ground of the exigencies of the public service, it shall report such refusal for the confirmation of the Government of India.

Judicial.

The 10*th November* 1868.

No. 1854.

Captain J. L. Loch, while officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Nursingpore, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers described in Section I. of Act XV. of 1862.

Police.

The 10*th November* 1868.

No. 673.

Lieutenant O. M. Bradshaw, Madras Staff Corps, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 5th Class, Chanda, in the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge.

No. 675.

The services of Major J. T. Watson, District Superintendent of Police, Saharunpore, are placed, at his own request, at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 11*th November* 1868.

No. 684.

Major A. H. Millett, Inspector General of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, obtained preparatory leave from the forenoon of the

9th September last to enable him to apply for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Revenue.

The 12th November 1868.

No. 1044.

APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant R. L. Price, Royal Artillery, to be a Supernumerary Assistant in the Revenue Survey Department of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Legislative.

The 11th November 1868.

No. 483.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate Gordon Sullivan Forbes, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

Ecclesiastical.

The 12th November 1868.

No. 673.

APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend B. Morrell, M.A., Chaplain of Allahabad, to be Chaplain of the Lucknow Cantonment, vice the Reverend A. L. Mitchell, whose services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Military.

Simla, the 10th November 1868.

No. 230.

LEAVE.—The Notification No. 213, dated 23rd ultimo, by which six months' leave on private affairs was granted to Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Black, 2nd in Command of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, refers to leave within the limits of India only.

No. 232.

APPOINTMENTS.—In consequence of the absence on leave of Lieutenant Colonel H. Forbes, the following arrangements in the Bhopal Battalion are sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council as a temporary measure :—

Major R. C. Cross, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Lieutenant G. R. Peart, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in Command in addition to his other duties.

General.

The 10th November 1868.

No. 1985.

LEAVE.—Mr. Sreekishen Nurhur, Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Court at Argaum, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is granted two months' privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1986.

Mr. Ramrao Govind, 1st Class Tesheeldar of Chicklee, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioner during the absence of Mr. Sreekishen Nurhur.

No. 1988.

Lieutenant W. Tweedie, Officiating 1st Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, conducted the duties of 2nd Assistant in addition to those of his own office from the 14th September to the 11th October 1868, inclusive.

No. 1990.

Major C. James, Commanding the 2nd Regiment of Central India Horse, has been granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from the 1st instant.

Telegraph.

The 10th November 1868.

No. 911.

Mr. T. Blissett, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, Telegraph Department, officiated as Superintendent of the 3rd Grade from the 14th December 1866 to the 10th March 1868, vice Mr. Cappel, on sick leave, and from 11th March to 8th May 1868, during the period that Mr. Cappel was on special duty.

Mr. Blissett is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, Telegraph Department, vice Mr. Teale, promoted, with effect from the 9th May 1868.

No. 913.

Mr. W. H. St. Albin, Superintendent of Telegraphs in Ceylon, availed himself on the 11th August last of the sick leave granted to him in Notification No. 1334 of the 12th idem.

No. 915.

Mr. J. H. Campbell, an Assistant Superintendent in the Telegraph Department, has been granted privilege leave of absence for fifteen days from the 28th September last.

No. 917.

Mr. Walter J. Browne, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade in the Telegraph Department, is granted leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate for two years, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 919.

ERRATUM.—With reference to Notification No. 777, dated 18th September last, the dates

of departure for England of the undermentioned Officers of the Telegraph Department have since been reported by the Director General to be as follows :—

Superintendent Mr. J. H. Lane, 25th August 1868.

Superintendent Mr. H. E. Thompson, 15th September 1868.

Assistant Superintendent Mr. J. Burke, 16th August 1868.

CHARLES GIRDLESTONE,
Offg. Under Secretary,
For *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla the 11th November 1868.

No. 3585.

Under the provisions of Section 26 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the registration of letters containing coin, or a Currency Note, or any portion thereof, shall be compulsory, and that a registration fee of 8 annas shall be levied on the delivery of any letter which may have been posted unregistered, but which ought, under this order, to have been registered.

This order does not apply to letters posted in India for places abroad, or received in India from places abroad.

This order will have effect from and after the 1st January 1869.

The 12th November 1868.

No. 3628.

Mr. H. Hawkins, Officiating Compiler of Post Office Accounts, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Director General of the Post Office of India, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. A. Brown, or until further orders.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th November 1868.

No. 1018 of 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Captain Arthur Tulloch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal ...	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1049 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel Bempde Henry Baugh, of the Bengal Staff Corps ...	For 1 year 1 month and 22 days, under the Regulations of 1868.
Captain Edward Henry Cassan Simpson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.
Lieutenant David Adamson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 4th Bengal Cavalry ...	
Lieutenant Edward George Newnham, of the General List, Infantry, 3rd Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry	
Lieutenant Henry Charles Creak, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry, 3rd Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry ...	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 1050 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the date specified opposite to their names :—

Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Russell, of the Royal Artillery, Government General Order No. 905 of 1868 ...	*Candia,* 28th Oct. 1868.
Major H. King, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 870 of 1868 ...	
Major A. Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 921 of 1868 ...	
Major R. Jenkins, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, Government General Order No. 1022 of 1868 ...	
Major A. Gahagan, of the Madras Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 1028 of 1868	
Lieutenant D. R. Clarke, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 1020 of 1868 ...	
Lieutenant W. D. Macturk, of the late 64th Regiment, Native Infantry, Government General Order No. 1023 of 1868 ...	
Assistant Surgeon M. H. Lackersteen, M.D., of the Medical Department, Government General Order No. 1017 of 1868	
Assistant Surgeon J. G. French, M.D., of the Medical Department, Government General Order No. 1014 of 1868	

No. 1051 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant Colonel L. R. Christopher, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General ...	27th Oct. 1868.

No. 1052 *of* 1868.—Lieutenant Colonel L. R. Christopher, Assistant Commissary General, 1st

Class, having reported his return from sick leave to Europe, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissary General from 28th October 1868—the junior Officers acting in the higher grades reverting to their proper places.

No. 1053 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's service, is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India, as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home authorities as to the amount of his pension :—

Hospital Sergeant D. Lame ... 109th Foot.

No. 1054 *of* 1868.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Assistant Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Mr. Henry Whitwell ...	27th Oct., 1868.
„ Benjamin Evers ...	
„ James Charles Gordon Carmichael, M. D. ...	
„ William Harvey ...	
„ Alexander Gibb Grant, M. B. ...	
„ Warwick Jackson ...	
„ George Gilbert MacLaren, M. B. ...	
„ Joseph Johnstone Monteath, M. D. ...	
„ Richard Howell Stevens, M. B. ...	

No. 1055 *of* 1868.—The following promotion is made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
32nd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry (Pioneers).	Subadar Jewun Sing	Subadar Major	20th April 1868	Nund Singh, deceased.

No. 1056 *of* 1868.—Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Wroughton, Bengal Infantry, Deputy Commissary General, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Army Commissariat Department, with effect from the 16th October 1868, and his services are accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 1057 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Department :—

Lieutenant N. F. Parker, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class (and Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class), to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, from 28th August 1868, vice Major A. W. Bolton, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel R. D. Macpherson, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class (and Officiating Deputy Commissary General), to be Deputy Commissary General ...	From 16th October 1868, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Wroughton, Deputy Commissary General, resigned.
Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Dickens, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class (and Acting Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class), to be Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class ...	
Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Brander, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class (and Acting Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class) to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class ...	
Major A. MacKenzie, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class (and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class ...	
Major H. R. Wroughton, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class (and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class...	
Captain J. B. Smith, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class (and Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class), to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class ...	
Lieutenant C. O'Donel, Sub-Assistant Commissary Genral, 3rd Class (and Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class), to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class... ...	

No. 1058 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonels in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the dates specified, under the operation of Clause 2 of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Colonel Dillon Gustavus Pollard, Madras Staff Corps ...	12th June 1868.
Lieutenant Colonel Francis Greetham Kempster, Madras Staff Corps ...	5th October 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Robert Fraser, Madras Staff Corps ... } 5th October 1868.

The promotion of these Officers, published in Government General Order No. 597 and No. 958 of 1868, is cancelled.

No. 1059 *of* 1868.—Materials for the repair of harness and saddlery will, in future, be supplied to Officers Commanding Horse Artillery and Field Batteries, on payment from the authorized contract allowance.

2. The first supply of materials, calculated for six months' consumption, will be issued on 1st April. Indents for the articles required are to be prepared on the 1st January and 1st July, and submitted to the Office of the Inspector General of Ordnance, for sanction.

3. Lists of materials which will be supplied from Arsenals and Magazines, with their prices, will be furnished to Commanding Officers of Batteries.

4. The articles so supplied will be debited to the Officer's personal account in the Ordnance Examiner's Office, and credit will be given for the sums entered as payments for the supplies in the general state of batteries. The payments may be made in instalments, but the full amount of the half-year's supply must be paid within six months, or before the next supply reaches the battery.

5. The materials supplied under this authority are to be at the risk of the Commanding Officer from the day they are accepted as in good condition, and he will be liable for any loss or deterioration from that date. On the arrival of the stores with the battery, they are to be examined, and if any of the articles are objected to, an application must at once be made for a station committee, the report of which is to be sent to the Inspector General of Ordnance, when orders will be issued for the disposal of any articles condemned. All packages received with the stores must be returned to Arsenals and Magazines, and it is clearly to be understood that no additional carriage will, under any circumstances, be allowed for the conveyance of these stores on the line of march.

No. 1060 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home authorities as to the amount of his pension:—

Sergeant William Stockdale, C. Battery, F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

No. 1061 *of* 1868.—With reference to Government General Order No. 281, dated 12th March 1867, in which the rates of pay of Riding Masters are laid down, it is notified that service, as Non-Commissioned and Commissioned Officer to entitle the Riding Master to increased rates of pay, is not required to be continuous.

No. 1062 *of* 1868.—The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

No. 176 *of the* 27*th October* 1868.—Confirming, as a temporary measure, the Regimental Order issued to the 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, dated the 12th October 1868, directing Captain H. C. Onslow, Adjutant, to act as 2nd in Command, and Lieutenant R. Ottley, Squadron Subaltern, to act in addition as Adjutant, vice Major Dowker, appointed to the 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 177 *of the* 29*th October* 1868.—Confirming the Regimental Order issued to the 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, dated 17th October 1868, directing Lieutenant H. deP. Rennick, Wing Subaltern, to officiate in addition as Adjutant.

No. 1063 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant C. C. Dyce, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as a 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance.

No. 1064 *of* 1868.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India having, with certain modifications, approved generally of the rules relative to the absence on leave of Military Officers, published in Government General Order No. 613, dated 19th June 1868, the following revised rules are published in substitution of those contained in the order above referred to.

These rules will be applicable to all Officers who may elect to adopt them belonging to the several Indian Staff Corps or to the Indian Army, and in regard to the period of leave of absence during which appointments may be held, and in regard to the increased allowances they will also be applicable to Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, late of the Indian Army, holding permanent staff appointments not of a regimental nature.

The question of the application of these rules to the Officers generally of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in India is still under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

To obviate confusion or misconception as to the rules referred to, those previously in existence and those now sanctioned will be severally designated as the Furlough Rules of 1796, of 1854, or of 1868.

The term "Furlough Pay" having now a changed and two-fold signification, in all future orders and references "Furlough Pay" will be understood as the half Indian salary within the prescribed limits, specified in paragraph 5 of these rules, converted at the exchange of 2 shillings for the rupee, whilst "English Furlough Pay" will represent the rates heretofore allowed to the several grades as English pay under the rules of 1796 and 1854.

I.—The distinction with respect to allowances hitherto drawn between furlough on private affairs and sick leave, is abolished, both kinds of leave being included under the general term *furlough*, provision, however, being made for the obtainment of furlough under medical certificate, without all the restrictions applicable to furlough when taken without medical certificate.

II.—Leave taken under the rules now prescribed will not involve forfeiture of appointment, except in the cases herein specially provided for.

III.—The rules now prescribed do not affect the provisions of Act XXXIII. of George III., Chapter 52, Section 70; but an absentee cannot retain his appointment and draw absentee allowances, except under the rules now prescribed.* Nor do they affect the regulations by which General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades can only obtain limited periods of leave without forfeiting their commands.

IV.—Leave of absence will in future be of three kinds, viz.:—

I.—Furlough in or out of India.
II.—General leave on private affairs or sick certificate in India, or short leave to sea.
III.—Privilege leave.

Chapter I.

Furlough.

V.—An Officer drawing staff pay in addition to pay of rank, proceeding on furlough, will be allowed pay at the rate of 50 per cent. of the salary of his substantive office. But an Officer on civil employ and drawing consolidated salary will be allowed 50 per cent. of the average salary drawn by him for three years prior to his proceeding on furlough. No absentee shall in either case draw more than £1,200 or less than £250 per annum. The term salary will signify the total amount drawn by an Officer, whether as consolidated pay or staff allowances in addition to pay, but will not include any extra or special allowances. It is to be clearly understood that an Officer absent on furlough, who may be transferred to another office during his absence, shall be entitled, for the entire period of his furlough, to pay at the rate sanctioned to him when leaving India, provided that an Officer whose term of office shall lapse during his furlough shall cease to draw his half staff salary from the date of such lapse. An Officer will also be entitled to the benefit of his promotion to a higher Staff Corps or regimental rank whilst on furlough, subject to the maximum limit.

Officers not in staff employ will receive half the Indian pay of their rank, provided that in no case will an Officer entitled to furlough receive less than the above minimum of £250 per annum.

NOTE.—Officers who may be entitled to income allowance from the Military Fund during absence in Europe, will draw their half salary or minimum absentee allowance under the foregoing clause, subject to a deduction equivalent to the amount of such income allowance.

* The section referred to is quoted below.—

Section 70.—"And be it further enacted that no person who shall have held any civil or military station whatever in *India*, in the service of the said United Company, being under the rank or degree of a Member of Council or Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and who, having departed from *India* by leave of the Governor General in Council, shall not return to *India* within the space of five years next after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of office, or be capable of again serving in *India*, either in the *European* or Native Corps of Troops or in the civil line of the Company's service, unless in the case of any Civil Servant of the Company, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to *India* by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in General Court, specially convened for that purpose, whereof eight days' previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in *The London Gazette*, or unless in the case of any Military Officer, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or some inevitable accident."

VI.—All grants of furlough on private affairs are subject to the exigencies of the public service, of which exigency the Government is to be exclusively the judge, and to any regulations that may be found necessary for limiting the number of absentees.

VII.—The maximum amount of furlough on private affairs to be taken at any one time, carrying pay and retention of appointment, will be two years.

VIII.—A period of at least three years' service after return from last furlough, except furlough under Rule XI., must be completed before furlough can again be taken unless obtained under medical certificate (see Rules XIII. and XIV.)

IX.—An Officer will be eligible for two years' furlough on the completion of eight years' actual service in India, for a third year after a further period of six years' actual service, and for a fourth or fifth year after similar intervals of six years. The grant of furlough to an Officer eligible for it will be subject only to the conditions specified in Rules VI. and VII. The fact of having taken furlough on medical certificate will not affect the grant of these furloughs, except as to the conditions laid down in Rules VIII., XIII., and XVI.

X.—An Officer eligible for furlough need not take the whole amount to which his service entitles him, but may apply for any portion thereof as an instalment; and in that case the balance will remain at his credit in any future computation of the amount of furlough to which he may be entitled.

Illustrations.

(1.)—An Officer who has served nine years in India is entitled to two years' furlough. He takes only one year, and after his return remains in India for five years. He is then eligible for two years' furlough as follows:—

Total service in India	...	14 years.
Furlough due on that service	..	3 „
Furlough already taken	.	1 „
Balance for which he is eligible	...	2 „

(2.)—An Officer who has served 20 years in India without taking furlough is entitled to four years' furlough. He can only take, however, two years at one time carrying pay, the balance remaining at his credit in any future computation of furlough to which he may be entitled. He can take that balance after completing three years' service from the date of his return from the first instalment.

XI.—Furlough on urgent private affairs for six months with pay equivalent to the British regimental pay of his rank to be extended to a year, if necessary, may be granted, when the Officer is not eligible for ordinary furlough. The said period may form part of the periods of either eight or six years referred to in Rules VIII. and IX.

XII.—Subject to State considerations, there will be no restriction as to the places to which an Officer may resort during furlough.

XIII.—Absence on medical certificate for a longer period than two years at one time, or departure on such furlough within three years of the date of return from a previous furlough, except furlough under Rule XI., will involve forfeiture of appointment. Such furlough may, however, be extended to a third year on English furlough pay.

In the event of an Officer not being able to return to his duty after an absence of three years, it will rest with the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council to order him to ap-

pear before a Medical Board, with a view to placing him on the retired list, if entitled to pension, or on the half-pay list.

Should the circumstances of the case warrant a further extension of leave, it can only be granted without pay.

XIV.—An Officer not entitled to furlough, whose health may necessitate his taking it within three years from the date of last return may, under the usual medical certificate, obtain such amount as may be duly certified to be necessary for the restoration of his health, but will only receive English furlough pay, and must vacate any appointment he may be holding.

XV.—An Officer entitled to furlough, whose health may necessitate his absence from India, will be compelled to take leave as furlough under Rule IX, but without forfeiting any passage money to which he may be entitled under Military Fund Rules, or, if a Subaltern, by Regulation when proceeding on medical certificate.

Any extension of this furlough beyond the period to which he may be entitled under Rule IX, will be regarded, in all respects, as furlough on medical certificate. Such extension will not be allowed to take effect, until the Officer shall have exhausted the entire amount of his available furlough on private affairs. If the aggregate of two years' leave is exceeded, the Officer will after that date come under the provisions of Rule XIV.

XVI.—The aggregate amount of furlough with pay and retention of appointment, whether on private affairs or on medical certificate, that may be granted to an Officer during his service, will be limited to eight years.

XVII.—If taken in India, furlough will be reckoned from the date of the absentee quitting his station to the date of his return thereto; if taken out of India, from the date of the sailing of the vessel in which he may have embarked to the date of his disembarkation in India.

XVIII.—Preparatory leave to embark for Europe or elsewhere on furlough will be granted for any period not ordinarily exceeding 30 days. Leave to the same limit, to enable him to rejoin on his return from furlough, will be granted from the date of his disembarkation in India.

XIX.—Furlough allowances shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India, and quarterly if payment is taken in England.

XX.—Advances of furlough pay will continue to be made in India to those Officers who desire it for three months from date of embarkation. Payments in continuation will be made in England on the expiration of six months from that date.

XXI.—The last pay certificate issued to each Officer who may be granted furlough, whether on private affairs, or on medical certificate, will specify the rate of the pay and staff salary of his last substantive appointment, and the rate to which he will be entitled in Europe in virtue of Rule V.

XXII.—An Officer acting in India for an absentee will be restricted for the entire period of such acting to the half staff salary of the appointment in which he may be acting, in addition to the full pay of his rank, and the half staff salary of his own appointment, if he possess one. The staff salary granted to an acting Officer will however, in no such case be less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

XXIII.—The privilege heretofore granted to Military Officers of counting the proportion of leave noted in the margin as service for pension is retained. The periods of service qualifying for pension remain unaltered.

Years.		Years.
2	in	20
3	"	25
4	"	30

Illustration of the mode of computing service for pension in any case.

	Years.	Months.	Years.	Years.
Total service from date of arrival in India, say... ... .,				30
Leave—				
In Europe, say	6	7		
In India	3	5		
			= 10	
Of which he can reckon ...			4	
Remaining to be deducted ...			6	6
Service counting for pension ...				24

XXIV.—In computing the furlough on private affairs to which an Officer who has already enjoyed some portion of such furlough will be entitled, under these rules, it will be necessary to deduct the total amount of the furlough on private affairs of which he may have availed himself during his service from the total periods to which under Rule IX. he can lay claim. The balance will represent the leave to which he will be entitled on the expiration of not less than three years from his last return to duty.

Illustration.

(1.)—An Officer, who had obtained under the existing rules two years' furlough after ten years' service, returns to India on the date on which this order is promulgated. He accepts its conditions, and serves four years longer in India. On the expiration of that term, he can take one year's furlough, thus—

Total service in India	14 years.
Leave to which that service entitles him	3 "
Already enjoyed	2 "
Balance	1 year.

(2.)—An Officer of four years' service has proceeded on sick certificate to England for 20 months, extended afterwards to two years. He returns, serves six years in India, takes two years' furlough, and returns, to India about the time of the promulgation of these rules, which he accepts. He must serve four years before he can take an additional year's furlough, thus—

Total service up to return from furlough...	14 years.
Total service in India	10 "
Furlough enjoyed on that service ...	2 "
Further period of service to entitle him to one year's furlough	4 years

CHAPTER II.

General Leave on Private Affairs and Sick Certificate in India.

XXV.—An Officer will be eligible, as at present, to take leave on private affairs on sick certificate in India for any period not exceeding six months, at the discretion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, or of the Government under which he may be serving. During the entire period of

his absence on this account, the Officer will be entitled, as at present, to his full pay and a moiety of his staff salary. Leave taken under this rule will form no part of the eight years' aggregate furlough. If this indulgence should be taken advantage of for a third year consecutively, the Officer will lose his staff appointment.

XXVI.—Leave on sick certificate for a period exceeding six months, capable of extension, under renewed medical certificate, to a limit of one year may be granted to any Officer who, in the opinion of a Medical Board, may require it. Leave of this nature, taken after the promulgation of these rules, will be held to constitute a part of the maximum period of eight years' leave of absence to which an Officer is entitled in his entire period of service, but will not be regarded as furlough, nor will it affect the intervals entitling to furlough laid down in Rule IX. During this leave the absentee will draw a moiety of his staff salary in addition to the pay of his rank.

XXVII.—Short leave not exceeding three months on private affairs or sick certificate, may also be taken to sea, on the above condition, but absence from India for any longer period will be treated as furlough.

XXVIII.—All general leave taken in India counts as part of the leave reckoning against service for pension.

CHAPTER III.

Privilege Leave.

XXIX.—Privilege leave may be granted, as at present, for sixty days in each year to all Officers in military employ, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by them. General leave, in extension of privilege leave, can only be granted on the ground of sickness, or some other serious emergency which could not have been foreseen when the Officer proceeded on privilege leave. Privilege leave may, however, be converted into general leave with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief or the Government.

XXX.—In the case of the stations noted in the margin, privilege leave may, as at present, be granted for ninety days to Officers of local Corps, or of Corps which are usually employed in one or other of the districts named.

Assam.	Bunnoo.
Shillong.	Dera Ismael Khan.
Erinpoora.	Dera Ghazee Khan.
Deolee.	Rajanpore.
Khairwara.	Jacobabad.
Khotra.	

XXXI.—An Officer is at liberty to proceed wherever he may desire on privilege leave, provided he can ensure his return before the expiration of his leave.

XXXII.—Privilege leave cannot be taken in continuation of furlough, nor can furlough be obtained in continuation of privilege leave. If furlough be obtained by an Officer while absent on privilege leave, the privilege leave will be converted into general leave, the Officer for that period sacrificing a moiety of his staff salary.

Military Officers in Civil Employ.

XXXIII.—Military Officers in Civil or Political employ taking leave in India come, as respects periods of leave obtainable and amount of pay to be granted, under the Civil Leave Rules. When they take leave out of India, they come under the Military Leave Rules.

Subsidiary Rule.

XXXIV.—Officers of the Indian Military and Medical Services will be required generally to notify their intention to accept these rules or to adhere to those now existing, on the first occasion of their taking furlough or general leave after the publication of this order. Such election must be considered final, and under no plea whatever will an Officer be subsequently relieved from the choice thus made.

Officers who may determine to abide by existing rules will be allowed to proceed on furlough on the conditions laid down in Rules VII., VIII., and XIII. to the extent to which they may be entitled under the Furlough Regulations of 1854, and on the rates of pay contemplated in those Regulations, but retaining their appointments. The principle laid down in Rule XV. must, however, be applied in those cases.

If an Officer under the Furlough Rules of 1796 elects the present rules, his service for pension will be reckoned under the former rules up to 1st July 1868, and thenceforward under the rules of 1868.

The foregoing rules take effect from the 1st July 1868 as respects retention of appointments and terms under which leave will be granted, but half staff allowances will not be available for Officers now on leave in cases where the acting Officer has already come into receipt of the full staff salary. Nor can Officers who have vacated appointments which have since been permanently filled up, have any claim to be restored to them.

No. 1065 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned soldiers of Her Majesty's service are permitted to reside and draw their pay in India as out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1861, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of their pensions:—

Private T. Fitzgibbon	...	103rd Foot.
„ S. Costello	...	101st „

No. 1066 *of* 1868.—ERRATUM.—In General Order No. 542 of 1868,—

20th Punjab Native Infantry,

For Bhan Sing, read Bhan Singh.
„ Dewah Sing „ Dewah Singh.
„ Mull Sing „ Mull Singh.
„ Harree Sing „ Harree Singh.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 1067 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Reay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal ...	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1068 *of* 1068.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Captain B. J. Parsons, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works ...	16th October 1868.

	Date of arrival at Bombay.
Surgeon W. J. Palmer, M.D., of the Medical Department, 1st Assistant, Presidency General Hospital ...	16th October 1868.
Major C. A. McMahon, of the Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi ...	24th October 1868.

No. 1069 *of* 1868.—Captain B. J. Parsons, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, is allowed an extension of leave from the 14th to the 16th October 1868, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from furlough to Europe.

No. 1070 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the date specified opposite to their names :—

Captain E. Venour, of the late 40th Regiment Native Infantry, Government General Order No. 985 of 1868 ...	*Superb*, 30th October 1868.
Lieutenant A. B. Douglas, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 1011 of 1868 .	
Lieutenant F. E. Johnstone, of the General List, Infantry, Government General Order No. 1022 of 1868 ...	
Lieutenant H. A. Plowden, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 1012 of 1868 ...	
Surgeon J. H. Thornton, M.D., of the Medical Department, Government General Order No. 921 of 1868 ...	

No. 1071 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer is admitted to pension as specified opposite to his name :—

Bazaar Sergeant John William Cruiser, of the Unattached List, attached to the Sudder Bazaar at Jubbulpore ...	1*s.* (one shilling) per diem, as Private, payable in India.

No. 1072 *of* 1868.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on medical certificate :—

Lieutenant John Hill, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Surveyor, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India ...	For 1 year, under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 1073 *of* 1868.—The services of Hospital Steward J. Kelly, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ARTHUR BROOME, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th November 1868.

Consequent upon the return of the Viceroy and Members of the Government of India to the Presidency, the publication of the *Gazette of India* at Simla will terminate on the 11th November. All communications, therefore, regarding subsequent issues should be addressed to the "Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Calcutta."

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th November 1868.

No. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Baboo Hurree Sing, Sub-Assistant, 3rd Grade, attached to the North-West Frontier Revenue Survey, from 1st January to 31st March 1869, under Financial Department Order No. 198, dated 18th January 1866.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Major,*
For *Depy. Surveyor Genl., Upper Circle.*

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dhoon, the 4th November 1868.

No. 61.

Mr. Hugh Todd, Sub-Assistant, 3rd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, has obtained one month's leave of absence on medical certificate, with effect from the 2nd instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut. Col., R.E.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Nagpore, the 31st October 1868.

The Public are informed that there are available at the Nagpore Currency Office, the following Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle :—

1,279	Ten Rupees Notes, value Rs.	12,790
855	Twenty „ „ „ „	17,100
126	Fifty „ „ „ „	6,300
132	One Hundred Rs. Notes „ „	13,200
1	Five „ „ „ „	500
54	One Thousand „ „ „	54,000
	TOTAL Rs. ...	1,03,890

The above Notes are a legal tender for all payments within that Circle of Issue, and are payable in cash or in exchange for other Notes of the Bombay Circle, at the Office of Issue at Bombay.

G. W. CLINE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004A., dated Simla, 30th July 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

Lost.

In transit from Pertabghur to Fyzabad right half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A26—10273 for Rs. 20.

MAHOMED UKBUR.

Right halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A39—12881 for Rs. 100.
„ A39—12882 „ 100.

H. R. FINLAY.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A13—97397 for Rs. 100.

SHAMACHURN GHOSE.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A33—98318 for Rs. 20.

JACOB SIMEON.

Right halves of the following Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle:—

No. A25—97134 for Rs. 20.
„ A33—92365 „ 20.

COLVIN, COWIE & Co.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A38—89742 for Rs. 100.

W. TYRRELL.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle:—

No. A54—06743 for Rs. 100.
„ A58—75406 „ 100.
„ A58—23774 „ 100.
„ — 99144 „ 100.
„ — 17448 „ 100.

BUDRIE DOSS.

Right half of the following Currency Note:—

No. A61—26753 for Rs. 1,000.

JOGOBUNDO & NIDHO CHURN SEN.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. 61279 for Rs. 10.

J. MORTIMER.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A21—57791 for Rs. 10.

A. CONCANNON.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A55—65691 for Rs. 50.

BUNK BEHAREE MULLICK.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A38—14703 for Rs. 100.
„ A38—16514 „ 100.
„ A35—19616 „ 50.
„ A11—81048 „ 50.

KOONJOBEHARY AUDDY.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office:—

No. A56—07352 for Rs. 50.

J. F. CHOPIN.

Halves of the following Currency Notes:—

No. A12—06811 for Rs. 50.
„ A52—41968 „ 20.

W. KEEP & Co.

The following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle:—

No. A23—67106 for Rs. 50.

C. O'B. PALMER.

In transit by Post, the second half of the following Currency Note:—

No. A44—93182 for Rs. 20.

NEIL MADHUB MOOKERJEA.

In transit between Rajcote and Bombay, right halves of the following Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle:—

No. C41—61632 for Rs. 50.
„ C41—61633 „ 50.
„ C41—61634 „ 50.

W. W. ANDERSON.

Lost or Stolen.

Left half of the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. A18—37514 for Rs. 10.

JODOONATH SEIN.

Left half of the following Currency Note:—

No. A21—15931 for Rs. 10.

JODOONAUTH PAUL.

The following Currency Note:—

No. A59—19686 for Rs. 100.

BROJONATH DUTT.

Stolen.

The following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Lahore:—

No. A23—29222 for Rs. 50.

F. W. APPEL.

Mutilated.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of mutilation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A30—81391 for Rs. 100.

G. D. BOYD.

Wrongly Joined.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

1st half No. A18—29176 } one Note for Rs. 20.
2nd „ A18—29472 }

J. D. DAWSON.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle, of which the two halves bear different numbers:—

1st half No. A—04592 } one Note for Rs. 100.
2nd „ A—04591 }

MUDDEN GOPAL.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. A6—04006 } one Note for Rs. 10.
„ A6—01139 }

SHAM CHURN MULLICK.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

An Interest Draft No. 15005 for Rs. 20 for the 27th and 28th half-yearly interest of the Promissory Note No. L268-4 of 1854-55 for Rs. 500.

ASHOOTOSH DEY & NEPHEWS.

Lost or Stolen.

One Interest Draft No. 14890 on Government Promissory Note No. 001289 for Rs. 2,000.

SREEMUTTY BEENUD MONY DOSSEE.

One ditto No. 14901 on Government Promissory Note No. 13622 for Rs. 1,000.

SREEMUTTY BEENUD MOHINY DOSSEE.

Partly Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 002724 of date 28th February 1857 at 5 per cent. for Rs. 1,000; 15261 of 4885 of date 1st February 1843 at 4 per cent. for Rs. 500; 002659 of date 1st May 1865 at 4 per cent. for Rs. 500, having been partially destroyed, the fragments have been submitted to the Public Debt Office by the undersigned, holder of the said Notes for duplicates.

DOYAL CHUNDER MITTER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Government Dâk, Quick, Comfortable, and Cheap.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1.—By *Special* cart for one or two persons with four maunds luggage ..	100	0	0
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For particulars, apply to Post Master or Mail Superintendent, Jubbulpore.

F. J. JORDAN,
Offg. Chief Inspr. of Post Offices, C. P.

NAGPORE,
The 6th October 1868.

Oudh Forest Department.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

Leases for (1) Collecting old Sâl logs, dead Sâl and Sissoo and other trees for timber, boats, and fuel
(2) Grazing dues;
(3) Minor Forest produce (grasses, fibres, barks, fruits, gums, honey, wax, &c., &c.);

will be put up to Public Auction at the undermentioned places on Tuesday, the 1st of December 1868:

For the Khyreeghur Forests,—Deputy Commissioner's Office, Lukheempoor;

For the Baraitch Forests,—Deputy Commissioner's Office, Baraitch;

For the Gondah Forests,—Deputy Commissioner's Office, Gondah.

The Forests will be leased in blocks of about 35 square miles, or 20,000 acres, each till the end of September 1869. Terms of sale and maps showing the position of the various blocks may be seen on and after the 20th of November 1868, at the Offices of Assistant Conservators and Deputy Commissioners at the above-named places.

E. WOOD, *Captain,*
Conservator, Oudh Forests.

LUCKNOW,
The 30th October 1868.

Notice of Sale of Four Dwelling Houses, in Monghyr.

The undersigned has been instructed by the Executors to the Will of the late Reverend W. Moore, to sell by Public and Unreserved Auction, all the well-known property belonging to his estate. This property consists of four dwelling houses, all at present occupied, pleasantly situated near the southern side of the Fort, in the very healthy and admired Station of Monghyr.

The sale will take place, D. V., in that Station on Tuesday, the 15th December 1868.

For further particulars apply to I. B. Biss, Esq., 4, Esplanade Row, or to G. O. Beeby, Esq., Solicitor, 1, Esplanade Row, Calcutta, or to—

J. R. DWYER,
Monghyr.

Notice.

In consequence of the insolvent condition of the Palkee Fund, and the impossibility of keeping Bearers on the line owing to the infrequency of Dâks since the introduction of Passenger Shigram, the Magistrate of Purneah will cease to lay Palkee Dâks from Carragollah to Titaliyah from the end of the current year.

J. B. WORGAN,
Magistrate of Purneah.

PURNEAH,
The 1st November 1868.

NEW NUMBER OF ARMY LIST,

CORRECTED UP TO OCTOBER 1, 1868.

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[Should Postage Stamps be remitted, one anna additional in the Rupee must be sent to cover discount on sale of Stamps]

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&c., &c., &c.

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BUDGET ESTIMATE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND CASH BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for the year 1868-69.

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IN

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THE BUDGET.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

1868-69.

BY

THE RIGHT HONORABLE W. N. MASSEY.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
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1868.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st October 1868.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5 PER CENT.		5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR					TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.		P. W. of 1854-55.	of 1856-57.		2 years. Repayable Jan. 1869.	3 years. Repayable Jan. 1870.	5 years. Repayable June 1872.	10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 15th Oct. 1868 ...	53,100	39,466	2,346	21,06,026	38,75,200	1,53,91,200	1,19,49,600	48,31,500	17,500	49,20,300	5,86,69,700	3,9[illegible],49,100	1,50,000	18,24,000	29,67,000	36,08,000	39,17,000	15,39,71,038
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st Oct. 1868 ...	...	...	...	..	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,17,500	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,22500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st Oct. 1868 ...	...	...	...	...	2,300	8,600	1,000	...	...	500	19,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,400
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st Oct. 1868 ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	..	...	...	1,500	1,34,100	1,000	...	..	...	...	3,000	1,40,600
TOTAL ..	53,100	39,466	2,346	21,06,026	38,77,500	1,54,01,800	1,19,50,600	48,31,500	17,500	49,22,300	5,89,40,300	3,96,54,100	1,50,000	18,24,000	29,67,000	36,08,000	39,20,000	15,42,65,538
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	...	...	14,506	1,35,600	5,33,900	5,55,900	1,33,100	...	...	2,23,200	6.82,400	..	...	...	17,000	...	22,95,606
Balance on 31st Oct. 1868 ...	53,100	39,466	2,346	20,91,520	37,41,900	1,48,67,900	1,13,94,700	46,98,400	17,500	49,22,300	5,87,17,100	3,89,71,700	1,50,000	18,24,000	29,67,000	35,91,000	39,20,000	15,19,69,932

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st August 1868, enfaced from India 440 lakhs, re-transferred from London 200 lakhs.
" 1st September 1868 " 15th September " " " " 6 " " " " 14 "
" 16th " " " 6th October " " " " 7 " " " " 11 "
" 7th October " " 15th " " " " " 0 " " " " 6 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " " " " 3 " " " " 23 "

456 lakhs 254 lakhs.
254 "

Balance against India . 202 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
The 4th November 1868.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

"TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS."

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RELATING TO THE

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BRITISH INDIA,

FOR THE MONTH ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1867, AND FIVE MONTHS ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1867.

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NOTE

ON THE

STATE OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

During 1865-66.

BY

A. M MONTEATH, ESQ.,
Under Secy. to Govt. of India.
(REVISED EDITION.)

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RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE

OF THE

BARRACK DEPARTMENT"

From 1st January to 30th June 1867,

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OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
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No. 41 of 1868.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1868.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—Nos. 4440 *to* 4447, *dated the* 6*th November* 1868.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council desires to call the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to the subject of municipal taxation, and more especially to that portion of it which is levied under the name of octroi or town duties.

2. In the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, published in the *Gazette of India* on the 14th September 1864, it was stated as follows:—

"Town duties are very effective for raising money. They existed under the Native *regime*, under the name of *choongee*, or handful, implying that everything that passed had to pay a small contribution, and in some parts of India they are more popular than direct taxes of any kind. If they could be confined to things consumed in the town without interfering with the transit trade, they would be only open to the objection that they fall in undue proportion upon the poor. But after a full trial of this tax in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, it was abolished in 1835 as being alike injurious to the general trade and to the towns immediately affected, and as not being capable of effectual remedy by any contrivances of bonded-warehouses or drawbacks. Town duties have been lately re-established as a municipal tax in many places in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, and the old vice of interference with the general trade immediately re-appeared with the additional aggravation that this time the public at large were mulcted for the advantage of local interests. It was proposed to build a bridge over the Jumna at Agra at a cost of £80,000 out of municipal funds. The ample resources of the new municipality were explained by the Table of Duties. Among them was a duty upon all the cotton brought to Agra to be sent to Calcutta by rail or river. Soon after, the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore, as the head of the local municipality, was reported to have ordered a similar duty to be levied. The unchecked multiplication of these local exactions would soon re-produce the worst evils of the old transit and town duties.

"The town duties which were abolished in 1835 were levied only upon eight articles of local consumption, but there appears to be no limit to the number of articles upon which they are exacted since they have been revived as a municipal tax. There are 197 articles, many of

which branch out into numerous sub-divisions, upon which town duties are levied in Zillah Seetapore, in Oudh; and at Broach they amount to 182 under the head of 'articles imported for consumption;' 5 under 'raw material imported to be manufactured,' and 51 under 'articles (the produce or manufacture of the place) exported,' or 238 in all, without including sub-divisions. This multiplication of petty exactions is open to great objection. The tax ought to be confined to a few articles of local consumption, such as ghee, fire-wood, fruit, vegetables, fowls, eggs, and animals for slaughter, which do not enter into the general trade of the country, and which, being recognizable at first sight, do not involve the stoppage and search of other commodities."

3. In the foregoing extract the proper principles on which octroi duties should be levied are clearly defined. Such duties should be restricted to articles actually consumed in the towns, and should not be imposed upon articles of general commerce, or interfere with the natural course of transit trade.

4. The Government of India has reason to believe that these sound principles, the truth of which has been established by the prolonged experience of those countries of Europe in which octroi duties form commonly a source of municipal revenue, have been frequently lost sight of, and that to meet the burden of an annually-increasing expenditure upon police, education, or sanitary improvements, a wide-spread system of taxation has been introduced, injurious to interests on which the burden in a great measure falls, and standing in the way of the proper development of the commerce of the country. It is to little purpose that the Imperial Government reduces or abolishes customs duties in the interests of trade, if municipalities are permitted to levy duties on articles of commerce passing through their limits.

5 In all parts of India municipal taxation is largely on the increase, and there is a growing tendency to overlook, for the sake of small local improvements, the real injury that is being inflicted upon important general interests.

6. The Government of India does not consider it necessary to recapitulate here any of the standard arguments against transit duties. Such duties have long since been condemned by universally accepted maxims of policy, and it will be more to the purpose to give a few out of the many instances that might be chosen to show how fundamentally these maxims have been violated, and how necessary the interference of the Supreme Government has become.

7. At Kurrachee, a large proportion of the municipal revenue has for some years been derived from duties, which are in fact transit duties on the trade passing through that town and port. Propositions have lately been made to authorize this system by fresh legislation, and to impose, for local purposes, taxes on metals, cotton, piece goods, cloth, wool, grain, hides, indigo, timber, and many other commodities entering into the wholesale general trade of the country. There is reason to believe that much of the produce that is taxed is not even taken into the town, but is carried directly from the railway station to the ship by which it is exported.

8. At Bombay, the municipality has lately proposed a scheme for levying transit duties in the most naked form on cotton, opium, and metals passing through the town.

9. At Madras, an Act has been passed containing a provision for enabling the municipality to levy a sea-toll, at the rate of four annas per ton, on every boat or raft carrying merchandize or baggage to or from the town. In giving his assent to this Act on the 5th September 1867, His Excellency the Governor General issued the following instructions:—"This toll appears to the Governor General to be a mere impost on trade for the purposes of the municipality in return for no service whatever. It is, in fact, an almost undisguised transit duty, and under circumstances in which such an impost is least excusable. * * * Such a bill is, moreover, generally contrary to public policy: it defeats the object which the Government of India has in view in the interest of trade, in reducing and abolishing customs duties, and, therefore, while the Governor General is unwilling to withhold his assent to the Act on account of the provisions in question, he thinks it right to desire that the power of levying sea-tolls conferred by them may not be exercised."

10. In the Central Provinces, town duties are collected in all the principal towns, and it has been found impossible to prevent them from occasionally degenerating into transit duties on some of the articles taxed.

11. The same is true in the North-Western Provinces. In Agra, one of the great *entrepôts* of the trade between the British territories and Gwalior and Rajpootana, sugar is taxed by the municipality, although not intended for consumption in the town, and although the day after its arrival it may change hands and be sent off to Rajpootana.

12. The principle on which these duties are levied in Oudh and the Punjab is the same. In Oudh, during the prevalence of the late famine in Behar, Tirhoot, and Bengal, when an immense exportation of grain was going on to supply the wants of the latter provinces, duties, which could not properly be called anything but transit duties, were systematically levied in several places on every cart-load and boat-load of grain that was exported. Similar transit duties were levied not long ago on timber brought from the Oudh forests for exportation to distant markets.

13. It is believed that Bengal is the only province in this Presidency to which similar remarks would not be more or less applicable.

14. That this system of taxation should in so short a time have acquired such wide-spread development is easily accounted for. No imposts are so generally popular among the more influential classes in towns. They yield large revenues, they provide the means for carrying out many local improvements, and in so far as they are really transit duties, they enable the townspeople to make others bear the burden of taxation which should properly fall upon themselves.

15. And it would seem that not only have some of the proper principles of municipal taxation been thus lost sight of, but in many parts of India a fundamental principle of taxation has also been disregarded. It has always been held as one of the criterions of a good tax that it should take as little as possible above what it brings into the Treasury; in other words, that the cost of collection should be reduced to a minimum. From a return recently received from the North-Western Provinces, it appears that in some instances the cost of collecting municipal duties has reached 33 per cent. of the receipts, and the average cost is nearly 20 per cent. This mainly arises from the fact that these duties are levied in many places where the population is small. It is clear that it is only in important towns, where the consumption of the people is large, that such a system of taxation can under any circumstances be appropriate or profitable.

16. For these reasons the Government of India desires to call the attention of all Local Governments and Administrations to the wide departure that has of late been allowed from the principles enunciated in 1864 and quoted at the beginning of this Resolution. Whereas it was intended that town duties should be strictly limited to articles actually consumed in towns, or put to a final use in them, and that all interference with trade should be scrupulously avoided, a system has grown up under which the burdens necessary to meet purely local wants have been in a great measure transferred by local authorities to other people.

17. The Resolution of 1864 specifically pointed out the articles to which municipal taxation should be confined, and what has been above stated shows the necessity of repeating those instructions.

18. It is essential that town duties on articles of consumption should fall entirely on the population of the town for the benefit of which such taxation is imposed. Similar duties, as stated by Sir C. Trevelyan in his financial Statement of April 1864, were abolished 30 years ago, because it was found that they interfered with the free course of the general trade through the principal marts. "The principle," he said, "that town duties are a tax on the consumption of the towns for whose benefit they are levied, and that they should on no account be extended to any article belonging to the transit or general trade, ought to be jealously guarded."

19. If these principles be strictly acted upon, and the duties be moderate in amount, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that there is in many parts of India nothing objectionable in this system of taxation for local purposes.

20. In wealthy communities, like those of Europe, it may be admitted that the balance of argument is in favor of raising municipal revenues by direct taxation only, and leaving the local trade entirely free. But in so poor a country as India, it will, in the judgment of the Governor General in Council, be more commonly the best course to combine direct with indirect taxation; for by this means alone can a sufficiently broad base be secured for raising a sufficient income without undue pressure on individuals. So long as octroi duties on grain and other articles of consumption are kept at a moderate rate, they do not injuriously affect small retail transactions with which the poorer classes are mainly concerned. That such duties are commonly far more popular in India than any direct taxation, is a strong argument in their favor, and the prejudice against them founded on the common practice of England should not be allowed to prevent their introduction under suitable limitations, where there is reason to think that the general feeling would be to prefer them to other forms of taxation.

21. The Government of India also desires to point out that a municipal body can have no claim to take tolls on traffic entering its boundaries by roads or canals. Such imposts are merely a means of raising money from the commerce of the country for the benefit of the town in which they are levied. It may be quite legitimate for a municipality to levy a toll on a road or bridge constructed within its own limits and for the convenience of the town; but when the cost of the work has been recovered, the road or bridge should be thrown open to the public, or the toll reduced to the minimum necessary to keep the work in proper repair.

22. The Government of India does not forget that if municipal taxation be thus regulated, there may be in some places a considerable decrease of municipal revenues.

23. There may be consequent difficulty in meeting the necessary charges on account of police establishments which are now paid from municipal funds.

24. It will be for Local Governments and Administrations to review the whole question of municipal taxation and expenditure, and the Government of India will be prepared to consider any well-founded claims for assistance from the imperial revenues in bearing the charges for town police, when it can be shown that the observance of the principles laid down in this Resolution renders it proper to revise the existing adjustment of the shares of those charges between the Government and the Municipality.

25. The Governor General in Council therefore prescribes for general adoption the following rules. He requests that the existing practice may be brought into conformity with them and that they may not be deviated from, without the previous sanction of the Government of India:—

I.—Subject to the limitations contained in Rule II., no town duty or cess under any name shall be levied by any municipal body on any commodity not included in the following list, viz.:—

(1).—Articles of food or drink for men or animals

(2).—Animals for slaughter.

(3).—Articles used for fuel, for lighting, or for washing.

(4).—Articles used in the construction of buildings.

(5).—Drugs, gums, spices, and perfumes.

(6).—Tobacco.

II.—No such duty shall be levied on any of the following articles, viz.:—

(1).—Articles liable to customs duty, and imported into India by sea.

(2).—Salt.

(3).—Opium.

(4).—Fermented or spirituous liquors manufactured in India, and drugs liable to excise or abkaree duty.

III.—No such duty shall be levied, excepting on things brought into a town for actual use or consumption therein. No such duty shall be levied on goods which, being brought into a town, shall be again exported, even though such goods shall have changed owners in the town. On the exportation of dutiable goods, the exporter shall be entitled to a refund of the amount of duty proved to have been paid on the import of those goods; a minimum sum, below which no refund shall be so claimable, being fixed with the approval of the Local Government.

IV.—Every municipality by which such duties are levied will provide, in such a manner as the Local Government may think fit, proper accommodation for the storing in warehouses or otherwise of articles in transit, liable to duty, but not intended for use or consumption within the limits of the municipality. Reasonable fees may be charged on articles stored in places provided under this rule for the accommodation of traders.

V.—No duties shall be levied on sales, or other trade transactions, of the kind known under the name of *choongee*, &c., nor any imposts on trade other than duties authorized under these rules.

VI.—No toll shall be levied by any municipality on any person, animal, or thing on entering the municipal limits or passing along any road, canal or river within those limits provided that this rule shall not prevent the levy of special payments, under lawful authority, for the use of any bridge, quay, wharf, lock or other work constructed or maintained at the cost of the municipality.

VII.—No town duty or toll shall be levied on goods, vehicles, &c., *bonâ fide* the property of the Government, brought within the municipal limits for the exclusive and direct use of Government. When the Government takes delivery of goods from a dealer or contractor within municipal limits, the above exemption shall not apply.

Government of Bengal.
" of North-Western Provinces.
" of Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces.
" " of Oudh.
" " of British Burmah.
Commissioner of Coorg.
Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to the Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEASURES FOR THE DISCOVERY AND PRESERVATION OF THE RECORDS OF ANCIENT SANSCRIT LITERATURE.

Extract from a letter from PUNDIT RADHA KISN, *Chief Pundit of the late Lahore Durbar, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India,—dated* 10*th May* 1868.

Your Excellency has issued orders for collecting the catalogues of Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian books in existence in many parts of India. There are two things which would complete the information so much desired by the Oriental scholars of Europe and Asia. The Sanskrit list will necessarily remain incomplete, unless it contains the names of the books that are in the libraries of the Maharajahs of Jeypoor and Nepaul. The rarest books were collected by

the liberal ancestors of the former from the time of Rajah Maun Sing, and as the latter country has never been under the subjection of Mahomedans, the oldest Sanskrit books are to be found there. A similar thing may be done with regard to the Sanskrit books that are in the great libraries of England, Germany, France, and other continential countries of Europe.

Lists of these books should be published in English and Sanskrit, and anything that your Excellency is pleased to order for the furtherance of the cause of learning, will be highly and gratefully appreciated by the scholars both of Europe and India.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in Home Department (Public),—Nos. 4338 to 4348, under date Simla, 3rd November 1868.

Read—

Extract from a letter from Pandit Rádhá Kisn, of Lahore, to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 10th May 1868, suggesting the compilation of a catalogue of all the Sanskrit manuscripts preserved in the libraries of India and Europe, and stating that any thing done towards the encouragement of Sanskrit learning would be gratefully appreciated by scholars.

Note by Mr. Whitley Stokes, dated the 6th August 1868, containing his opinion as to the best course to be followed by Government in order to give effect to the recommendation of Pundit Rádha Kisn.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Stokes is of opinion that such a catalogue as the Pandit contemplates could be satisfactorily compiled only in Europe, and that any attempt to produce it at present would be premature. The following are the principal features of the scheme which he proposes for rendering the production of such a catalogue possible, and otherwise for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning :—

To print uniformly all procurable unprinted lists of the Sanskrit manuscripts in Indian libraries, and to send them to the various learned societies of Europe, and to individual scholars in Europe and India, with an intimation that the Government will carefully attend to their suggestions as to which of the manuscripts therein mentioned should be examined, purchased, or transcribed:

To institute searches for manuscripts, and to this end to prepare lists of desirable codices, to distribute these lists among scholars and other persons willing to assist in the search, with a request that they will report their discoveries to such officer as may from time to time be appointed by the Government of India, and to depute competent scholars on tours through the several Presidencies and Provinces, to examine the manuscripts reported upon, to seek new manuscripts, to purchase manuscripts procurable at reasonable rates, and to have copies made of such manuscripts as are unique or otherwise desirable, but which the possessors refuse to part with; and

To grant to the Asiatic Society of Bengal an additional allowance for the publication of Sanskrit works hitherto unprinted.

2. The statement given in the margin shows the financial result of the scheme, and the total cost, Rs. 24,000 a year, which it would entail on the imperial revenues, is not extravagant when compared with the importance of the object in view. His Excellency in Council, therefore, accords his general approval to the scheme, and requests that the Secretary in the Home Department will, in communication with Mr. Stokes, draw up such further instructions as may be necessary for carrying it out.

	Per annum.
	Rs.
25 copyists, at Rs. 20 per month	6,000
Stationery, Rs 100 per month	1,200
Tour expenses, (1), North-Western Provinces and Panjáb; (2), Oudh and Central Provinces; (3), Rájputána; (4), Bombay; (5) Madras and Mysore, and (6), Bengal, at Rs. 1,000, each	6,000
Purchase of manuscripts	6,000
Printing Native catalogues and lists of desirable manuscripts .	1,000
Additional grant to Asiatic Society of Bengal	3,000
Sundries	800
Total per annum ...	24,000

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of this Resolution, and of the papers referred to, be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-

Western Provinces and Panjab; the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and Central Provinces, and the Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution, and of the papers referred to, be forwarded to the Financial Department, and to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Ordered further, that a copy of this Resolution, and of the papers referred to, be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Political Officers under its control.

From A. P. HOWELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Local Governments and Administrations,—Nos. 4349 to 4354, dated 3rd November 1868.

I am directed to forward copy of a Resolution this day recorded by the Governor General in Council in regard to the discovery and preservation of the records of ancient Sanskrit literature. His Excellency in Council has no doubt that the object in view will enlist zealous co-operation of ; and that among the servants of Government and other gentlemen in , European and Native, several will be found able and willing to assist in its attainment. The circumstances of each Province differ so materially that it is expedient only to lay down such general rules as may serve to secure the necessary degree of uniform and concerted action.

2. All procurable unprinted lists of Sanskrit MSS. in the Native libraries situate within the territories under , should be printed uniformly in octavo, in the Nágarí character, and under the superintendence of a competent Editor, such as Bábu Rajendralála Mitra in Bengal, Mr. Burnell in Madras and Dr. Bühler in Bombay. Fifty copies of each list so printed will be sent to the Government of India in the Home Department, and the remainder of the edition (which need not exceed 150 copies) may be sold to the public, or otherwise disposed of as the Local Government or Administration thinks fit.

3. Competent scholars should be sent annually on tours to examine the MSS. named in the Native catalogues so printed, to seek new MSS. (especially those named in the lists of desiderata hereinafter mentioned), to explain to Native scholars at the different places visited, the objects and importance of the mission, to purchase such MSS. as the possessors are willing to sell at a reasonable rate, and to employ copyists to transcribe codices which are unique, extremely old, or otherwise desirable, but which the possessors refuse to part with. The gentlemen sent on tours will make reports to their respective Local Governments, and such reports will be transmitted to the Government of India in the Home Department. The annual expense of the several tours should be so arranged as not to exceed, in the case of each Local Government and Administration, the amount marginally noted.

	Rs.
Bengal (L. P.)	1,000
Bombay	1,000
Madras and Mysore	1,000
North-Western Provinces	500
Punjab	500
Oudh	500
Central Provinces	500
Rajputana	1,000

Note.—The officer sent by Madras will extend his researches to Mysore.

The Governor General's Agent will administer the sum appropriated for tours in Rajputana.

4. Scholars, both in India and in Europe, will be invited to transmit lists of desiderata. Those in Europe will be requested to communicate with the Government of India through the Secretary of State, those in India through the Local Governments. From the suggestions so received, general lists of desiderata will be prepared and circulated annually, and the notice of Local Governments and Administrations will be drawn to entries in the catalogues received from them, which seem to refer to any work in the lists of desiderata.

5. Subjoined is a specimen form in which, as far as possible, notices of MSS. ascertained to exist may be prepared. Quarterly lists of the MSS. found

during the previous qnarter, will be submitted in this form to the Government of India in the Home Department.

6. Local Governments and Administrations will use their discretion in purchasing or having copies made of the MSS. existing within their jurisdiction. His Excellency in Council would, however, suggest the desirability of bearing in mind the subjects which European scholars deem most valuable, and that MSS. of the Vedas and Vedangas and of their commentaries, law-books, grammars, vocabularies and philosophical treatises should be regarded as of primary importance. When transcripts are made, these should be in the modern Davanagari character. Copies of the Sanskrit MSS. existing in Southern India, if made in the Telugu or other Dravidian character, would be of little use to European Sanskritists and to the large majority of Native sholars.

7. The annual outlay in purchasing and transcribing MSS. should not exceed, in the case of each Local Government and Administration, the amount marginally noted. But if a valuable library be offered for sale, if any rare and rapidly perishing MSS. be available for transcription, or if there be any other ground for incurring extra expenditure, the local authorities should state the facts of the case to the Government of India, which will be ready to sanction any reasonable proposal in this behalf.

	Purchase. Rs.	*Transcription.* Rs
Bengal (L. P.)	1,000	1,200
Bombay	1,000	1,200
Madras and Mysore ...	1,000	1,200
N. W. Provinces	500	600
Punjab	500	600
Oudh	500	600
Central Rrovinces ...	500	600
Rajputana	1,000	1,200

Note.—The sum allotted to Madras and Mysore will be expended under the direction of the Madras Government.

That allotted to Rajputana will be expended under the direction of the Governor General's Agent.

8. The original MSS. and transcripts so obtained should be carefully preserved apart in the office of the Secretariat of each Government and Administration pending the arrangements which may be made in each case for their ultimate diposal. Such arrangements will, from time to time, be communicated through the Government of India in the Home Department. Quarterly lists of the MSS. remaining undisposed of, will be forwarded to the Government of India by each Local Government.

No. 4355.

Copy to Foreign Department with request that if there is no objection in that Department, orders to the above effect may be communicated to the Agent of the Governor General, Rájputana.

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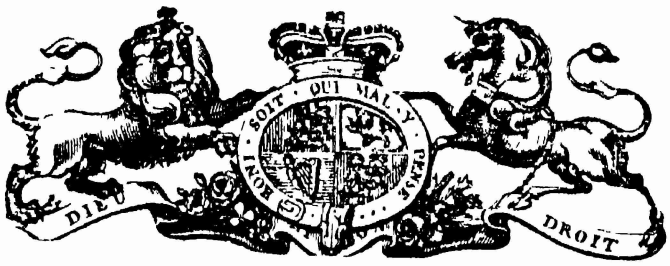
No. 47 of 1868.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th November 1868 :—

No. 30 OF 1868.

A Bill further to amend the Criminal Procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS under Section 12 of Act No. XXIV of 1866 *(to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William)* when a European British subject is tried by jury before the said Court, the majority of the jurors shall, if he so requires before the jury is empanelled for his trial, consist of Europeans or Americans, or of both Europeans and Americans, and the procedure on such trial is regulated by the said Act :

And whereas under Section 29 of the Letters Patent for the said High Court, dated the seventeenth day of March 1866, and Section 325 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, when a person not an European nor an American is tried by jury before the said Court, at least one-half the jurors, if he so desires, consists of persons not Europeans or Americans, and the procedure in such trial is regulated by the said Code ;

And whereas under the circumstances hereinbefore recited, in any case before the said High Court in which an European British subject is charged jointly with a person not an European nor an American, the persons so charged must be tried separately, and it is expedient to provide that they may be tried together, and that the procedure on such trial shall be uniform :

And whereas it is also expedient to relieve the Judges of the said High Court from the duty of recording evidence in the manner prescribed by Sections 198 and 364 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Power to try Native together with European British subject.

1. In any case before the said High Court in which an European British subject is charged jointly with a person not being an European British subject, a jury may be empanelled for the trial of both persons so charged, and they may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately.

In any case before the said High Court in which an European British subject is charged jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and the former, before the jury is empanelled, requires the majority of the jurors to consist of Europeans and Americans, or both Europeans and Americans, the latter person shall be tried together with the former, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the former been tried separately.

Proviso.

Provided that in any such case where the person not an European British subject so requires before the said jury is empanelled, he shall be tried separately by a jury of which at least one-half shall consist of persons not being Europeans or Americans.

Suspension of sections 198 and 364 of Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. The operation of sections 198 and 364 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is hereby suspended in the said High Court, and in any case coming before the Court in the exercise of its ordinary or its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction, the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in such manner as the Court shall by any general rule from time to time direct.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

As the law stands, when an European British subject and a Native are jointly charged with an offence, and committed for trial to the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, they must be tried separately, and in each trial a different procedure is followed—the European being tried in exercise of the Court's ordinary, while the Native is tried in exercise of its extraordinary, criminal jurisdiction.

This state of things having been found to cause practical inconvenience, the present Bill has been framed at the desire of the Local Government. The Bill simply enacts that such persons so charged may be tried together and by the same procedure, but gives the Native the option of refusing to be tried by a jury, the majority of which are Europeans or Americans.

The opportunity has been taken of enabling the Judges of the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, when exercising original criminal jurisdiction, to record the evidence in the same manner as the Judges of the other High Courts record it in criminal cases.

H. S. MAINE.

SIMLA, 27th October 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (Legislative).

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

General.

Umballa, the 13th November 1868.

No. 1998.

LEAVE.—Colonel J. Stubbs, Officiating Commissioner, East Berar Division, is granted preparatory leave for 20 days, from the 16th instant, or from the date of his being relieved of his duties by Major Nembhard, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation at Bombay.

W. S. SETON-KARR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 19th November 1868.

No. 3150.

Mr. R. E. Hamilton, at present officiating in the 5th Class of the Financial Department, is confirmed in that class.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 19th November 1868.

No. 1074 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Conductor Thomas Foxton, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department.	For one year.

No 1075 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home authorities as to the amount of his pension :—

Sergeant T. Rodgers, 24th Brigade Royal Artillery.

No. 1076 *of* 1868.—Lieutenant Colonel H. LeP. Trench, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant, Stud Department, was allowed leave of absence from the 16th September to the 15th October 1868, to visit Mussoorie on private affairs.

No. 1077 *of* 1868.—ERRATUM.—In Government General Order No. 1015 of the 30th October 1868, opposite to the name of Corporal Henry Preston, of the Infantry Company European Invalid Battalion, admitted to pension, for *payable in Europe*, read *payable in India*.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 1078 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Lieutenant William Shepherd, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Department of Public Works, Bengal.	For six months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1079 *of* 1868.—The services of Assistant Surgeon J. J. Monteath, M. B., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 1080 *of* 1868.—In continuation of General Order No. 667 of 1868, the following Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the late Sebundy Sappers and Miners are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, their stipends being payable in the Presidency Pay Circle :—

Jemadar Kullum Sing, Rs. 10 per mensem.
Naick Perthee Sing, „ 5 „

No. 1081 *of* 1868.—The following order, issued by the Government of Fort St. George, is confirmed :—

No. 392, *dated* 20*th October* 1868.—Granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to Captain R. C. Henchy, of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, Commandant No. 2, Light Field Horse Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.	For six months, under Rule X of the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 1082 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel James Reid, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner, Fyzabad Division, Oude.	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868.
Lieutenant Colonel James Snow Davies, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpore, Bengal.	
Major Samuel Briggs Cookson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native Light Infantry.	

Major Daniel Mocatta, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Sikh Infantry.	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.
Captain Lawrence Henry Williams, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing. Officer, 14th (the Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry. Captain Philip Sydney Yorke, of the late 12th Regiment Native Infantry, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry. Surgeon Major John Williams, of the Medical Department.	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1083 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Bombay.
Lieutenant H. E. Eliot, of the General List, Infantry. Surgeon Major J. Squire, of the Medical Department.	24th Oct. 1868.
Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) M. J. Turnbull, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing.	31st Oct. 1868.
Lieutenant F. W. Crohan, of the General List, Infantry.	2nd Nov. 1868.

No. 1084 *of* 1868.—Lieutenant Frederick Augustus Buckley, of the late 37th Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed furlough in India, on private affairs, for three years, from the 1st December 1868, under the old regulations.

No. 1085 *of* 1868.—With reference to the notification issued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, dated 21st October 1868, the services of Assistant Surgeon D. J. Walsh, late Civil Assistant Surgeon of Budaon, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 1086 *of* 1868.—The furlough in India, on private affairs, for one year, under the regulations of 1868, granted to Captain H. R. Wintle, of the late 28th Regiment of Native Infantry, in Government General Order No. 826 of the 28th August 1868, is to be held to have effect from the 15th November 1868, instead of the date previously notified.

No. 1087 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room
35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry.	Jemadar Bhowany Singh ...	Subadar	1st May 1868	Thakoor Lalla, invalided.
	„ Kassee Singh ...	Ditto ...	19th June „	Shaick Peer Bux, deceased.
	Havildar Adjodiah Panday ..	Jemadar ...	1st May „	Achraj Singh, invalided.
	„ Purmsookh	Ditto ...	„ „	Bhowany Singh, promoted.
	„ Sunker	Ditto ...	4th June „	Paul Tewarry, deceased.
	„ Chundon	Ditto ...	19th „ „	Kassee Singh, promoted.

No. 1088 *of* 1868.—Captain (Brevet Major) M. E. Currie, of the Royal Artillery, Agent for Gun Carriages, Futtehghur, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th November to the 31st December 1868, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Simla on medical certificate.

No. 1089 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned officer has reported his departure on the date specified opposite to his name :—

Captain A. Tulloch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 1048 of 1868.	*Labourdonnais*, 3rd Nov. 1868.

No. 1090 *of* 1868.—With reference to Government General Order No. 601 of the 6th June 1862, under which Commissioned Officers are permitted to make family remittances to the Cape of Good Hope, it is hereby notified, under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, that the privilege will be extended to officers employed in India, who may desire to make such remittances, under the provisions of that order, to Tasmania and other British Colonies to which Non-Commissioned officers and soldiers are already allowed to make family remittances.

No. 1091 *of* 1868.—It is hereby notified that the term "*Extra Regimental*," used in Government General Order No. 755* of 1865, is intended to include duty as Interpreter unconnected with the Regiment to which the Officer may be permanently attached; but that in such cases it must be clearly shown that no Officer is available for the duty of Interpreter in the Regiment in which the Court is convened.

*Publishing rules on the subject of the appointment of Interpreters.

No. 1092 *of* 1868.—Major G. R. Roberts, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, having reported his return from sick leave to Europe, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from 9th November 1868, the junior Officers acting in the higher grades reverting to their proper places.

No. 1093 *of* 1868.—With reference to the notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 12th November 1868, the services of Assistant Apothecary C. Connolly, in medical charge of No. 4, Topographical Survey Party, in Chota Nagpore, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Assistant Apothecary C. Hart, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 1094 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names	To what rank promoted.	From what date	In whose room
28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.	Jemadar Ellahee Bux	Subadar	9th June 1868	Mana Singh, deceased
	Havildar Ghoolam Hoossein	Jemadar	" "	Ellahee Bux, promoted.

No. 1095 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Army Commissariat Department :—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted	From what date	In succession to whom
Permanent.			
Assistant Commissary and Honorary Captain Robert Kelly	Deputy Commissary ...	From 7th Nov. 1868.	Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain John Burnell, deceased.
Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign James Pembroke	Assistant Commissary ..		
Conductor James Gillmore	Deputy Assistant Commissary ...		
Sub-Conductor John Martin	Conductor ...		
Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor Paul Newton	Sub-Conductor ...		
Temporary.			
Sergeant Samuel Moore	Acting Sub-Conductor ...	"	Acting Sub-Conductor Paul Newton, confirmed in that grade.

No. 1096 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the date specified opposite to their names :—

Major J. B. Cox, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 1013 of 1868.	*Mongolia*, 11th November 1868.
Major R. Barter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 910 of 1868.	
Lieutenant J. Hill, of the Royal Engineers, Government General Order No. 1072 of 1868.	
Lieutenant E. G. Newnham, of the General List, Infantry, Government General Order No. 1049 of 1868.	
Lieutenant G. Atkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 1033 of 1868.	
Lieutenant W. R. Bunbury, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 1024 of 1868.	

No. 1097 *of* 1868.—Jemadar Venketachellum, of the Madras Native Artillery, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor."

Subadar Mahomed Cossim Syud, of the 3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, is admitted to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Bahadoor."

From the 26th September 1868, in succession to pensioned Subadar Major Waize Mahomed Sirdar Bahadoor of the 1st Class, deceased.

The 20th November 1868.

No. 1098 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned men of the 2nd Regiment Infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent, declared unfit for further service, are transferred to the Pension Establishment from 14th November 1868, and granted the stipends specified opposite their respective names :—

Regimental No.	Rank	Names	Monthly stipend.	Where permitted to reside and draw stipends
			Rs. A. P.	
486	Private	Sheik Baday	3 4 11	Hyderabad
741	Ditto ..	Soobah ...	3 4 11	Cawnpore.

No. 1099 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Captain Edward Thornbrough Sadler, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1100 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Government of Fort St. George is confirmed :—

No. 400, *dated* 27*th October* 1868.—Granting furlough to Europe (medical certificate) to Surgeon Henry William Graham, of the Medical Department, Assay Master, Madras Mint.	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1101 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the following appointment in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, subject to the Officer passing the prescribed examination in drill :—

Color Sergeant M. Power, to be Ensign.

No. 1102 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his departure on the date specified opposite to his name :—

Lieutenant Colonel C. Reay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 1067 of 1868.	*Mongolia*, 11th Nov. 1868.

No. 1103 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Bombay.
Lieutenant Colonel E. Tyrwhitt, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces. Major G. R. Roberts, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General. Captain A. W. C. Read, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 5th Regiment Punjab Frontier Force.	31st Oct. 1868.
Lieutenant A. Conolly, of the Royal Artillery, 1st Subaltern Peshawur Mountain Battery.	31st Oct. 1868.

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Major F. V. R. Jervis, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Captain J. G. Barlow, of the late 54th Regiment of Native Infantry. Lieutenant G. P. Cumming, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Assistant Surgeon T. G. Skardon, of the Medical Department.	13th Nov. 1868.
Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) A. B. Johnson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department. Major W. Briggs, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General. Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) H. S. Ruxton, of the late 56th Regiment of Native Infantry. Lieutenant J. M. McNeile, of the Royal Engineers. Lieutenant H. F. Blair, of the Royal Engineers. Lieutenant C. McNeile, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.	14th Nov. 1868.

No. 1104 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain (Brevet Major) Henry Melvill, of the late 2nd European Light Cavalry, 2nd in Command, and Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers).	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

ARTHUR BROOME, *Colonel*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19*th November* 1868.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, Warrant Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department during the month of October 1868 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Her Majesty's 107th Foot.	Ensign R. R. U. Hughes ...	9th Sept. 1868	Allahabad.		
Medical Department .	Asst. Surgeon J. H. White	1st Oct. „	Barrackpore . .	Intestate..	Mother, Mrs. James White, Townview, Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland.
Bengal Staff Corps ..	Major A. G. Priestley ...	17th „ „	Hoshungabad.		
Unattached List .	Lieutenant P. Gill, v. c.	24th „ „	Morar, Gwalior.		
Sub-Medical Department	Hospital Apprentice J. Blair...	7th „ „	„ „ ...	...	Mother, with H. M.'s 20th Hussars.

ARTHUR BROOME, *Colonel*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1868.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and a Soldier, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Military Service during the Month of October 1868.

Date of Deposit.	On whose Account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of Monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed Amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
	Commissioned Officers.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
8th Oct. 1868	(a) Thomas E. Percy Tyrwhitt.	Lieutenant ...	Her Majesty's 36th Foot	...	20th July 1868	Intestate	1,911 15 6	...	1,911 15 6					
8th " "	(b) Whitney Robert McCally.	Ensign ...	" 1-3rd "	...	15th May 1868	Ditto...	374 12 2	...	374 12 2					
20th " "	(c) George Hodson ...	Ditto ...	" 2-25th "	...	11th July 1868	Ditto...	393 3 11	...	393 3 11					
					TOTAL ...	...	2,679 15 7		2,679 15 7					

(a) Mother, Mrs. Tyrwhitt, 2, Western Terrace, Brighton, Sussex, England.
(b) Next of kin, Major General Andrew McCally, 40, Royal Crescent, Nottinghill, W. London, Administrator General administering.
(c) Next of kin, not known.

FORT WILLIAM;
PAY OFFICE,
The 31st October 1868.

C. F. M. MUNDY, *Colonel,*
Presidency Paymaster.

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and a Soldier of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service during the Month of October 1868.

Date of Deposit.	On whose Account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of Monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed Amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
	Commissioned Officers.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
8th Oct. 1868	(a) Brook Samuel Bridges Parlby.	Captain ...	Bengal Staff Corps ...	...	4th May 1868.	Intestate	883 7 0	...	883 7 0					
26th " "	Hugh Davies Jones ...	Surgeon ...	Medical Dept. In medical charge, 17th Bengal Cavalry.	...	16th Sept. "	Not known	2,000 0 0	...	2,000 0 0					
28th " "	(b) William Gordon Chalmers ..	Captain ...	Bengal Staff Corps ...	...	21st Aug. "	Testate	1,729 7 6	...	1,729 7 6					
	Non-Commissioned Officer and Soldier.													
8th " "	Charles Jones ...	Corporal ...	European Invalid Battalion.	...	2nd " "	Intestate	1 10 6	...	1 10 0					
27th " "	(c) John Blair ...	Hospital Apprentice	Subordinate Medical Department.	...	7th Oct. "	Ditto.	68 1 9	...	68 1 9					
					Total ...	...	4,682 10 3		4,682 10 3					

(a) Widow, Mrs. Mary Margaret Parlby, Nynee Tal; Children, Kate Maria Parlby, Brook Parlby, Administrator General administering.
(b) Brother, Mr. A. H. Chalmers, Sheriff's Clerk of County, Aberdeen, residing at 14, Union Terrace, Aberdeen, Administrator General administering.
(c) Mother alive, with Her Majesty's 20th Hussars.

FORT WILLIAM;
PAY OFFICE,
The 31st October 1868.

C. F. M. MUNDY, *Colonel,*
Presidency Pay Master.

ARTHUR BROOME, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 19th November 1868.

No. 4 *of* 1868.—The following notice has been received for publication from the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, in a letter dated Rangoon, 5th October 1868 :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following lighthouses are about to be established off the coast of British Burmah, probably on the 31st May 1869, and this is issued as a warning in case they should be so established :—

1.—Coast Lighthouse.

On the Krishna Shoal, Gulf of Martaban, Bay of Bengal. In latitude N. 15° 36′ 30″; longitude E. 95° 35′. A lighthouse on screw piles in 3 fathoms of water at low water on the south-eastern edge of the above shoal, showing a fixed dioptric light of the second order. The focal plane of the light 55 feet above high water rise, and fall 12 feet at full and change, visible 15 miles.

The light is cut off at W. S. W. to the westward, and at N. N. E. to the eastward, the centre of the light being S. E.

In making this light (the object of which is to enable vessels to round the Baraque Point so as to avoid the dangers of the Baraque Flat and Krishna Shoal) from the westward, a vessel should keep in not less than 7 fathoms of water to the south, steering east till the light bears N. W. and distant from 5 to 10 miles, then steering N. E. by N. 40 miles to make the China Buckeer lighthouse at the mouth of the Rangoon river. Vessels from the northward going south must not get in less than 6 fathoms of water to the westward, or make the light on a bearing to the W. of S. W. by S.; if after passing the light, a ship is going to the westward, she can turn in that direction when the light bears N. W., keeping in 7 fathoms.

2.—Harbour Lighthouse.

The China Buckeer for the mouth of the Rangoon river on the western side.

Hitherto the entrance to the channel to the Rangoon river has been marked by a light ship in 3½ fathoms of water.

This light ship will not be removed till this and the following lighthouse have been illuminated.

The lighthouse is situated on the high land of China Buckeer, which is generally first made by ships bound for Rangoon, and is about 2 miles north-east of the mouth of the China Buckeer river.

It is on screw piles, and the lower part being against a back ground of dark trees, will be painted white.

It is close to high water mark, but the sands at low water stretch 6 miles to the eastward of it. Ships must therefore keep well to seaward from it.

It will bear a dioptric light, the upper and lower cupolas showing a fixed light, and the centre drum a revolving light, attaining its greatest brilliancy once a minute; it can be seen 18 miles from the deck of a ship. It is in latitude N. 16° 17′ and longitude E. 96° 13′.

3.—Harbour Lighthouse.

The eastern grove for the mouth of the Rangoon river on the eastern side.

This lighthouse is also on screw piles, in latitude N. 16° 29′, longitude E. 96° 27′ 30″.

This lighthouse will show a light of 60° and will be cut off to the eastward due south; 10° of this angle will show a condensed light, the centre of which will pass through the present position of the light ship, or in a direction S. 30° W. This condensed light will be visible 18 miles from the mast head of a ship, and the remaining 50° of light will show 12 miles from the deck of a vessel.

Sailing directions for making the mouth of the Rangoon River.

Having made the China Buckeer Light from the southward or eastward, a vessel must not go to the northward of a bearing to it of west to avoid the eastern sands; and to avoid the western sands the Eastern Grove Light must not be brought to bear to the eastward of N. N. E.

All vessels steering from the eastward should make the China Buckeer Light bearing W. by N., and should not proceed on their course beyond a point where the eastern Grove Lighthouse will bear as above, N. N. E.

Ships are not to go up channel by the eastern Grove Light, but must anchor south of a bearing to the China Buckeer of west.

A ship anywhere to the southward of W. by N. bearing to the China Buckeer Light, and anywhere to the eastward of a bearing to the Eastern Grove of N. N. E., is in safety; anywhere to the northward or westward of these bearings, in danger.

This notice is intended to be preliminary, so that vessels may not be deceived in case they find the lights lighted as above, and the light ship removed. But as something may occur to prevent their being lighted at the time noted, 31st May 1869, until a second notice is issued that *they have been lighted,* masters of vessels should adopt all the precautions which they would adopt if the present light ship was to be their only guide.

Arthur Broome, *Colonel,*

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Fort William, the 11th November 1868.

No. 295.

The following Upper Subordinates have been transferred from the North-Western Provinces to Central India :—

Private H. Morgan, Overseer, 1st Grade.
Lutchmun Pershad, Overseer, 2nd Grade.
Kristo Chunder Gooptoo, Overseer, 3rd Grade.

J. W. Alexander, C. E.,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Simla, the 11th November 1868.

No. 296.

Mr. E. Durrant, Supervisor, 1st Grade, attached to the Chuckrara Road Division, is promoted to Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, and transferred to the Central Provinces.

No. 297.

Mr. J. H. Cavaye is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Controller of the 2nd Grade, and posted to Central India.

No. 298.

Mr. E. B. Medley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central India, is transferred to the Punjab.

No. 299.

Private J. Binn, 11th Foot, Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, Central India, is remanded to Military duty.

No. 300.

Mr. G. Thomas, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the Punjab.

No. 301.

Mr. D. Wallace, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 4th September last.

No. 302.

Subsidiary leave for one month is granted to Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Oliphant, R. E., Superintending Engineer, British Burmah, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

A. B. SAMPSON,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st November 1868.

"Consequent upon the return of the Viceroy and Members of the Government of India to the Presidency, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta until further notice. All communications, therefore, should be addressed to the "Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Calcutta."

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 12th November 1868.

The under-mentioned two Money Order Offices have lately been opened in the Madras Presidency, *viz.*:—

Gooty (Bellary).
Ongole (Nellore).

EDWD. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General of Accounts.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1868.

For the convenience of the public the Paper Currency Offices at Allahabad and Lahore have been directed to cash Notes of the Calcutta Circle to the extent that their Notes are held in this Office. According to latest advice and with reference to the balance here, the following amounts of Calcutta Circle Notes will be cashed at those Offices, *viz.*:—

At Allahabad ... Rs. 10,21,490.
At Lahore ... „ 13,77,250.

There are available for re-issue at this Office—

Allahabad Notes, value Rs. 1,69,690.
Lahore Notes, value „ 28,860.

J. BRIDGNELL,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency,
In charge Exchange Dept.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th November 1868.

No. 13.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Alfred Collimore Wilson Lemarchand to be Sub-Assistant of the 4th Grade from the 2nd instant.

The 14th November 1868.

No. 14.

Mr. G. R. Buttress, Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade, attached to the 1st Division, Oudh, will be borne on the List of the Revenue Survey Department as a Supernumerary in his grade from the 3rd September 1868, the date on which he obtained two years' leave of absence on Medical Certificate.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Depy. Survr. Genl., U. C.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver Tendered, Estimated Value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 2nd, 1868	18,087	19,074	23,831	1,46,556	15,61,717
„ 3rd, „	3,532	.....	21,877	1,46,650	15,61,717
„ 4th, „	1,403	.....	10,796	1,46,650	15,61,717
„ 5th, „	.....	.....	25,276	1,46,650	15,61,717
„ 6th, „	38,657	22,622	42,645	1,70,080	15,61,717
„ 7th, „	.....	.....	43,967	1,70,080	15,61,717

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 9th Nov. 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver Tendered, Estimated Value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 9th, 1868	18,137	4,650	18,762	1,74,893	15,61,717
„ 10th, „	11,100	.....	68,392	1,74,893	15,61,717
„ 11th, „	5,252	.....	55,594	75,128	15,61,717
„ 12th, „	22,180	38,886	44,957	1,13,977	15,61,717
„ 13th, „	.....	.....	53,097	1,13,977	15,61,717
„ 14th, „	.....	18,161	16,217	1,32,000	15,61,717

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 16th Nov. 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004 *A, dated Simla,* 30*th July* 1868.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India.*"

Lost.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. $\frac{A}{33}$98318 for Rs. 20.

JACOB SIMEON.

Right halves of the following Allahabad Circle Currency Notes:—

No. $\frac{A}{35}$97134 for Rs. 20.
„ $\frac{A}{35}$92365 „ 20.

COLVIN, COWIE & Co.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. $\frac{A}{33}$89742 for Rs. 100.

W. TYRRELL.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. $\frac{A}{31}$58536 for Rs. 10.

SOSSEESEEKUR MOOKERJEE.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. $\frac{A}{55}$83258 for Rs. 50.
„ $\frac{A}{49}$29279 „ 10.

BINDHABUN WOOMEDRAM.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. $\frac{A}{48}$65996 for Rs. 10.
„ $\frac{A}{41}$30348 „ 10.
„ $\frac{A}{49}$83007 „ 10.
„ $\frac{A}{49}$89129 „ 10.

W. WHITE.

The second halves of the following Currency Notes:—

No. $\frac{A}{42}$34542 for Rs. 20.
„ $\frac{A}{44}$13880 „ 20.

MESSRS. JAMES ANDERSON & Co.

Part of the following Currency Notes:—

No. 92214 for Rs. 10.
„ 92212 „ 10.
„ 92211 „ 10.
„ 92229 „ 10.

W. M. BELL.

Left half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office Calcutta:—

No. $\frac{A}{58}$92510 for Rs. 100.

M. HARRIS.

Right half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. $\frac{A}{13}$82749 for Rs. 100.

NILCOMUL MITTRA & Co.

Right halves of the following Currency Notes:—

No. $\frac{A}{41}$40922 for Rs. 10.
„ $\frac{A}{48}$67415 „ 10.

PROSONO COOMAR DUTT.

In transit by post halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. $\frac{A}{58}$69216 for Rs. 100.
„ $\frac{A}{40}$60644 „ 50

MOZAFUR HOSAIN.

In transit from Burrisaul the dexter halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. $\frac{A}{43}$96220 for Rs. 20.
„ $\frac{A}{31}$78974 „ 10.

C. B. WALLIS.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. $\frac{A}{19}$82749 for Rs. 100.

GORDON HIGGINS, *Major.*

Lost or Stolen.

Left half of the following Allahabad Circle Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. $\frac{A}{18}$37514 for Rs. 10.

JODOONATH SEIN.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. $\frac{A}{33}$81547 for Rs. 50.
" $\frac{A}{45}$22473 " 20.

RAMSAY, WAKEFIELD & Co.

In transit from Chumba to Bombay the following Lahore Circle Currency Note:—

No. $\frac{A}{86}$29071 for Rs. 20.

J. A. MURRAY.

The following Currency Notes:—

No. $\frac{A}{30}$09070 for Rs. 100.
$\frac{A}{39}$23357 " 100.

SREEBASS DUTT.

The following Currency Notes:—

No. $\frac{A}{59}$17381 for Rs. 100.
" $\frac{A}{59}$17890 " 100.

SHAIK AMANATH ALLY.

Right half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. $\frac{A}{38}$64537 for Rs. 100.

GOPAL CHUNDER SIRCAR.

Mutilated.

The following Currency Note—intimation of mutilation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

$\frac{A}{28}$32803 for Rs. 1,000.

BABOORAM BOSE
& SUTHOMOYEE DOSSEE.

Wrongly Joined.

Received in the course of business the following Allahabad Circle Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers:—

1st half No. A04592
2nd " A04591 } one Note for Rs. 100.

MUDDEN GOPAL.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. $\frac{A}{43}$26364
$\frac{A}{43}$26363 } one Note for Rs. 20.

DUSSOROTH BUNGO.

The following Currency Note:—

No. $\frac{A}{21}$22031
" $\frac{A}{21}$22013 } one Note for Rs. 10.

BAHADOOR SING PERTAB SING ROY LUCHMEEPUTH SING BAHADOOR.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note:—

1st half No. $\frac{A}{44}$85608
2nd " $\frac{A}{44}$85609 } for Rs. 20.

RAM CHUNDER DEY.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note:—

1st half No. $\frac{A}{13}$75966
2nd " $\frac{A}{13}$75962 } for Rs. 100.

A. THOMAS.

Application has been made for payment of a Currency Note with different Nos.—

1st half No. $\frac{A}{39}$04591 for Rs. 100.
2nd " $\frac{A}{39}$04592 " 100.

Any person possessing the corresponding halves should communicate with the Paper Currency Office, Allahabad.

THOS. WAKEFIELD, *Captain.*

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

In transit to Umballah by post the lower half of a Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{011153}{010585}$ of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60 standing in the name of, A. A. A. Greenway, but bearing no endorsement.

ROBERTSON, PAYNE & HARRISS.

Lost or Stolen.

One Interest Draft No. 14890 on Government Promissory Note No. 004289 for Rs. 2,000.

SREEMUTTY BEENUD MONY DOSSEE.

One ditto No. 14901 on Government Promissory Note No. 13622 for Rs. 1,000.

SREEMUTTY BEENUD MOHINY DOSSEE.

From the Commissariat Officer's residence, upper half of Government Promissory Note No. 20299 of 1859-60, dated 31st May 1859, for Rs. 1,000, of the 5½ per cent. Loan.

C. D. HOGG, *Captain,*
Depy. Asst. Comsy. Genl., Allahabad.

Partly Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 002724, of date 28th February 1857, at 5 per cent., for Rs. 1,000; 15261 of 4885, of date 1st February 1843, at 4 per cent., for Rs. 500; 002659, of date 1st May 1865, at 4 per cent., for Rs. 500, having been partially destroyed, the fragments have been submitted to the Public Debt Office by the undersigned, holder of the said Notes, for duplicates.

DOYAL CHUNDER MITTER.

Report of Deserters from the 105th Light Infantry, dated at Dinapore, the 10th November 1868.

No., Rank, & Name	402, Private, Thomas Trickett.	728, Private, Samuel Davies.
Age	28-10-12	25-10-12
Size ... Feet ...	5	5
Size ... Inches ...	5	6
Colour of Complexion	Fresh	Fresh.
Colour of Hair ...	Brown	Auburn.
Colour of Eyes ...	Gray	Grey.
Date of Desertion ...	9th November 1868...	9th November 1868.
Place of Desertion ...	Dinapore	Dinapore.
Date of Enlistment ...	5th January 1860 ...	11th January 1862.
At what place Enlisted	Wolverhampton ...	Acock's Green.
Parish and County in which Born ...	Penkridge, Staffordshire	Birmingham, Warwick.
Marks	None	of Army Vaccination.
Trade	Miner	Sword Maker.
Coat or Jacket ...	Serge	Serge.
	Forage Cap	Forage Cap.
Breeches or Trowsers	Serge...	Serge.
REMARKS		

J. R. MACKENZIE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 105th Regiment.

Report of a Deserter from the 104th Regiment, Bengal Fusiliers, dated at Camp Umritsur, the 7th November 1868.

No., Rank, & Name	3563, Private, Alexander Campbell.
Age	22½ years.
Size ... Feet ...	5.
Size ... Inches ...	6.
Colour of Complexion	Fresh.
Colour of Hair ...	Light Brown.
Colour of Eyes ...	Grey.
Date of Desertion ...	6th November 1868.
Place of Desertion ...	Camp Jundeeala.
Date of Enlistment ...	28th February 1865.
At what place Enlisted	Jhansie.
Parish and County in which Born ...	Calcutta.
Marks	Letter D on left breast.
Trade	Laborer.
Dress	Uniform (supposed to be red serge coat and white trowsers.)
REMARKS ...	Supposed to have two Greyhounds with him.

WILLIAM D. HARRIS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 104th Bengal Fusiliers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

Notice.

The Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall of Calcutta on the 29th January 1869 at 11 A. M.

AGENDA.

1. To consider the Managers' Report, and approve the Accounts of the Fund for 1867-68.
2. To receive and consider the results of the quinquennial valuation for the period 1863-68.
3. To elect Managers for the year 1869.
4. To decide the case of Mrs. Hodgson, who has applied to be allowed to make up the arrears of subscription due by her husband, with interest, by instalments, and has asked that, in the event of his death, the benefits of the Fund be allowed to his family on her paying up the balance of arrears.
5. To consider the following proposed amendments of the Rules:—

ARTICLE.	EMENDATIONS.
II.	Omit.
IV., Line 2	After "Furlough" insert "and subsistence."
VIII., Line 3	Omit the words "or in anticipation of "annuities of the Civil Service Annuity "Fund, or upon the allowance of £500, "under the terms of the Despatch of "the Secretary of State, dated 7th "June 1861."
VIII., Line 5	Omit "on the said allowance of £500," and also "when received."
XI., Line 3	After the words "Treasury of the" insert the words "Government of India at the."
XII.	Omit.
XXI. XXIV.	Article XXI. to stop at the word "Punjab" in the 4th line. Article XXIV. to be omitted, and the following Article to be adopted:— "The affairs of the Fund shall be conducted by nine Managers, of whom four shall be ex-officio, and consist of the first four of the following Officers, who may for the time being be residing in or in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, provided such Officers are Subscribers to the Fund, *viz.*:— 1. The Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. 2. The Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department. 3. The Comptroller General of Accounts. 4. The Accountant General, Bengal. 5. The Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government. 6. The Revenue Secretary to the Bengal Government. 7. The Legal Remembrancer. 8. The Collector of Customs. The other five Managers shall be Subscribers, and shall be elected at a General Meeting of Subscribers to be held in January of each year in Calcutta. Any elected Manager taking leave for a period of or exceeding six months, shall be held to have resigned his office, and any vacancy occurring among the elected Managers may be filled up at any General Meeting."
XXXVII., Line 2	After "Furlough" insert the words "or subsistence."
Line 3	For "Furlough" read "subsistence."

By Order of the Managers,

A. MACKENZIE,

Honorary Secretary.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 14th November 1868.

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

NOTIFICATION.

The Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall of Calcutta on the 29th January next at 11 A. M.

AGENDA.

I. To receive and audit the accounts of 1868.

II. To consider a Memorial to the Secretary of State for increased pensions similar in character to those adopted by the services of Madras and Bombay, praying for the continuance of the Fund on its present footing, and the increase of the Fund part of each annuitant's pension to £800, the maximum limit of annuities being raised to £1,200.

III. To elect Managers for the year 1869.

IV. To consider the following proposed amendments of the Rules :—

Rule 1.—Add the words "provided that any Subscriber on leave drawing an allowance of £500 per annum or under shall not be liable to any deduction on account of the Annuity Fund."

Rule 2.—Column 1. For "22" read "21" years' residence.

Rule 13.—Omit all after the word "Fund" in line 2.

Rule 14.—Omit the words "Hon'ble Company's."

Rule 16.—Omit, and substitute "The affairs of the Fund shall be conducted by nine Managers, of whom four shall be *ex-officio*, and consist of the first four of the following Officers who may for the time being be residing in or in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, provided such Officers are Subscribers to the Fund, *viz.* :—

1. The Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department.
2. The Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department.
3. The Comptroller General of Accounts.
4. The Accountant General, Bengal.
5. The Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government.
6. The Revenue Secretary to the Bengal Government.
7. The Legal Remembrancer.
8. The Collector of Customs.

The other five Managers shall be Subscribers, and shall be elected at a General Meeting of Subscribers to be held in January of each year in Calcutta. Any elected Manager taking leave for a period of or exceeding six months shall be held to have resigned his office, and any vacancy occurring among the elected Managers may be filled up at any General Meeting."

Rule 17.—Line 2. After "Treasury of the" insert "Government of India at the."

Rule 23.—For "Court of Directors" read "Secretary of State" *passim.*

V. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Managers,

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary.

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND OFFICE,
The 14th November 1868.

Home via Jubbulpore.

Government Dâk.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1.—By *Special* Cart for one or two persons with four or two maunds luggage ...	100	0	0
2.—Ordinary or Parcel Mail Cart with ten seers luggage free (ten additional seers for Rs. 6)	25	0	0
The "*Special*" and Mail Cart does the trip in twenty hours, Parcel Cart in twenty-four hours, and stops for food, &c., two hours on the way.			
3.—Bullock Coach with six maunds luggage (or servant and four maunds) ...	42	12	0

N. B.—This is a covered Spring Cart ("Bandy"), holds two comfortably, well adapted for ladies or invalids, occupies about sixty hours in transit. *Extra baggage.*—Passengers by this or Mail Cart can send their extra baggage for Rs. 3-8 per maund by separate Bullock Cart.

For particulars apply to Post Master or Mail Superintendent, Jubbulpore.

F. J. JORDAN,
Offg. Chief Inspr. of Post Offices, C. P.

NAGPORE,
The 6th October 1868.

Oudh Forest Department.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

Leases for (1) Collecting old Sâl logs, dead Sâl and Sissoo and other trees for timber, boats, and fuel;

(2) Grazing dues;

(3) Minor Forest produce (grasses, fibres, barks, fruits, gums, honey, wax, &c., &c.);

will be put up to Public Auction at the under-mentioned places on Tuesday, the 1st of December 1868 :—

For the Khyreeghur Forests,—Deputy Commissioner's Office, Lukheempoor;

For the Baraitch Forests,—Deputy Commissioner's Office, Baraitch.

For the Gondah Forests,—Deputy Commissioner's Office, Gondah.

The Forests will be leased in blocks of about 35 square miles, or 20,000 acres, each till the end of September 1869. Terms of sale and maps showing the position of the various blocks may be seen, on and after the 20th of November 1868, at the Offices of Assistant Conservators and Deputy Commissioners at the above-named places.

E. WOOD, *Captain,*
Conservator, Oudh Forests.

LUCKNOW,
The 30th October 1868.

Notice of Sale of Four Dwelling Houses in Monghyr.

The undersigned has been instructed by the Executors to the Will of the late Reverend W. Moore to sell by Public Auction all the well known property belonging to his estate. This property consists of four dwelling houses, all at present occupied, pleasantly situated near the southern side of the Fort, in the very healthy and admired Station of Monghyr.

The sale will take place, D. V., in that Station on Tuesday, the 15th December 1868.

For further particulars apply to I. B. Biss, Esq., 4, Esplanade Row, or to G. O. Beeby, Esq., Solicitor, Esplanade Row, Calcutta, or to—

J. R. DWYER,
Monghyr.

The People's Bank of India, Limited.

Notice is hereby given, that a special general meeting of Shareholders of the above Bank will be held at the registered Office, No. 9, Hastings' Street, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 3-30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the meeting of the Shareholders held on the 31st ultimo.

By Order,
G. A. ANNEBONE,
Manager.

Calcutta, 14th November 1868.

Will be published immediately

AN ANALYTICAL INDEX

TO THE

CIRCULARS

OF THE

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF ACCOUNTS,

ADDRESSED TO ALL ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL DURING 1865-66, '66-67, '67-68.

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SELECTIONS FROM CALCUTTA GAZETTES

OF THE

Years 1798 to 1805,

SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

BY

W. S. SETON-KARR, C. S.,

Judge of the High Court of Judicature, President of the Record Commission, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

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IN

BENGAL AND ORISSA,

IN

1866;

WITH NARRATIVES OF THE COMMISSION, EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES, &c.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

CALCUTTA:
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1868.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 14th November 1868.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5 per cent.		5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent Debentures for					TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.		P. W. of 1854-55.	of 1856-57.		2 years. Repayable Jan. 1869	3 years. Repayable Jan. 1870	5 years. Repayable June 1872	10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 31st October 1868	53,100	39,466	2,346	20,91,520	37,41,900	1,48,67,900	1,13,94,700	46,98,400	17,500	49,22,300	5,87,17,100	3,89,71,700	1,50,000	18,24,000	29,67,000	35,91,000	39,20,000	15,19,69,932
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 14th November 1868	...	...	...	...	20,000	30,000	37,000	...	...	...	1,27,000	54,500	...	..	...	...	...	2,68,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 14th November 1868	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	6,200	...	...	...	...	37,600		...	...	...	...	...	1,49,800
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 14th November 1868 .. .	...	...	...	3,200	7,500	5,500	69,000	57,500	...	13,400	1,19,000	27,000	...	...	8,000	...	...	3,10,100
TOTAL ...	53,100	39,466	2,346	20,94,720	38,69,400	1,49,09,600	1,15,00,700	47,55,900	17,500	49,35,700	5,90,00,700	3,90,59,200	1,50,000	18,24,000	29,75,000	35,91,000	39,20,000	15,26,98,332
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000	...	...	8,600	2,55,900	1,21,800	...	...	...	4,000	...	4,08,300
Balance on 14th November 1868 ...	53,100	39,466	2,346	20,94,720	38,69,400	1,49,09,600	1,14,82,700	47,55,900	17,500	49,27,100	5,87,44,800	3,89,37,400	1,50,000	18,24,000	29,75,000	35,87,000	39,20,000	15,22,90,032

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Sept. 1868 enfaced from India 446 lakhs, re-transferred from London 21¼ lakhs.
" 16th Sept. 1868 to 6th Oct. " " " 7 " " " 11 "
" 7th Oct. " to 15th " " " " 0 " " " 6 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 3 " " " 23 "
" 1st Nov. " to 14th Nov. " " " 7 " " " 4 "

463 lakhs. 258 lakhs.
258 "

Balance against India ... 205 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, the 17th Nov. 1868.

GEO. DICKSON.
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE

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QUARTERLY ARMY LIST

OF

H. M.'s FORCES IN BENGAL,

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A NON-OFFICIAL SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING

THE LATEST CORRECTED CIVIL LIST,

&c., &c., &c.

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FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for the year 1866-67, and ESTIMATE of REVENUE EXPENDITURE and CASH BALANCES for 1867-68, with a comparison of the two years.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
8, HASTINGS STREET.
1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RE-PRINTS

OF

Records in the Public Works Department.

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PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, 1863-64. BY CAPTAIN G. F. PEARSON, 33rd M. N. I., Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, accompanied by a Memorandum thereon by DR. D. BRANDIS, Inspector General of Forests. To which is appended a Report by DR. BRANDIS on his deputation to the Central Provinces in 1863-64. *Price Re. 1.*

No. 2.

PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH BURMAH, 1863-64. By H. LEEDS, ESQ., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, with a Memorandum thereon by DR. D. BRANDIS, Inspector General of Forests. To which are appended other papers and correspondence regarding Forests, and the system of working them in these parts. *Price Re. 1.*

No. 3.

REPORT UPON THE DEODAR FORESTS OF BUSSAHIR to which are appended REGISTERS OF VALUATION, FOREST SURVEYS IN BUSSAHIR AND THE DISTRICT OF JAONSAR BAWUR. WITH OTHER STATEMENTS RELATING TO THE GROWTH OF THE DEODAR TREE IN THE WESTERN HIMALAYA. Being the result of a joint examination of the Bussahir Forest BY D. BRANDIS, Ph. D., Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, J. L. STEWART, M. D., Officiating Conservator, Punjab, and CAPTAIN E. WOOD, Officiating Conservator, Oudh. With a Map illustrating the situation of the Forests. *Price Re. 1-8.*

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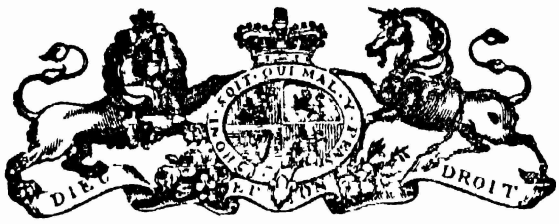

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The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL JAILS IN BENGAL.

JUDICIAL.
No. 37.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 7th October 1868.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—Para. 1. The Despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 11th of April, No. 7 of 1868, forwarding copy of a correspondence relative to the construction of a system of central gaols in Bengal, and to the proposed erection of a model gaol on the cellular system at Calcutta, has been considered by me in Council.

Vide Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 2nd May 1868, page 569.

2. I have read this able Despatch with much interest, and trust that the important subject to which it relates will continue to engage your attention.

3. While appreciating the great progress which has already been made in the improvement of Indian gaols, and while recognizing the wide differences which exist between the circumstances of India and those of this country, both as respects the climate and the character and habits of the people, and the difficulty which financial considerations offer to any schemes of extensive alterations, I am anxious that you should bear in mind the desirableness of taking every fitting opportunity to impress upon the prison system as much as possible both of the deterrent and of the reformatory character.

4. I am glad to learn that your officers are well acquainted with the principles upon which prison reform has been conducted in this country. Although the system adopted here may not be capable of direct application to India, it is founded upon principles of a general character, and of which many will be found capable of more or less adaptation to very varying local circumstances.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE TELEGRAPHIC MATERIAL USED DURING THE EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA, WITH REMARKS ON SUBJECT OF MILITARY TELEGRAPHY.

Report by LIEUTENANT O. ST. JOHN, R. E.,—(*dated* 5, *John Street, Adelphi,* 14*th August* 1868).

In accordance with my letter of the 6th ultimo, I have the honor to submit a detailed report on the telegraphic material entrusted to my charge for use in the recent expedition to Abyssinia, together with a few remarks on the subject of military telegraphy, suggested by the experience gained during the campaign.

To illustrate more clearly the points in which the material and apparatus were successful or deficient, I will first give a brief description of the telegraph, as erected along the road from Annesley Bay to Antalo, a distance of about 200 miles.

This line presented three well marked divisions: first, the belt of low land, 12 miles in breadth, between the sea and the hills; secondly, the tortuous defile, 50 miles long, leading to the highlands; and, lastly, the great plateau of Abyssinia. Of these the second alone presented any extraordinary natural difficulties. From Annesley Bay to Komaylé, at the entrance of the pass, the line was carried along the proposed course of the railway, for the first six miles on teak supports 20 feet in length, and afterwards on mimosa poles cut from the surrounding jungle, averaging not more than 12 feet. These were subsequently replaced by teak posts. From Komaylé to the end of the pass the line was necessarily carried close to the road, except where the spurs of the hills on opposite sides were close enough for the wire to be thrown in long spans from one to another. It was generally supported on mimosa posts, varying in different parts from 10 to 20 feet. Cut from the jungle as the line progressed, they were of course green, and, though sufficiently stout, warped excessively in drying. In a few places insulators were fixed to trees, and sometimes, as in the Sooroo pass, to the face of the cliff. By the time the telegraph was completed to Senafé, the first station in the highlands, the bamboo supports ordered from Bombay had reached Zoulla, but such was the scarcity of carriage that none could be spared to bring them up to the front. Subsequently I had about 700 brought up by native carriage for use in parts of the country where no timber of any sort was obtainable. For the remainder of the line from Senafé to Antalo, a distance of 130 miles, I was dependent on supports cut or purchased in the country. These were generally saplings of the juniper pine, from 10 to 15 feet in length, rarely exceeding three inches diameter at the base, and one at the top, and elastic as a fishing-rod. They were brought by the natives from considerable distances, and sold at prices varying from one to ten for a dollar. No insulators were used on this part of the line, the wire being simply passed through a notch in the top of the intermediate poles, and secured by three or four turns round the stretchers. Where the poles were exceptionally slight a tripod of three was formed to give stiffness enough to stretch to. The supports obtained in the country were placed from 40 to 60 yards apart, the bamboos from 80 to 100. On the latter the wire was generally inserted in a nick cut with a saw in the side of the bamboo, about a foot from the top. Stays or struts were seldom used, being unnecessary, except at very sharp angles, from the lightness of the wire.

It is evident that a line so slenderly constructed would be more than ordinarily exposed to damage; except at road crossings, the wire was rarely high enough to allow a loaded camel to pass below it, and was almost everywhere within reach of a mounted man.

Interruptions were thus very frequent, and the most constant vigilance and labour were necessary to keep open communication. The most fertile source of damage was undoubtedly the thieving propensities of the natives, which threats and remonstrances to the Chiefs proved of little avail to check. Next to this were the interruptions caused by our own baggage animals, which, when

relieved of their loads, rubbed themselves against the poles, and often tore down furlongs of line in the vicinity of the halting places.

Besides the main line of telegraph from Zoulla to Antalo, a line, 10 miles in length, was erected for the use of the railway, and a supplementary wire was stretched through the pass between Komaylé and Undel, a distance of 25 miles.

The foregoing brief description will illustrate the following detail of the merits and defects of the various items of material and apparatus.

Copper wire.

For the main line, 350 miles of No. 16 W. G. copper wire were supplied by Messrs. Bolton and Sons, of Manchester. It was wound on wooden drums, in lengths of from 1 mile 1,000 yards to 1 mile 700 yards, the average length being 2,700 yards, and weight, including drum, 120 lbs.

The main line from Zoulla to Antalo and also the railway line were entirely constructed with this wire. For 60 miles from the coast only insulators were used, but nothing could have been better than the working over the remaining 140 miles, where not only was there no insulation, but where the poles were mostly green. Even in heavy rain no difficulty was found in working. Spans of 400 yards or more were stretched in many places and stood perfectly well. For facility of stretching and jointing, conductivity and portability, nothing could have been more satisfactory than this wire. An iron wire of even half the electrical advantage of the 16-copper wire would have been three times the weight, and, apart from the larger amount of carriage it would have required, could not have been supported on poles of such tenuity as those necessarily used. Inspectors on repairing duty, again, were able to carry with them several hundred yards of wire to replace possible thefts by natives; with heavier iron wire this, of course, could not have been done.

Altogether the selection of this copper wire was most fortunate, but it is not without its defects. First of these is its liability to stretch during the operation of straining. No great force is necessary to decrease the sectional area of the weakest part of the wire by one-half, with a corresponding diminution of strength and conductivity. This defect can only, of course, be obviated by constant care, and by straining in short lengths.

The second demerit of copper wire is similar, but less obvious. I was puzzled for some time to account for the way in which many stretches of wire, originally strained with a dip of a couple of feet between each pair of poles, gradually increased this dip, while, perhaps, stretches close by and under similar conditions remained in *statu quo*. After some time I found that, as long as the poles were left untouched, and exposed only to the force of the wind, the wire on them remains unhurt; but if the posts were shaken violently, by cattle rubbing against them or other such cause, the vibration communicated to the wire tended to elongate it, till it hung in festoons, several feet below the original position. This peculiarity necessitated frequent re-stretching in places where the supports were weak and exposed.

In the plain near Zoulla approach to the poles was successfully prevented by piling brushwood round their bases.

Wherever the wire was carefully paid out from the drum, so as to prevent any kinking, I do not believe that there was a single accidental break, except possibly at a maker's joint, which are always weaker, I imagine from overheating whilst soldering, than joints made in the field.

The joint used was the ordinary German or twisted joint; eight or ten turns being taken on each side. The ends were occasionally brought over and twisted together to prevent the possibility of the joint drawing out. No solder was used. The wire was stretched by hand on the ground wherever sufficiently level. Hedger's gloves were worn by the men stretching, as the thin wire often cut through the skin and caused painful sores. Where insulators were used, the wire was bound at every one. Much trouble arose from the insufficient strength of the drums on which the copper wire was wound to stand the terrible wear and tear of mule carriage. The great heat shrunk the wood and loosened the screws binding the heads of the drum to the spindle. Careless muleteers will not take the trouble to lift loads from their mules, but let them fall on the ground. The drum-heads thus constantly came off, and the wire

became kinked and entangled, causing much trouble and delay in paying out. The drums on which the Hooper's core and homogeneous wire were wound suffered less, but were not altogether satisfactory. Cart carriage being unobtainable, drums for wire or core might, I think, be made of wrought iron, without being much heavier, although, of course, more expensive than those of wood. If time, expense, or other reasons prevent the use of wrought iron, a spindle of that metal should be supplied with each drum. This by means of a screw and nut at one end would bind the drum firmly together, and the two projecting extremities would be useful in packing the wire on the mule saddles.

Homogeneous iron wire.

Fifty miles of No. 15 galvanized homogeneous iron wire was supplied for use on short lines near the coast, should such be required. From trials made in London on samples of this wire, it appeared far tougher and stronger, in fact more adapted in every way but conductivity, for telegraphic purposes than the copper wire. In actual use, however, it proved far inferior. It was stretched only for the second line through the pass from Komaylé to Undel, a distance of 25 miles, and proved unequal in quality, difficult to stretch, even in short spans of 80 to 100 yards, and often was so brittle as to preclude the use of the German joint. I believe that this unsatisfactory result arose from overgalvanization. Where the tin coating was smooth and even, the wire was fairly tough and difficult to break by kinking, but in many places where the galvanizing was unequal and ridged, a second twist was hardly necessary to snap it.

Insulators.

In reporting on the material required for a field telegraph in Abyssinia, Major Champain recommended that a small proportion of insulators should be supplied for use in forest country, and to provide for the possible necessity of carrying the line through swampy regions. Under ordinary circumstances, a copper wire on bamboo supports would not require insulation. Two thousand bracket and the same number of spike insulators were accordingly obtained from Messrs. Siemens. These insulators were used only on the teak and mimosa supports between Zoulla and Senafé. Except for securing the wire to trees and rocks, they were of no great utility, and sometimes worse than useless, as the rough edge of the galvanized covering often cut the soft copper wire. This was particularly the case with the spike insulators, which, though intended for trees, proved useful only for rocks, the bracket insulator being better adapted for the former.

At first the wire was secured to every fourth insulator only, but it was afterwards found necessary to secure it to every one. The notch in the top of the insulator is thus useless.

For a single light copper wire, such as that used in Abyssinia, insulators are quite unnecessary, except for carrying the line through forest or along the face of a cliff, the latter being a necessity which would rarely arise. For forests the bracket form is undoubtedly superior to the hook and spike. The trees selected as supports are of course rarely, if ever, in a straight line, and thus the hook is pulled either inwards or outwards, so that the wire has not free play through it, and any advantage of a hook is lost. For tree work, therefore, I do not think that anything could be better adapted than the bracket insulator supplied for Abyssinia, substituting only a solid for the cleft head of that pattern. The method of fixing to the supports by means of straps answered admirably, but 50 per cent. extra nails and 20 per cent. straps should be supplied, the waste of both being considerable. For fastening wire to rocks, the spike insulator answered fairly, but the spikes were too short and of too soft iron. Steel spikes, two feet long, would have been of the greatest service. Wherever a shrub could be found growing out of the rock, the wire was attached to it instead of to an insulator, insulation being obtained by binding one or more folds of sheet india-rubber round the stem.

The method in which the insulators were packed was admirable. One hundred, with straps and nails, or spikes complete, were held in a stout wooden box, two of which formed a mule load. Each contained a complete set of tools and materials for fixing the insulators and stretching the wire, consisting of hammers, gimlets, files, cutting pliers, scissors, fine wire, twine,

and emery paper, besides a couple of pieces of sheet india-rubber. Of these, however, the wire and files were not used. The empty boxes proved most useful for containing small stores, records, &c.

Hooper's core.

Fifty miles of Hooper's core was supplied for flying lines, to be laid upon the ground for communication in action or with outposts. This core consisted of a copper conductor of three strands, tinned over, and covered with several coats of india-rubber, prepared according to Hooper's patent. It was wound on wooden drums, in lengths of 700 to 880 yards, each weighing from 110 to 140 lbs. To have carried a portion only of this material with its equipment complete would have necessitated a train of at least one hundred mules, a number which could not have been spared from the more urgent requirements of the Ordnance and Commissariat.

The greater part of the Hooper's core was left, therefore, at Zoulla, the instruments intended for the flying lines being, moreover, required for the intermediate offices on the main line, which were required in far greater numbers than had been foreseen. A few drums of core had, however, been sent up to Senafé when first landed, and with these a line of about two miles was laid to the head of the pass. As far as insulation went it answered perfectly, but lying, as it did, day after day, along the high road, it proved an irresistible temptation to the natives, who managed to steal many yards daily without detection. It was therefore replaced as soon as practicable by an aërial line.

I have thus hardly had a fair opportunity of judging of the Hooper's core as a material for flying lines. All I can say is that neither the heat nor damp of Zoulla appeared to have in any way affected it. Its only fault seemed to be want of strength in the conducting wire. Five strands of similar dimensions to those used would have been preferable to three.

Paying-out carriages.

One pattern of carriage for paying out and picking up was used both for the large drums of core and the smaller of iron and copper wire. Twelve were taken out, seven or eight of which were used, and, with the exception of some of the minor fittings and of the woodwork of the wheels, were as perfect at the end of the expedition as when they left England. They were made at Messrs. Siemens' factory at Charlton, under Major Champain's superintendence, and answered the purpose for which they were intended perfectly. A model was sent to the Royal Engineer Museum at Chatham. On these carriages I can suggest no improvement, except that spare wheels and handles, in the proportion of a pair of the former and three of the latter, should be sent with each carriage.

Instruments and batteries.

Three descriptions of signalling and receiving apparatus were sent to Abyssinia. For the main or semi-permanent line eight relay instruments (with writers) were supplied by Messrs. Siemens. The same firm supplied twelve smaller recording instruments for the flying lines, on similar principles to the first, but without relays. Four magnetic instruments obtained from Messrs. Henley were also taken out. The last were only used on the short line of railway telegraph, where they did good work. Of their suitability for transmission of signals through long lengths of wire I am thus unable to speak, but they deserve a fuller trial, and their defect of non-recording is, I think, almost, if not fully, compensated for by their requiring no batteries. For aërial lines it might possibly be difficult to protect them from lightning, but for ground or buried lines I believe that magnetic instruments would, with complete signallers, prove preferable to all others.

To return to the signalling apparatus used on the main line. The larger instrument consists of a signalling key, ordinary relay and printing apparatus, and two vertical galvanometers, without translative connexions. Owing to the inability of the signallers sent from India to signal so as to print intelligibly, an inability caused by the fact of non-recording instruments being used in India, the printing part of the apparatus was not used in Abyssinia. Of the remainder, the relays, connexions, keys, and fittings generally were admirable, but the galvanometers were very defective. Their resistance was so great that from the first it was found necessary to cut them out of circuit for rapid working, and a very short time rendered them useless even as detectors. The smaller instruments

were similar in construction, but had no relays, and simple horizontal galvanometers. These were infinitely better than the more elaborate detectors attached to the larger instruments, and I was compelled sometimes to detach them for use with the latter. Both, however, had the fatal defect of being very liable to injury during transport.

For all rough work, not only campaigning, but wherever instruments have to be carried on pack-saddles, or even on carts, over rough ground, galvanometers should be invariably detached, and several spare one supplied. The experience of Abyssinia only bears out what I had previously remarked in Persia, where the attached galvanometers gave constant trouble, and had often to be replaced by extemporized indicators.

As regards the working of the instruments, large and small, apart from the galvanometers, nothing could have been more satisfactory. Even the small field instrument, without relay, worked by a twelve-cell battery, sent and received satisfactorily through 120 miles of uninsulated wire. Translating connexions would, however, have been most useful on the larger instrument.

Batteries.

The batteries used were all those known as "Marie Davy's carbon and zinc," the acid employed being protosulphate of mercury. They were obtained from the same makers as the instruments. Each element consists of a carbon cell, covered with vulcanized india-rubber. This contains the protosulphate of mercury, reduced to a paste with water. In it is the zinc part, hollowed out to contain water, and prevented from touching the carbon by small wooden plugs. These elements were in sets of twelve and twenty-four for the lesser and greater instruments respectively, enclosed in teak boxes, the lids of which held india-rubber washers, to prevent leakage when closed during carriage. Each box held besides a syringe for charging with water and a tin of spare acid. For the relays of the large instruments, sets of six elements on the same principle, but square in shape and more powerful, were provided. All were sent out ready charged, but while the small round elements were found in perfect order on unpacking, the relay batteries were much deteriorated. Action to such an extent had set up in them that the zinc was already half eaten away, and, in fact, after working a few weeks, they became quite useless. The other batteries, though hardly coming up to the expectations formed of them, either as regards lasting powers or convenience, did very well, and, electrically speaking, left nothing to be desired. Their defects were, the necessity for recharging with water two or three times a day; the great care and time this operation required, a care which it was difficult to get signallers to take; and the rapid deterioration of the copper straps, caused by leakage while travelling, and the unavoidable spilling of water during recharging. It was supposed that the carbon parts would require renewal sooner than the zinc, and spare parts of the former only were taken out, but the contrary proved to be the case, as, towards the end of the campaign, many zincs had nearly corroded away, while the carbon parts remained almost unimpaired. Fresh protosulphate of mercury was required about every two months, more from wasting than from deterioration. Taking them altogether, I think they are the best batteries I have seen for field purposes. Had the elements been a little larger, it would have been an improvement; spare zincs and straps are also required, and the action of the acid on the pewter syringes is such as to make it unadvisable to carry the latter in the box with the elements.

A small chest containing a box of repairing tools for instruments, covered wire, earth-plate, Morse paper, and ink, accompanied each instrument. The addition of magnets only was wanted to make them complete.

Office stores.

For the offices on the main line tents complete were ordered from India, but were sent without floor-cloths or furniture, so these had to be improvised. Latterly, I used the tables and stools provided for the flying offices on the main line.

The stools were ordinary camp stools, of extra strong construction; the tables were simple planks of mahogany, the legs screwing into battens underneath. Not one of either was broken or needed repair after six months' work and some hundred miles of mule carriage.

Six india-rubber water-bags were taken out to carry water for the earth-wires of temporary offices. Although not much used for this purpose, they were most useful in taking out water to working parties. I was astonished at the amount of rough usage these bags stood without injury, even the terrible mimosa thorns seemed unable to damage them.

The globe lamps for burning oil were strong and useful, but a candle lamp would have been preferable.

Strong silver watches would also have been better than the portable clocks provided.

The small bivouac tents for the temporary offices on the flying lines were hardly used, but seemed well adapted for the purpose for which they were intended.

Line stores.

Crowbars were principally used for digging holes for s[illegible]ts. Twenty-four were taken out, but proof the [illegible]fficient, and I had to obtain others from [illegible]mitt[illegible]gineer Park. A portable forge for repairing these and other tools, and gr[illegible]nes for sharpening axes, were often much required. The ten American [illegible]s provided were invaluable, but insufficient in number. Of bill-books I h[illegible]d fifty, and most useful they were. The remainder of the line stores do not call for much remark, except the india-rubber boat, which, though never required for telegraphic purposes, the line of country traversed crossing no river, proved useful in surveying and sounding Lake Ashangi.

Stationery.

The stationery supplied only lasted out the campaign with great economy, with the exception of record books and message forms, of which ample remained. All was admirable in quality.

Stores for twenty miles of line on iron standards.

Early in January, when the difficulties of keeping open the first section of the line from Zoulla to Sooroo appeared insurmountable, owing to the damage done by the numbers of sick camels grazing in the jungles, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, at my recommendation, telegraphed to England for 200 iron standards, with twenty miles of iron wire and stores complete. By the time they arrived, the final march from Antalo on Magdala had commenced, and it was more than probable that the compaign would be brought to a speedy close. Moreover, the measures taken to guard and improve the line had had such effect that no interruption had taken place on the section in question for nearly a month. Again, all available labour was required for other purposes, and I therefore did not disembark the stores in question, which were sent on to Bombay. I am therefore unable to report on them.

Lime light apparatus.

No letter informing me of the despatch of the lime light apparatus reached me, and I only accidentally discovered its arrival, and then too late to get it up to the front in time for the operations before Magdala, where it might have been useful. On the return march, however, during a short halt at Senafé, I experimented with it, but from a defect in the apparatus, which there was not time to remedy, was unable to make sufficient hydrogen gas for a satisfactory trial. The system of obtaining this, *viz.*, by passing steam through red hot iron filings, differed from that I had formerly seen (by acid), and, in spite of the difficulty of carrying acid, is, I think, inferior to that method for use on a compaign.

Photographic stores.

The only other stores which were at any time under my charge were the photographic and army signal stores. The former I, by direction of Major-General Sir Charles Staveley, then commanding in Abyssinia, gave over to Major Pritchard, R. E., a few days after landing.

Within a fortnight of arriving at Zoulla, I sent Lieutenant Morgan, R. E., who had charge of the signalling party, to Senafé, then the advanced post. My own more urgent duties in connexion with the telegraph did not permit me to join the head-quarters of the army, with which the signalling party remained throughout the advance on Magdala, where they did good service, and I am therefore unable to say anything regarding the stores. Lieutenant Morgan's

melancholy death on the return march from fatigue and exposure deprives us of the interesting fruits of his experience; but the Non-Commissioned Officers of the signal party which has returned to Chatham, where the apparatus was prepared, will, I have no doubt, have much valuable information to communicate. I will only remark that the apparatus for signalling between ship and shore was not found necessary owing to the short distance separating the anchorage from the beach.

Bamboos.

Owing to the uncertainty as to whether timber for supports would be found in the country, Major Champain recommended that 10,000 bamboos should be supplied from India. I have already explained why so little use was made of these.

Teak poles of very good quality were substituted for a part of the bamboos, and most of the remainder were cut in half and jointed in Bombay to facilitate transport on pack animals. These jointed bamboos were a failure. The few that were taken through the country were carried by natives at a higher rate than those left entire, and the difficulty of fitting the tops and bottoms together was great. As simple supports they answered passably, but it was impossible to stretch on them. Had camel or mule carriage been available, the jointed bamboos would doubtless have been easier of transport than those left whole; other advantage they had none. Almost all were of excellent quality.

Disposal of material at the close of the campaign.

From Antalo to the Egypto-Abyssinian frontier, a distance of 140 miles, the wire was taken down and brought to the coast, the telegraph office at each halting place remaining open till the night before the march of the rear-guard. From the head of the Senafé pass to Zoulla, the wire had been secured to each insulator, and, therefore, from the great heat and rapidity of the march down, I was unable to bring away the line in the pass.

At my recommendation, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directed that the army signal and lime-light stores should be returned to England, and the telegraphic material sent to Bombay, with the exception of the 20 miles permanent line which was required for use at Aden. But this had not been discharged from the ship which brought it, and as there was a large quantity of other material lying over it in the hold which would have taken much valuable time to remove, I acquiesced in the proposal of the Senior Commissariat Officer that it should be sent to Bombay. At this time also there was no means of sending the lime-light apparatus to England, except *viâ* Suez, and I therefore requested that it might be taken to Bombay for transshipment. The signalling stores which had been provided by the War Department remained in charge of the 10th Company, Royal Engineers, and were brought by them to England with their regimental baggage.

The telegraphic material was handed over to the Commissariat for shipment, and I directed Mr. F. Hervey, one of the Assistants sent me from India, to take charge of duplicate packing lists for communication to the authorities at Bombay.

Remarks on Military Telegraphy.

I now beg leave to submit a few remarks on the subject of telegraphs in warfare, suggested by the experience I have had the opportunity of gaining in Abyssinia.

A British army may possibly be again called upon to wage war in a barbarous country at a distance from its base of operations. To an officer called upon to superintend telegraphic communication on such an expedition, I believe that the record of my experience would be of much use; and even to a campaign in more civilized lands, wholly or partially provided with a system of telegraphs, many of my remarks will be applicable.

The subject naturally divides itself into two sections, construction and organization.

Construction of a military telegraph.

It may, I think, be taken as an axiom, that to supply the telegraphic wants of an army advancing on a line of communication more than 100 miles in length (*i. e.*, that distance separating the advance column from the base), a double wire is absolutely necessary; for more than 200 miles a third

wire, and so on. For an army wholly dependent on its base for supplies, as was the army in Abyssinia, I would add a second wire after the first 50 miles. One wire would be set aside for through traffic between base and head-quarters, with translating stations at the principal depôts; the other wire or wires would serve as means of communication between the minor stations, one of which should be at each halting place. A reference to the following table of the traffic on the telegraph in Abyssinia will show the difficulty of carrying on the work of an army with a single wire, and the large share of traffic contributed by the minor halting places.

It may here be mentioned that messages were rarely sent to the offices for transmission but between 10 A. M. and 10 P. M. I began by keeping the principal offices open at night, but soon found the uselessness of so doing, except when important messages for England were expected from the front.

The last month only (May) gives an adequate idea of the work which would have devolved on the telegraph had circumstances permitted its advance with the head-quarters.

From	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.
Zoulla	165	333	399	324	518	1,739
Komaylé	175	309	302	200	446	1,432
Sooroo	...	108	187	119	240	654
Undel	...	127	218	134	327	806
Ramayguddee	...	96	200	137	413	846
Senafé	...	146	370	250	507	1,273
Focado	...	...	...	16	52	68
Addigerat	..	...	245	175	171	591
Adabaga	No records kept.					
Dolo						
Head Quarters	..	...	18	170	251	439
Total ...	340	1,119	1,939	1,525	2,925	7,848

Any one conversant with the details of traffic on a line of telegraph will see that a single wire much subject to interruptions would be quite inadequate to the transmission of so large a number of messages, averaging nearly 40 words each, exclusive of addresses and official instructions. The number would have been much larger had not restrictions been placed on the power of officers to use the telegraph. This was at first practically unlimited, but the privilege of signing messages for transmission was afterwards restricted to Commanding Officers and Officers of the Quarter Master General's Department. This limitation produced a marked diminution in the traffic (*vide* return, months March and April).

The next question for discussion is the description of line to be erected. This must, of course, vary to a certain extent with circumstances, but the line, if likely to be required for more than a few days, should be as strong as if intended to be permanent.

A telegraph on a line of communications is subject to more chances of injury than one through a similar country unoccupied by a military force. Camp followers are more mischievous and careless than ordinary travellers, and, apart from any hostile demonstrations, all the worst classes of natives may be expected to hang about the march of an army. The constant passage of troops does little to protect the telegraph, which should thus be constructed to stand as much rough usage as possible. Economy of carriage, if not of money, would, as a rule, prevent the use of iron standards and heavy wire, but except under the circumstances of total absence of wheel carriage, lighter material than No. 12 iron wire on strong bell insulators should not be used. For two or three wires I would not place the poles further apart than 70 yards, or 25 to the mile, with ordinary 18-foot poles. If the base of operations be on the sea coast, iron standards might be used with advantage for the first 50 or 100 miles.

About 20 to 50 yards from the road is the best distance for the line. Road crossings should be, of course, avoided as much as possible, and struts used instead of wire stays. If the march of the army to the front be so rapid as to prevent the erection of a substantial line to accompany it, a single flying

line without insulators might be erected at the rate of 10 miles a day. A second working party working at half that rate would follow, insulating the first, putting up a second wire, and generally finishing the line.

When the telegraph material was prepared for Abyssinia our knowledge of the country to be passed through was insufficient, and all that could be done was to take out material adapted, as far as possible, to any circumstances; and for the erection of a line from Senafé onwards over the table land of Abyssinia, nothing could have been more suitable than the copper wire and bamboos supplied. But for communication between Senafé and the sea, I would have provided a double line of 60 miles supported on iron standards. Operations should have commenced at both places from Senafé with the light line to accompany the march of the army, and from Zoulla with the permanent line to connect Senafé, the base of operations in the highlands, with the sea.

Working parties must, of course, vary with the nature of the troops employed and the country. A company of native troops properly supervised can put up five miles a day of line over ordinary ground. To accompany the march of an army two companies working independently would be required.

Organization of a military telegraph.

With regard to the organization of a military telegraph, the first question that suggests itself is, under what department of the army should the telegraph be placed?

It may be expected that the "*personnel*," at all events of the higher ranks of the telegraph, will, as a rule, be furnished by the Royal Engineers, and the control of their operations would thus naturally fall to the Commanding Engineer. But the construction and maintenance of the lines are the only engineering part of the duties of a Telegraph Officer. The direction of lines, the organization and control of officers and traffic, are equally important, and have more in connexion with the Quarter Master General's, or Intelligence, than the Engineer, Department. In Abyssinia the control of the construction of the line was subordinated to the latter, but its direction, management, and traffic to the Quarter Master General. This arrangement, though no inconvenience arose from it in Abyssinia, would not, I think, work well in operations on a more extended scale.

It is now, I believe, proposed to place the control of the system of telegraphs in England under the Post Office, or rather to unite the Telegraph Department to be created with the postal. This system is, I venture to suggest, admirably calculated to promote the efficiency of both telegraphic and postal arrangements on a campaign.

The advantages of such an arrangement are many. In small stations, the necessity for double staff would be obviated; the postal duties, ordinarily entrusted to some officer who seldom willingly undertakes them and is liable to be removed at any time, could be easily and efficiently discharged by a telegraph clerk accustomed to the ordinary business routine of a telegraph office. In larger camps, the civilian Postmaster would better perform his work, under the supervision of the commissioned telegraph officer, who again would supplement and arrange much of his traffic through the post during interruptions, and would inspect both departments on his tours. Finally, both should be represented at head-quarters by a single chief, as director of communications, who should receive orders through the chief of the staff.

The flying telegraph for use in action and army signal department should be entirely separate, and subordinate to the Quarter Master General's Department.

The staff for an army telegraph I would therefore organize as follows:—

A director to remain at head-quarters, having control of postal arrangements, in addition to his telegraphic duties. Two, three, or four assistants, according to the length of line likely to be erected, in the proportion of one to every hundred miles. They should be military officers, if possible. The disadvantages of employing on a campaign civilians in positions necessitating constant official communication with officers of all ranks and departments are great and obvious, and I would prefer as an assistant a hard-riding subaltern

of Engineers, though previously unacquainted with telegraph work, to a civilian, however well acquainted with his duties. It would, however, be desirable to have a civilian traffic manager at the base of operations, or with the head-quarters.

For the subordinate staff, if soldiers thoroughly qualified in the duties of telegraph clerks could be found, they would be preferable to civilians, but the training in the telegraph school at Chatham, though an admirable groundwork, does not qualify men for more than the manipulation and management of instruments. With the exception of two or three who had been employed as telegraph clerks before enlistment, none of the forty or more men of the Royal Engineers who have served under me in telegraph duty during the last four years were fit for the charge of offices on leaving Chatham, although a few months' experience thoroughly qualified most of them for independent charges. Better material could not be had, practice only was wanting, and this they have no opportunity of obtaining. If it should be desired to have a thoroughly trained body of military telegraphers fit to take charge of and work lines in a foreign country at a day's notice, some one or more of the public lines in England should be entirely managed and worked by the Royal Engineers. This would give a trained staff, which could be transferred, complete in organization and material, to a seat of war. Failing such, I should prefer civilian clerks, entrusting the conservancy of the line to trained Sappers. These should be mounted, and armed with a sword in a frog belt, and a revolver carried at the waist. The regulation equipment of the telegraphers of the Royal Engineers in Abyssinia was a source of constant annoyance to the men and of delay in the service. Even during construction, the heavy rifle and ammunition was much in the way, and on interruption and inspection duty was so irksome that the rifles were sometimes left behind, though against orders, and the men went out unarmed. This resulted in a corporal receiving three severe wounds, and losing his mules and baggage, on being attacked by natives.

A man cannot comfortably carry his rifle and ammunition when mounted, and to send men on foot to inspect and repair a long section of line is to expect impossibilities.

In conclusion I beg to submit a list of the total establishment I should think necessary for the construction and maintenance of a line of military telegraph, 200 miles in length, half of which a double line, with two terminal, three intermediate translating, and twelve minor and observation stations.

General Staff.

1 Director.

2 Military Assistants, one at head-quarters and one at the central station.

1 Civilian Assistant, as Traffic Manager.

	Head Clerks in charge of large Offices.	Signallers.	Principal Inspectors (Sergeants, R.E.)	Line Inspectors.	Instruments, translating.	Instruments, ordinary.
2 terminal Stations - -	2	8	2	4	2	2
3 intermediate ditto - -	3	12	3	6	6	6
12 minor ditto - - - -	...	12	...	12	...	12
	5	32	5	22	8	20

An equal number of spare instruments should be provided with commutators and lightning dischargers for all stations.

The stores for each station, including stationery, should be packed separately.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS OF WRECKS WHICH OCCURRED ON THE COASTS OF BRITISH INDIA DURING THE YEARS 1865 TO 1867.

WRECKS FOR 1865, BRITISH BURMAH.

Dated 4th August, 1868.

Note by LIEUTENANT COLONEL ALEX. FRASER, C. B., *Royal Engineers.*

In accordance with para. 6 of P. W. D. No. 060 C, dated 19th November 1866, a statement of wrecks and a chart indicating the positions of the same for the calendar year 1865 have been prepared.

2. The wrecks that occurred during the first four months of this year have already been reported on by Mr. Hope in his report for 1864-65; brief extracts relating to those wrecks will, however, be noted to render the report for 1865 complete.

Monthly table of wrecks.

3. The following statement exhibits the number of wrecks that occurred during each month of the year, together with their tonnage, number of cargoes, and loss of life and cargo:—

MONTHS.	No. OF WRECKS.	TONNAGE.	No. OF CARGOES.	CARGOES LOST.	LIVES LOST.
January	5	2,867	4	2	4
February	1	630	1	0	0
March	4	2,549	3	2	0
April	4	3,198	1	0	2
May	3	1,277	3	2	0
June	1	898	1	1	0
July	1	65	1	1	0
August	3	911	0	0	0
September	2	957	2	2	0
October	0	0	0	0	0
November	3	499	2	1	0
December	1	592	0	0	0
TOTAL ...	28	14,443	18	11	6

Tonnage.

4. The total tonnage given in this table does not accurately represent that of the 28 vessels wrecked, as the tonnage of four vessels is not given, *viz.*, the *Patamar Dustagury*, *Charles de Nantes*, *Anna*, and a vessel, the name of which is unknown, wrecked off Pooree, but if the average for the vessels whose tonnage is given be assumed as approximate for the vessels above named, the total tonnage of vessels lost would be 14,443 + 2,400 = 16,843 tons.

Cargo.

5. The cargoes lost with these wrecks consisted chiefly of rice, timber, coal, and merchandise, the latter being usually classed as "general cargo." Ten vessels had no cargo, but were in ballast—seven cargoes out of 18 were saved. No value of cargo

is given in any of the returns submitted by the different Governments and Administrations; no estimate therefore of the value of property lost can be given.

Loss of life.

6. Only 6 lives are reported to have been lost, but this cannot be considered accurate, as several returns omit to state whether lives have been saved or lost.

Discrepancy.

7. In Mr. Hope's report for the month of April three wrecks are given, while four have been reported; the *Trumbull* has been omitted, hence the discrepancy between the foregoing table and that of Mr. Hope's for that month.

Localities of wrecks.

8. The following table in the form of the first statement shows the number of wrecks that occurred off the different coasts:—

Localities.	Months.	No. of wrecks.		Tonnage.	Cargoes.	Cargoes Lost.	Lives Lost.
Bombay ...	January ...	3					
	March ...	2					
	May ...	1					
	August ...	1	7	5,004	5	1	2
Bengal	March ...	1					
	July ...	2					
	November ...	3	6	835	4	3	0
Burmah ...	February ...	1					
	March ...	1					
	April ...	3					
	June ...	1					
	September ...	2	8	5,084	4	4	2
Madras	March ...	1					
	May ...	2	3	928	3	1	0
Ceylon	January ...	2					
	August ...	1					
	December ...	1	4	2,592	2	2	2
Straits Settlements ...							
Total		...	28	14,443	18	11	6

Though the largest portion of wrecks occurred off the coast of British Burmah, it is remarkable that none were caused from stress of weather, at least bad weather is not recorded as the cause of any of these casualties. The least number of wrecks were on the Madras Coast.

Cause of wrecks.

9. The following appear to be the approximate causes of the wrecks:—

From stress of weather	6
„ neglect or unskilfulness on part of those in command ...	6
„ unskilfulness or neglect of Pilots	2
„ mishaps	7
„ unknown causes	7
Total ...	28

Stress of weather.

10. The vessels wrecked from stress of weather were the *Charles de Nantes, Stree Vencataswerloo, Alphonsine Isma, Lutchmeena, Princess Royal,* and a vessel the name of which is unknown.

Cyclone.

11. In this year there is only one cyclone recorded which appears to have occurred on the Coromandel Coast at the end of November or in the early part of December. The *Princess Royal* while riding at anchor in the Madras roads was blown off dismasted to the eastern coast of Ceylon, where she became a wreck. Two other wrecks occurring off the same coast were from stress of weather; the remaining three wrecks from similar causes took place, one on the Madras Coast and two near the Bengal Coast.

Neglect or unskilfulness on part of those in command.

12. The six vessels lost from carelessness or unskilfulness on the part of those in command were the *Angela Burdett Coutts, Taureau, Courier, Idas, Susannah,* and *Philamenie.* The commander and chief officer of the *Angela Burdett Coutts* were punished by the suspension of their certificates for six months (*vide* proceedings of Madras Government, dated 27th June 1865). No proceedings of any Marine enquiry relating to the other vessels have been received. The *Taureau, Courier,* and *Philamenie* were sailing under foreign flags, and were, perhaps, not amenable to a British Marine Court, but an enquiry should have been made anent the loss of the *Idas* and *Susannah,* both British vessels wrecked off the coast of Burmah.

Unskilfulness or neglect of Pilots.

13. The *Blondel* and *Margaret Davies* were wrecked through neglect or unskilfulness on the part of the Pilots in charge; the former was wrecked on the Hastings Shoal in the Rangoon River in a fog; the latter was wrecked on Middle Point Bar in the Hooghly River.

Mishaps.

14. The seven wrecks from mishaps were the *Lochee* and *Trumbull* from fire—the *Pattamar Dustagury, Jannovee Prosad,* and *Gopenath Prosad* from being old and leaky, and the *Sirocco and Gebroeda Hintman* from inaccurate reckoning, owing to error in chronometers. "The *Sirocco* was bound from Rangoon to Colombo; she must either have turned in her course, which might have happened from error in her compasses, or must have drifted in a direction opposite to her course from the moment of leaving the outer buoy and when in full sight of land, or in soundings which ought to have guided her. In the same way the *Gebroeda Hintman* bound to Penang must have turned at right angles to her course;" (see Mr. Hope's report for 1864-65).

These two wrecks would appear to be more the result of carelessness on the part of their commanders than to what is alleged, *viz.*, "error in chronometers."

Unknown or unreported causes.

15. No definite information has been given as to the cause of the seven following wrecks, *viz.*, *Sydenham, Str. Johnstone Castle, Lord Brougham, Glen Sannox, Ellora,* Her Majesty's Steamer *Hugh Lindsay,* and *Anna*; with the exception of the last named vessel all the rest were reported by the Bombay Government.

Flags of vessels.

16. The only point remaining to be noted is the number of vessels sailing under each flag, *viz.*:—

Under British colors	17
„ French „	4
„ American „	3
„ Hamburgh „	1
„ Dutch „	1
„ Unknown „	2
TOTAL ...	28

Native vessels.

17. Out of the 17 sailing under British colors four were native vessels. It is, to say the least of it, a most extraordinary circumstance that there should be only four wrecks of native vessels returned, and that two of these should be old and leaky vessels. Considering the number of native vessels which are to be seen in

every port, considering the state of unseaworthiness in which nearly all of these vessels are, and the utter ignorance of the persons in charge, of which I have seen many instances, it is impossible to suppose that only four of the whole have met with disaster during the year.

The native vessels represent the coasting trade of British India. It is observed from the wreck returns of Great Britain for 1866 that, of the total number of British sailing ships lost in that year which amounted to 1,804, no less than 1,308 were coasting vessels, leaving only 496 as over-sea vessels lost; of the 119 steamers lost, 92 were coasters and only 27 over-sea; and out of the whole number lost on the British Coasts of British and Foreign vessels in 1866, being 2,289 vessels with a registered tonnage of 427,000 tons, only 373 vessels were over 300 tons. In the return for British India for 1865 we have only four vessels returned, as representing the casualties to the coasting trade of British India in one year; the greater portion of the ships lost are of large tonnage and may be supposed to have good commanders, good crews, and all the adjuncts which modern science admits of to ensure proper navigation, while the old, rotten, leaky native vessels, which every observant person must see in every port, commanded by men of no knowledge and no experience and utterly indifferent to the comfort or safety of their crew or passengers, come off with a very small proportion of loss.

It is quite true that native vessels are not generally supposed to be employed during the dangerous part of the year, but it will be observed that no less than 21 wrecks out of 28 occurred during the time of the year when native vessels are at sea, and it must be concluded that either ignorance is better than science, or that the Government absolutely know nothing of what occurs to the coasting trade of the Empire, or to their native subjects who are employed on it.

Utility of wreck reports.

18. In the 13th para. of the Government Resolution No. 060C, dated 19th November 1866, the Governor General in Council considered that the chart which was submitted by Mr. Hope for me was not of much practical value; but the value of the chart and report was to be obtained from what was not in them rather than from what they contained, and the absence, almost total absence, of all returns of casualties to the coasting trade which we know to be very large is a matter for very grave consideration by a Government which professes to govern for the advantage of its native subjects.

In order to get at some idea of what the Indian native coasting trade really is, a return from every port on the coasts might be submitted showing (say on the 1st of every month) the number and tonnage of all native sea-going vessels in port on that date. But I should be sorry to have to work up these returns myself without an establishment for the purpose, and it is moreover (the preparation of such statistical information and the inferences to be drawn) a work that appertains to the Marine Department rather than to that of the Public Works.

Defective returns.

19. As a rule, the return of wrecks are very defective and would indicate that no interest or care whatever is evinced in their preparation, or any trouble taken to ascertain the exact position of a wreck. Madras forms the only exception; the returns sent in by that Government are carefully prepared and regularly submitted, and are very prompt in giving information when asked to do so, as in the case of the *Angela Burdett Coutts.*

WRECKS FOR 1866, BRITISH BURMAH.

Dated 6th August, 1868.

Note by LIEUTENANT COLONEL ALEX. FRASER, C. B., *Royal Engineers.*

The wreck statement for 1866 presents a great contrast to that of the previous year.

2. The number of wrecks with their corresponding tonnage are on the increase, and the loss of life and property comparatively considerable as will appear from the following statement of wrecks which occurred in each month, the total being compared with that for 1865 :—

Monthly Table of Wrecks.

MONTHS.	NO. OF WRECKS.	TONNAGE.	NO. OF CARGOES.	CARGOES LOST.	LIVES LOST.
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	4	2,619	3	1	0
March	1	339	1	0	0
April	1	227	1	1	0
May	6	1,737	4	3	1
June	4	2,248	3	2	12
July	5	6,021	5	3	0
August	2	1,800	2	2	3
September	2	1,684	1	1	4
October	3	1,282	2	1	15
November	2	100	2	1	0
December	2	540	2	1	0
Total for 1866...	32	15,597	26	16	35
Total for 1865...	28	14,443	18	11	6
Increase...	4	1,154	8	5	29

Tonnage.

3. Of the 32 wrecks, the tonnage of one vessel lost near the Moscos, the name of which is unknown, is not given; if the average tonnage be assumed as that of the unknown vessel, the total tonnage would be 15,597 + 503 = 16,100 tons.

Cargo.

4. The 26 cargoes chiefly consisted of rice, timber, salt, coal, tin, specie, and sundries, out of which 16 cargoes appear to have been lost and 10 saved—six vessels were in ballast. The value of the cargo of the *Monitor*, which was wrecked off the Madras Coast, is given at Rs. 75,000; the other statements do not give definitely the value of cargo.

Loss of life.

5. The total loss of life is not correctly represented by 35, as *several* lives are stated to have been lost in the wreck of the *Diamond* off the Bombay Coast, the number of which is not stated, and therefore not included in the foregoing statement. It

is also very possible that the unknown vessel wrecked off the Moscos may have lost all hands on board, so that the total loss of life is comparatively considerable this year.

Localities of wrecks.

6. The following table classifies the wrecks that occurred off the different coasts:—

Localities.	Months.	No. of Wrecks.		Tonnage.	Cargoes.	Cargoes Lost.	Lives Lost
Burmah ...	February ...	1					
	March ...	1					
	April ...	1					
	May ...	3					
	July ...	2					
	November ...	1					
	December ...	1					
			10	3,568	8	5	1
Bombay	February ...	1					
	May ...	1					
	June ...	2					
	July ...	3					
	August ...	2					
			9	7,326	8	4	12
Bengal ...	May ...	2					
	September ...	1					
	October ...	2					
			5	938	3	2	19
Madras ...	June ...	1					
	September ..	1					
	October ...	1					
	December ...	1					
			4	6,790	4	2	3
Ceylon ..	February ...	1					
	June ...	1					
	November ...	1					
			3	265	2	2	0
Straits ...	February ...	1	1	310	1	1	0
	Total ..		32	15,597	26	16	35

Season for wrecks.

7. British Burmah, like the previous year, has the largest share of wrecks, and the Straits Settlements the least. On the coast of Burmah half the wrecks occurred during the north-east, and the other half during the south-west, monsoon. In this year, as a rule, the most of the wrecks, with the exception above noted, appear to have occurred during the south-west monsoon.

Causes of wrecks.

8. The following appear to be the approximate causes of wrecks :—

From stress of weather	5
„ neglect or unskilfulness on the part of those in command	11
„ ignorance or neglect of Pilots	1
„ mishaps	4
„ Unknown causes	11
TOTAL ...	32

Stress of weather.

9. The five wrecks from stress of weather were the *Scotia*, *Diamond*, *Syed Ibrahim Bux*, *Moulmeenah*, and Burmese Kattoo *Shoey-bone Hla*. The *Scotia* is reported to have sunk in a cyclone, 30 miles west of Calagouk near the Tenasserim Coast, on the 15th May. The *Diamond* encountered bad weather, got dismasted, became unmanageable, and drifted on to the rocks of Breach Candy near Ceylon. Several lives were lost with the wreck of this vessel, but the number is not reported. The *Syed Ibrahim Bux* and *Moulmeenah* were lost in a gale of wind; the former on Manalli Reef and the latter at a place called Bunpore to the south of Balasore; the *Shoey-bone Hla* was also wrecked in a gale of wind.

Ignorance or neglect of those in command.

10. No less than 11 vessels appear to have been wrecked from ignorance or carelessness of their sailing masters or officers on watch, *viz.*, the *Gertrude*, *Charles Julie*, Steamer *Siam*, *Eswaramoortee*, *Hydrose*, *Stafford*, *Chapman*, *Fortitude*, *Felix*, *Monitor*, and *Gem*. In the case of the *Gertrude* the officer on watch was negligent, and the vessel sailed deliberately on to the Koldavelle beach; the *Charles Julie*, *Eswaramoortee*, and *Gem* were lost from ignorance of the direction and velocity of currents and the rise and flow of tides. The Siamese Steamer *Siam* was lost on the Alguada Reef while attempting to pass through the forbidden passage north of the reef, and this must have been a very deliberate thing, as it is understood that danger signals were hung out from the light-house. The *Stafford* and *Chapman* were lost near Bombay; the former ran on shore, doubtless from neglect of those on watch, and the latter miscalculated her position and neglected to use the lead. The punishment awarded to the commander of the *Chapman* was the suspension of his certificate for 12 months, and this is the only case in which punishment to a ship-master has been recorded. The *Hydrose* was a native vessel and lost through the incompetency of her Nacodah or commander. The *Fortitude* was lost apparently through the mutinous state of her crew, who reported their commander as being drunk. The *Felix* and *Monitor* were lost; the former from ignorance of position, and the latter by not using the lead when closely hugging the land.

Ignorance or neglect of Pilots.

11. Only one vessel, the *Empress of China*, appears to have been wrecked while in pilot charge, in the Maulmain River.

Mishaps.

12. The wrecks which may be attributable to accident or mishap were the *Edouard*, *Juggernath Prosad*, *Dunkoomaree*, and *Concordia*. The first-named vessel was wrecked at night on the Oyster Reef, and this combined with previous accidents to vessels would indicate the desirability of a light-house on that reef. The *Juggernath Prosad* and *Dunkoomaree* appear to have been old and unseaworthy native craft; they were leaky and encountering rough seas; they succumbed. The *Concordia* struck on some unknown rock near the Island of Ceylon.

Unknown causes.

13. It is a pity that the causes of no less than 11 wrecks have not been recorded in the wreck reports received; the remark on the greater part of them is "pending enquiry," but the result of these enquiries are, as a rule, not furnished. The monthly wreck returns would be more complete if they were delayed a few days by the submitting officers until this important information could be obtained. The

11 vessels lost from unreported causes are the *Joadel Manaim*, a Burmese Kattoo, and an unknown vessel off the coast of Burmah. The Steamers *Jeddo* and *Maharaj*, and the *Zenobia*, *Vickerie*, *Themis*, and *Die Vernon*, off the Bombay Coast, and the *Rajpoot* and *Belgravia*, off the Madras Coast. It would appear from the remarks in the returns of the last two vessels that the local Marine Authorities consider these wrecks the result of negligence, and have accordingly recommended that enquiry be made as to the real cause of their loss.

Flag of vessels.

14. The nationalities of the vessels wrecked are classed as under :—

British	26
French	3
Siamese	1
Unknown	2
TOTAL ...	32

Seven of these were native vessels.

Reports of wrecks.

15. There is little or no improvement as far as precise and useful information is concerned in the wreck returns submitted from the different Governments this year over those submitted for previous years; latitude and longitude is frequently omitted, as well as other important information; the Madras Government, however, as usual, make the returns accurately and carefully with all the information which has been required.

It is satisfactory to observe that there have been no wrecks on the Alguada Reef, or mouth of the Bassein River, since the light-house was built, with the exception of the small Steamer *Siam*, but this vessel must have been deliberately lost, and nothing can guard against wilful neglect except severe punishment. It will be interesting to observe in next year's returns whether the new light-house on Kenery Island off Bombay has had the anticipated effect in reducing the number of the casualties which have been very heavy off that port for the last two years.

18

WRECKS which occurred on the Coasts of British India, including

Date of Wreck.	Government or Administration reporting.	Name of Vessel.	Flag of Vessel.	Tonnage of Vessel.	Whither Bound.	Whence Bound.	Cargo.
Jan.	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
February.	British Burmah	"Edouard"	French ...	850	Akyab ...	Bombay...	Ballast ... ...
	Bombay ...	Steam Ship "Jeddo" ...	British ...	1,109	Bombay...	China ...	General ... ...
	Ceylon ...	"Gertrude"	Ditto ..	350	Ditto ...	Calcutta ..	Rice, sugar, and sundries ...
	Straits Settlements.	"Charles Julie" ...	French ...	310	Singapore	Rangoon...	Rice ... ...
March	British Burmah.	"Empress of China" ...	British ...	339	Bombay...	Maulmain	Timber ... ...
April		S. Steamer "Siam" ...	Siamese...	227	Calcutta...	Rangoon..	Tin and specie (Rs. 20,000).
May.		"Joadel Manaim" ...	British ...	369	Bombay...	Ditto ..	Rice, timber, sulphur, and piece goods.
		"Scotia"	Ditto ...	1,040	United Kingdom.	Maulmain	Rice ... ...
	Bengal ...	"Eswaramoortee" ...	Ditto ...	120	Amkalpoor	Arracan...	Paddy, value Rs. 1,200 ...
		Sloop "Juggernath Prosad."	Ditto ...	80	Balasore...	Ditto ...	Limestone ... ...
	Bombay ...	Steam Ship "Maharaj" ...	Ditto ...	128	Jeytapore	Goa ...	Unknown ... ...
June.	Ceylon ...	"Hydrose" ...	Ditto ...	258	Negapatam	Columbo...	None ... ...
	Bombay ...	"Stafford"	Ditto ...	939	Bombay...	Liverpool	Coal ... ...
		"Diamond"	Ditto ...	1,004	Calcutta...	Jeddah ...	Salt ... ...
	Madras ...	Native Brig "Syed Ibrahim Bux."	Not given	47	Manaar & Jaffna.	Columbo..	General ... ...
July.	Bombay ...	"Zenobia"	British ...	1,414	Bombay...	Calcutta	Rice and gunnies ...
		"Vickerie"	Ditto ...	182	Ditto ...	Zanzibar..	Ivory and sundries ...
		"Chapman"	Ditto ...	750	Ditto ...	Liverpool	Coals ... ...
	British Burmah.	"Fortitude" ...	Ditto ...	578	Akyab ...	Rangoon	General .. ...
		"Dunkoomaree" ...	Ditto ...	97	Madras ...	Chittagong	Salt, cocoanut oil, and specie
August	Bombay ...	"Themis"	Ditto ...	801	Aden ...	Shields ...	Coals ... ...
		"Die Vernon" ...	Ditto ...	999	Bombay...	Liverpool	General ... ...
Sept.	Madras ...	"Rajpoot"	Ditto ...	1,333	Calcutta...	London .	Ditto ... ...
	Bengal ...	"Felix"	French ...	351	Galle ...	Chittagong	Ballast ... ...
Oct.	Madras ...	"Belgravia"... ...	British ...	895	Reunion *viâ* Coconada.	Pondicherry.	A few packages of merchandize and 180 coolies with their stores.
	Bengal ...	"Moulmeeneah" ..	Ditto ...	135	Balasore...	Coringa ..	Salt ... ...
		"Gem"	Ditto ...	252	Columbo..	Chittagong	Ballast and some coir ...
Nov.	Ceylon ...	"Concordia" ...	Ditto ...	57	Ballagum	Trincomallee.	Salt and sundries ...
	British Burmah	Kattoo "Shoey-bone Hla"	Ditto ...	43	Nicobars...	Mergui ...	General ... ...
Dec.	Madras ...	"Monitor"	Ditto ...	515	Bombay...	Singapore	Coffee, sugar, sago, and railway sleepers, &c.; estimated value Rs. 75,000.
	British Burmah	Burmese Kattoo ...	Ditto ...	25	Rangoon..	Tavoy ...	Sundries ... ...

66.

British Burmah and the Straits Settlements, during the year 1866.

Where Lost.	Cause of Wreck when teachable.	Lives saved or lost.	Cargo saved or lost.	Remarks.
.....	.....	...	...	No casualties reported in January.
Oyster Reef off Akyab	Struck on the reef at night and sunk, after getting off, in 8 fathoms.	Saved.		
Chaul Kadro Rocks, Malabar Coast, near Bombay, 7 miles, south 17° east, from Kenery Island.	Tried by a Marine Court. Result not known.	Ditto ...	Saved.	
Coldavelle sea beach	Officer of the watch supposed to be asleep and the vessel deliberately sailed on to the beach.	Ditto ...	Part saved.	
On Coral Reefs south of Great Carimon Island ...	Strong currents setting southward.	Ditto ...	Lost.	
In the Maulmain River...	Struck on the rocks when working down with light and variable winds.	Ditto ...	Saved.	
Alguada Reef	Not known	Ditto ...	Lost ...	This is a most imperfect return; she was a small steamer and believed to be trying to make the forbidden passage north of the Reef.
Not given	Sunk	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	A very imperfect report made from Tavoy; it is supposed she was lost somewhere in the Mergui Archipelago.
30 miles west of Callagouk	Sunk during a cyclone ...	One lost...	Ditto ...	In the Maulmain report for May it is stated that another vessel was lost off the Moscos, but no authentic intelligence had reached the Commissioner.
Not known	Eddy tide on flood ...	Saved ...	Part lost.	
North of Boorabulling	Leaky	Ditto ...	Lost.	
At the entrance of Jeytapore harbour ...	Particulars not received ...	Twelve lost.	Unknown.	
Adam's Bridge, head of the Gulf of Manaar ...	Mismanagement and incompetency of Commander.	Saved.		
South-East Prong, S. S. W. of Light-house, 1½ mile.	Ran on shore	Ditto ...	Saved.	
On the Breach candy rocks, Walkeshwur Bay, Bombay harbour.	Dismasted at sea, unmanageable, and grounded on rocks.	Several lost	Lost.	
Manalli Reef	Gale of wind	Saved ...	Part saved.	
Chaul Kadro Reef south of Kenery Island ...	Result of enquiry not given ...	Ditto ...	Lost.	
Half a mile north of Colaba Fort	Ditto	Ditto ...	Saved.	
Colaba Reef	Miscalculation of position and want of proper use of the lead.	Ditto ..	Lost ...	Master's certificate suspended for 12 months.
Sands north of Arracan River	Result of investigation not known.	Ditto ...	Part saved.	
Rock at north-west extremity of the Island of Cheduba.	Sprang a leak and was driven out of her course; anchored, and cables parted.	Ditto ...	Saved.	
5 miles south of Alebongh	Result of enquiry not given ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Reef off Colaba Fort—Kenery Island N. by W. ¼ W.	Ditto	Three lost	Part saved.	
10 miles west of Nursapore	Ditto...	Saved ...	Saved.	
Sand Bank south of Sundeep Island—latitude of mouth of Chittagong River.	Ignorance of position ...	4 lost.		
Coast of Bendamoor Lunka to the south of Point Gardeware.	Result of enquiry not given ...	Saved ...	Ditto.	
South of Balasore	Strong wind	Ditto ...	Lost.	
22° 22′ by 9° 23′	Result of enquiry not given ...	Fifteen lost	Ditto.	
Exact position not known	Struck on a rock	Saved ...	Part saved.	
Reef Island—Tavoy Point	.....	Ditto ...	Lost.	
On rocks of Tangacheong off Quilon ...	Neglect of the lead and hugging the land too closely.	Ditto ...	Part lost.	
Eastern Sand, mouth of Rangoon River ...	.....	Ditto ...	Lost.	

ALEX. FRASER, *Lieut.-Colonel*, C. B., R. E.,
Secy. to the Chief Commissioner, B. B., P. W. D.

WRECKS FOR 1867, BRITISH BURMAH.

Dated 11th August, 1868.

Note by LIEUTENANT COLONEL ALEX. FRASER, C. B., *Royal Engineers.*

The wrecks for 1867 are more numerous than those for the two previous years, being five more than 1866 and nine more than 1865, with a very considerable loss of life and property. The usual detailed statement of wrecks and chart of sites have been prepared.

Monthly table of wrecks.

2. The following table shows the number of wrecks that occurred in each month of the year, to the foot of which is attached the totals of the previous years for comparison:—

MONTHS.	NO. OF WRECKS.	TONNAGE.	NO. OF CARGOES.	CARGOES LOST.	LIVES LOST.
January	1	733	1	0	0
February	1	157	1	1	0
March	1	83	1	1	0
April	2	704	2	2	0
May	4	1,134	3	3	0
June	6	4,987	5	2	0
July	1	1,506	1	1	7
August	2	2,727	2	0	0
September	9	2,723	7	3	33
October	1	0	1	1	0
November	9	2,663	3	3	9
December	0	0	0	0	0
Total for 1867 ..	37	17,417	27	17	49
" " 1866 ...	32	15,597	26	16	35
" " 1865 ...	28	14,443	18	11	6

Tonnage.

3. The tonnage of the following vessels have not been given in the wreck reports, *viz.*, the *Fuzel Rohaman* and *Pleiades* wrecked off the Andamans and an unknown vessel lost at Sandheads; if the average tonnage be taken as that of these three vessels, the total tonnage would be 17,417+1,536=18,953 tons.

Cargo.

4. The principal items of cargo lost were cotton, silk, grain, copper, timber, coal, specie, and sundries. Some of the reports give the value of cargo (as ordered by Government of India in para. 12 of P. W. D. No. 060 C, dated 19th November 866), which will be found in the detailed statement of wrecks, but in cases of partial loss of cargo the value of the portion lost is not given.

Loss of life.

5. The total loss of life given in the reports is 49, which does not include the number of lives lost in the Steamer *Thunder*, Light-ship *Hope*, and an unknown ship. All the lives on board of these three vessels are supposed to have been lost. The lives on

board the *Urno Purna Prosad* and *Charlotte* are all reported to have been lost, save four belonging to the former and three of the latter. These wrecks have been reported by *Bengal*, and if a little trouble and enquiry was made, the exact number lost in these five vessels might have been ascertained: the *Charlotte* and *Hope* were Government vessels and the Marine Authorities must have had a register of the crew of these vessels. Similar information regarding the loss of life in the Steamer *Thunder* might have been obtained from the agents or owners of the vessel in Calcutta.

The loss of 49 lives were caused in the wrecks of the following vessels :—

Douglas ...	4
Eliza Bencke	14
Tirzah ...	7
Nineveh ...	15
Feroze Shah	9
TOTAL	49

The loss of many more lives would have been recorded for the two last-named vessels which were wrecked off the Andamans were it not for the timely assistance rendered those vessels by Her Majesty's Steamer *Kwang Tung* which was stationed at Port Blair at the time.

6. The particulars of the wrecks that occurred on the different coasts are briefly given in the following table :—

Localities of wrecks.

LOCALITIES.	MONTHS.	NO. OF WRECKS.		TONNAGE.	CARGOES.	CARGOES LOST.	LIVES LOST.
Madras	January ...	1					
	February ...	1					
	May ...	1					
	June ...	1					
	September...	8					
			12	5,104	8	3	18
Bengal	March ...	1					
	April ...	1					
	June ...	2					
	November...	7					
			10	2,056	4	4	Many lives.
Bombay	April ...	1					
	June ...	1					
	July ...	1					
	August ...	2					
			5	6,261	5	2	7
Andamans ...	June ...	1					
	September...	1					
	October ...	1					
	November...	1					
			4	932	4	4	24
Burmah	May ...	1					
	June ...	2					
			3	2,152	3	1	
Ceylon	April ...	1					
	May ...	1					
	November...	1					
			3	912	3	3	
Straits Settlements ...							
TOTAL ...	...		37	17,417	27	17	49

7. Madras and Bengal have the largest number of wrecks, the most of which occurred at the beginning of the north-east and the end of the south-west monsoon. The same period applies to the casualties which occurred off the Andamans and the Island of

Periods of wrecks.

Ceylon. Burmah and Ceylon have the least, while none are reported for the Straits Settlements. In fact no returns are now sent from the Straits.

Cause of wrecks.

8. The following appears to be the approximate classification of the cause of wrecks:—

From stress of weather	22
„ neglect or unskilfulness on the part of those in command ...	3
„ ditto of Pilots	2
„ mishaps	10
TOTAL ...	37

Stress of weather.

9. The wrecks from stress of weather were the *Vathanayaji* and *Northland*, which were driven from their anchorage in squally weather, the former on to a coral reef near Ceylon, and the latter on the sands east of Long Island near Tenasserim. The *Suttalingum*, *Arabistan*, *Pleiades*, *and Nineveh* succumbed to squally weather, the last three-named vessels near the Andamans, and the two first named off Bengal and Bombay respectively. The *Supermania Puravy* was lost off Foul Point, Ceylon, owing to a strong current and rough sea which rendered her unmanageable.

Cyclones.

The remaining wrecks from stress of weather were due to two cyclones, the first of which appeared on the Madras Coast about the end of September and wrecked the *Mercia*, *Eliza Bencke*, *Gallant Neill*, *Stree Vencataswerloo*, *Streenavasaloo*, *Dyrakee Dowlut Cauder Bux*, and *Maha Letchmy*; the three first being in charge of European commanders, and the four last native crafts in charge of Nacodahs or Native commanders.

The second cyclone appeared on the coast of Bengal on the 1st of November and wrecked four steamers and three ships, *viz.*, Steamers *Mercury*, *Atlas*, *Interloper*, and *Thunder*, and a vessel, name unknown, together with the *Hope* (Light Vessel) and *Charlotte* (Despatch Vessel). The three first mentioned steamers were tugs. The *Thunder* was a steamer of 593 tons bound from China to Calcutta and like the steamer *Persia* of 1864, the site of her wreck is not known; the Government Light vessel *Hope* appears to have shared a similar fate as the Steamer *Thunder* in losing all hands on board and is coincident with the loss of the Light Vessel *Khrisna* in 1864 which the *Hope* re-placed.

Ignorance or neglect on part of those in command.

10. There are, apparently, only three vessels that have become wrecks through ignorance or neglect of those in command, *viz.*, the *Abel Tasman* which was wrecked on Byranagore Reef; this wreck, though it occurred nearer to Bombay than Madras, was reported by the latter Government; her loss appears to be attributable to the commander's ignorance of the direction and velocity of the current in the vicinity of the Laccadive Islands. The *Douglas* was lost through want of proper attention to the lead and carelessness of commander whose certificate was suspended for 12 months. The *Fuzel Rohaman* was an Arab vessel wrecked off Landfall Island, Andamans, from ignorance of position on part of her Native commander. This is the first year that wrecks have been reported from Port Blair.

Ignorance or neglect of Pilot.

11. Two vessels were lost while in charge of Pilots, *viz.*, the *Bombay* near Bombay, and the *Wizard King* in the Maulmain River.

Mishaps.

12. The casualties under the head of mishaps were the *Glenforth*, *Conqueror*, *Sahoal Hamed*, *Urno Purna Prosad*, *Donardun Prosad*, and *Kyanthagyee*; these vessels became leaky and were abandoned by their crew. The *Tar* parted her cables and was drifted ashore. The United States' Steamer *Sacramento* was lost on a bank at the mouth of Kothapaulem River (which shoal is not marked on the chart), the weather being hazy at the time. This gun-boat was bound from Madras to

Coconada at the time when she became a wreck. The *Tirzah* and *Merchant Prince* were lost at Bombay, the former by mistaking the new light on Kenery Island for the outer light ship, and the latter for mistaking the same new light for the one on Colaba. The loss of these two large vessels show the absolute necessity there is for having, where there is more than one light, a proper system and distinct characters for the lights; nothing requires more thought and care than this, and no new light should be allowed to be put up without the authority of the Government of India, given after consultation with some competent officer or officers. People are often in a great hurry to get a light-house, but there is nothing which requires more consideration, or upon which more may depend, and no project of the kind should ever be passed hastily.

Flags of vessels.

13. The following are the nationalities of the vessels that were wrecked :—

Sailing under	British	colors	...	...	...	32
Do.	„	American	„	...	...	...	2
Do.	„	Dutch	„	...	...	...	1
Do.	„	Arab	„	...	...	...	1
Do.	„	Unknown	„	...	...	...	1
					TOTAL	...	37

Of these vessels 15 were native crafts.

14. The most of the returns are very imperfect, excepting those from Madras and Bombay. Only one return is accompanied with a chart illustrative of the site of the wreck of the Burmese Kattoo *Kyanthagyee*, and that has been sent up by Mr. T. Shepherd, the Deputy Commissioner of Mergui.

15. It will again be observed that, although more native crafts are reported as wrecked, some two-thirds of the whole have been lost by their unseaworthiness or by the ignorance of the masters (Nacodahs

18

WRECKS which occurred on the coast of British India, including

Date of Wreck.	Government or Administration reporting.	Name of Vessel.	Flag of Vessel.	Tonnage of Vessel.	Whither Bound.	Whence Bound.	Cargo.
Jan...	Madras ...	"Glenforth"	British ...	733	Negapatam	Sunderland	Railway material, value Rs. 88,000.
Feb....	Ditto ...	"Sahool Hamed" ...	Ditto ...	157	Madras ...	Bimlipatam	Grain, value Rs. 17,418 ...
Mar....	Bengal ...	"Urno Purna Prosad" ...	Ditto ...	83	Orissa ...	Calcutta..	Rice 800 bags ...
April.	Madras ...	"Abel Tasman" ...	Dutch ...	621	Liverpool	Bombay..	Cotton, wool, and sundries ...
	Bengal ...	"Donardun Prosad" ...	British ...	80	Balasore	Dhamrah	Rice 1,200 bags, value Rs. 7,200.
May.	Burmah ...	"Conqueror" ...	Ditto ...	769	Chittagong	Liverpool	Salt ... ...
	Ceylon ...	"Vathanayagi" ...	Ditto ...	35	Negapatam	Ceylon ...	Gunny bags and firewood ...
	Madras ...	"Tar"	Ditto ...	244	Coconada	Bimlipatam	None ... ...
	Burmah ...	"Kyanthagyee" ...	Ditto ...	86	Maulmain	Nicobars	35,000 cocoanuts and 4,000 Viss copper.
June.	Burmah ...	"Northland" ...	Ditto ...	938	Madras ...	Maulmain	Timber ... ..
	Ditto ...	"Wizard King" ...	American	1,128	United Kingdom.	Ditto ...	Ditto ... ...
	Bengal ...	"Suttalingum" ...	British ...	150	Nagpore	Ditto ...	Grain valued at Rs. 10,000...
	Andamans ...	"Pleiades"	Ditto ...	...	Calcutta	Penang ...	Timber ... ...
	Madras ...	Str. "Sacramento" ...	American	1,367	Coconada	Madras ...	No cargo ... ...
	Bombay ...	"Bombay"	British ...	1,404	Liverpool	Bombay...	Sundries ... ...
July...	Bombay ...	"Tirzah"	Ditto ...	1,506	Bombay...	N.S. Wales	Coals ... ...
Aug.	Bombay ...	"Merchant Prince" ...	Ditto ...	1,745	Ditto ...	Greenock	Ditto ... ...
	Ditto ...	"Arabistan"... ...	Ditto ...	982	Ditto ...	Calcutta	General ... ...
September.	Andamans ...	"Nineveh"	British ...	120	Rangoon..	Madras ...	Cocoanuts and cocoanut oil...
	Madras ...	"Douglas"	Ditto ...	303	Madras ...	Coconada	Sundries ... ...
	Ditto ...	"Mercia"	Ditto ...	596	London ...	Calingapatam.	Cotton and rice, &c. ...
	Ditto ...	"Eliza Bencke" ...	Ditto ...	983	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, value Rs. 1,35,240 ..
	Ditto ...	"Stree Vencataswerloo" ...	Ditto ...	159	To dock in Callingapatam River.	Ditto ...	Bamboo mats, Rs. 25 ...
	Ditto ...	"Streenavasaloo" ...	Ditto ...	76	Balasore..	Ditto ...	Ballast ...
	Ditto ...	"Dyrakee Dowlut Cauder Bux."	Ditto ...	112	Munsoorcottah.	Sonapore..	Copper, &c., Rs. 500 ...
	Ditto ...	"Gallant Neill" ...	Ditto ...	244	Madras ...	Vizagapatam.	1,500 bags of grain ...
	Ditto ...	"Maha Letchmy" ...	Ditto ...	130	Callingapatam.	Bimlipatam	None ... ...
Oct....	Andamans ...	"Fuzel Rohaman" ...	Arab ...	...	Calcutta...	Jedda ...	Salt ... ...
November.	Bengal ...	"Mercury"	British ...	175	Tug	Steamer..	None ... ...
	Ditto ...	"Atlas"	Ditto ...	409	Do.	Ditto ...	Ditto ... ...
	Ditto ...	"Interloper"... ...	Ditto ...	191	Do.	Ditto ...	Ditto ... ...
	Ditto ...	"Thunder"	Ditto ...	593	Calcutta..	China ...	Silk and Treasure ...
	Ditto ...	"Hope"	Ditto ...	200	Floating light on Eastern Channel.		None ... ...
	Ditto ...	"Charlotte"	Ditto ...	175	Despatch	Vessel ...	Ditto ... ...
	Ditto ...	A ship name unknown ...	...	...	...	..	Unknown ... ...
	Andamans ...	"Feroze Shah" ...	British ...	812	Penang ...	Carical ...	Salt and sundries ...
	Ceylon ...	"Supermania Puravey" ...	Ditto ...	108	Columbo..	Trincomalee.	Timber ... ...

67.

Burmah and the Andamans, during the year 1867.

Where Lost.	Cause of Wreck when traceable.	Lives saved or lost.	Cargo saved or lost	Remarks
On the Negapatam beach	Sprung a leak	Saved ...	Part saved.	She was ordered to be beached to save her from foundering
Bimlapatam Roads	Ditto...	Ditto ...	Lost.	
Foundered at Sandheads within 6 miles of East Channel Light.	Ditto	4 ditto	Ditto.	
Byrangore Reef	Drifted by current ...	Saved ...	Ditto.	
Dhamrah River	Encountered bad weather and became leaky.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Abandoned at sea 5° 11½′ North Latitude, 82° East Longitude.	Sprung a leak ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	
Coral Reef and rocks between the Islands of Arglatoor and Elakatoor.	Driven from her anchorage in a squall.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Vizagapatam beach	Parted from her anchor .	Ditto.		
Sullivan's Island	Water logged	Ditto	Ditto	
On the sands east of Long Island	Dragged from her anchorage and drifted on to the sands.	Ditto ..	Saved.	
Godwin sands	Grounded while attempting to get into Fishing Village for anchorage.	Ditto	Ditto.	
Sunk at a distance of 1 mile from the south entrance Buoy, Balasore.	Sprung a leak and encountered bad weather.	Ditto ...	Lost.	
Reef 15 miles east of Landfall Island ...	Squally weather	Ditto	Ditto.	
Bank at mouth of Kothapaulem River, 16 miles south of Hope Island Light-house.	Ran on a shoal not marked on the chart in hazy weather.	Ditto ...	..	United States' Gun boat
Caranjah Shoal	Parted from her anchor ...	Ditto ...	Saved.	
On the south end of Onderie Reef, 1¾ mile south-east of Kenery Island.	Mistaking the new Light-house for outer Light-ship	7 lost ...	Lost.	
Southern end of Choul Cadoo	Mistaking the new Light-house for the Colaba Light	Saved	Part saved.	
South-west Prong	Squally weather ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
South-west end of North Sentinel	Stormy weather ...	15 lost	Lost.	
Sandy beach at Neelaravoo Coconada. Latitude 16° 31′ N., East Longitude 82° 15′.	Not using the lead	4 ditto...	Part saved	
On the beach 300 yards east, north-east of Calingapatam flag staff.	Cyclone	Saved.		
Reef of rocks extending from Calingapatam Point	Ditto	14 lost.		
Calingapatam beach ...	Ditto	Saved ..	Lost.	
On the beach right of Calingapatam Point ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.		
On the beach near the mouth of Poondy River ..	Ditto ...	Ditto	Part lost.	
Off Waltair	Ditto	Ditto ...	Lost	
Off Waltair Point ...	Ditto	Ditto.		
Off Landfall Island, Andamans	Foundered ...	Ditto .	Ditto.	
Sandheads	Cyclone	Ditto		
Middleton sands	Ditto	Ditto.		
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.		
Unknown	Ditto	Lost ...	Ditto ...	Steamer
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	...	Government vessels
On Grappler's sand in Mutla	Ditto	3 saved ..	...	Government vessels
Eastward of Eastern Channel Light	Ditto ...	..	...	Masts only are visible
On a bank 2 miles south by east of South Brother Island.	Disabled state of the vessel ..	9 lost ...	Lost.	
Off Foul Point	Strong current and rough sea	Saved ...	Ditto ...	No wrecks reported for December.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

No. 2168, dated 14th September, 1868.

From—A. M. MONTEATH, Esq., *Director General of the Post Office of India,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India*, FINANCIAL DEPT.

I have the honor to submit a report on the administration of the Post Office of India for the official year 1867-68.

2. Before proceeding to give the usual statistics respecting the working of the department, I shall notice briefly a few of the more important events of the year.

NEW CONTRACT WITH THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY, AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE RATE OF POSTAGE ON OVERLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

3. The necessity for an alteration in the postal services between India and Europe had for some time back formed the subject of correspondence between this office and the Government of India, and between the Government of India and the Secretary of State; but it was not till towards the close of the year under report that arrangements were made for commencing a weekly mail service between Bombay and Europe. It is unnecessary here to detail the various points connected with the new contract, which have since formed the subject of correspondence, but it may be stated generally that objections were taken to the share of the cost proposed to be laid upon India, and particularly to those items representing the cost of the services between Bombay and Galle and between Calcutta and Galle, which had been included in the general contract, not because India required them, or was willing to pay for them, but because the Peninsular and Oriental Company represented the necessity of such lines as commercial adjuncts of the main lines. The question of the distribution of the cost of the several lines of communication among the countries interested in their maintenance has an obvious bearing upon the question of the postage rates to be charged on correspondence sent by the various lines, and the fact of a considerable increase having been made in the postage charge on correspondence between India and the United Kingdom made it all the more necessary to examine carefully the proposed distribution of the subsidy payment. It seems unlikely that, with a proper distribution of the subsidy payment, there will be any necessity for maintaining the present enhanced rates of postage.

4. The new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company contained provision for the supply, without extra charge, of accommodation for sorting the mails on board, and of free passages for the sorters. The introduction of sea-sorting on the Bombay and Suez Line was accordingly proposed and sanctioned by the Government experimentally for one year. This measure did not actually commence till after the year under report, and the results will therefore be more appropriately noticed in my next report.

LOCAL STEAM SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

5. A brief notice may now be taken of the local steam services under contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company. These services may be enumerated as follows, *viz.*:—

(1). Calcutta, British Burmah, and the Straits.

(2). Bombay, Kurrachee, and the Persian Gulf.

(3). Calcutta, Bombay, and intermediate ports on the east and west coasts.

(4). Madras, Rangoon, and intermediate ports on the west coast.

6. The contract for the first of these services expired in September 1867, and was provisionally continued pending a settlement of the expected changes in respect of the Europe mail service, the only modification being an increase in the contract speed from 7 to 7½ miles per hour, and a reduction of the subsidy from Rs. 17,000 to Rs. 16,000 per mensem. In April last a new arrangement was made, providing for a fortnightly communication with Chittagong, a weekly communication with Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, and a monthly

communication (since changed to once every four weeks) with the Straits. The subsidy paid for this service is now Rs. 21,333 per mensem, of which Rs. 1,083 are paid by the Straits Government.

7. The contract for the service between Bombay, Kurrachee, and the Persian Gulf also expired in 1867, and was renewed on the same general footing except that the vessels proceeding to and returning from the Gulf were required to touch at Kurrachee, and that power was reserved to require the trips, both to Kurrachee and to the Gulf, to be made once a fortnight instead of twice a month, on payment of a proportionably increased subsidy. This power was made use of on the commencement of the weekly overland mail, and the service is now performed weekly to Kurrachee, every alternate vessel proceeding on to the Gulf. The subsidy paid is Rs. 23,111 per mensem.

8. Neither of the other two services (*viz.*, Bombay, Calcutta, and intermediate ports, and Madras, Rangoon, and intermediate ports) underwent any alterationin the year under report. They were both monthly services, the subsidies being Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 6,000 per month respectively. Since the close of the year under report, the Bombay and Calcutta service has been changed into a fortnightly one, the subsidy payable being increased from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 10,000 per month.

MODIFICATIONS OF POSTAL ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.

9. I now proceed to notice briefly some important modifications of establishment proposed during the year under report, some of which were actually introduced therein.

10. The five Post Masters General (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab) were classed in two grades, three being in the lower grade, with salaries of Rs. 1,500 per month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,750 per month, and two in the higher grade, with salaries of Rs. 1,750 per month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 2,000 per month. The two officers of the higher grade will ordinarily be attached to the Bengal and Bombay Circles, drawing, in addition to the salary abovementioned, a house-rent allowance of Rs. 200 per month.

11. The salary of the Compiler of Post Office Accounts was also changed from a fixed amount of Rs. 700, with an extra allowance of Rs. 100, to a sliding scale commencing at Rs. 800, and rising by yearly increments of Rs. 50 to a maximum of Rs. 1,400 per month. This revision was necessary owing to the greatly increased responsibility of the office, consequent on changes in the system of audit and account, and was, moreover, a well-merited acknowledgment of the services of the present incumbent.

12. The central account office was also strengthened, principally in what is called the check branch, *i. e.*, the department in which the postage shown by the sending Post Office as due on its despatches is checked with the accounts of the receiving Post Office. This system of check had only been commenced in recent years, its operations being restricted to a limited number of offices by way of experiment, and the results were such as to make the extension of the system a matter of clear expediency.

13. The salaries of the Chief Inspector of Post Offices in the Central Provinces, as well as of the Presidency Post Masters of Calcutta and Bombay, were changed from a fixed rate of Rs. 700 per month to a sliding scale, commencing with Rs. 600 per month, and rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 per month.

14. The Inspectors and Superintendents of Mail Carts were divided into three grades, the lowest or probationary grade carrying a fixed salary of Rs. 150 per month, the second grade having a salary commencing at Rs. 150 and rising by yearly increments of Rs. 30 to Rs. 300, and the third or highest grade having a salary commencing with Rs. 300 and rising by yearly increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 500. Supernumerary Inspectors were provided at the head-quarters of each of the main circles, *viz.*,—Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, so as not merely to provide for temporary vacancies, but to be available for deputation on special duty to any part of the province. A supernumerary Inspector was also attached to the central account office in Calcutta. Four additional Inspectors' divisions were also created. The additional strength thereby given to the inspecting establishment (ten officers in all) was much needed, for the rapid extension in late years of postal operations had made it quite impossible for the former establishment to supervise its working.

15. A revised and more liberal scale of travelling allowances for Inspectors (as well as for other grades of officers) was also introduced experimentally during last cold weather, and the results will be useful in framing a scale for permanent adoption.

16. Attention was also paid to the establishment of Sub-Inspectors, the necessity for whom has arisen from the transfer in some provinces of the control of the district post, and from the great increase in the number of small offices and branch lines in the interior of districts.

17. In Bombay, where the district post is under the control of the Post Master General, there are 14 Sub-Inspectors, whose pay is charged as an item of district post expenditure. They were formerly on salaries of Rs. 50 each per mensem (two out of the whole number being on Rs. 60 per month) without any travelling allowance; and they were placed during the year under review on salaries of Rs. 50, rising by yearly increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 75 per month, a travelling allowance of Rs. 2 per diem while on the march being also authorized.

18. In the North-Western Provinces, where also the district post is under the control of the Post Master General, there were formerly 21 Sub-Inspectors, paid from the district dâk fund, but being on wholly insufficient salaries they were found to be almost useless, and their place was consequently taken during the year under review by 16 Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 60 each, with travelling allowances, paid by the imperial post.

19. In the Punjab there were only 3 Sub-Inspectors employed in divisions where the number of small offices was particularly large. Three more were added during the year under review for the Punjab, and 3 for Sindh (which is part of the Punjab Circle) in connection with an experimental measure for collecting and delivering letters in the districts by means of rural messengers.

20. Two Sub-Inspectors were allowed, one in Bengal and one in Madras, for looking after the district postal operations in the two districts where those operations were experimentally placed under the control of the imperial post (see paras. 48 and 49).

21. In the report for 1865-66 it was mentioned (para. 48) that the office establishments of the Post Offices in the Bombay and Madras Circles had been revised, more liberal salaries on a scale rising by length of service being allowed to the Post Masters, Deputy Post Masters, and Clerks. A proposition contemplating a similar revision of the office establishments in the other circles was submitted during the year under report, but it did not receive sanction till after the close of the year.

22. A proposition was also submitted for revising the numbers and pay of the delivery peons throughout the entire country (excepting the presidency towns and a few other places where special rates prevailed), the minimum salary being fixed at Rs. 6-8 per month, rising by annual increments in five years to Rs. 9, with a higher grade on salaries rising from a minimum of Rs. 9 to a maximum of Rs. 12. This proposition also did not receive the sanction of Government till after the close of the year under report.

23. I hope that the revisions above referred to will in future years result in greater efficiency. Two marked causes of present inefficiency are (1), the obtuseness and carelessness of office establishments, especially of the establishments of sorting offices; and (2), the badness of the delivery agency. There are, it is true, circumstances which render it most difficult to attain efficiency in the sorting and delivery of letters in India, where more than 20 different languages are used, where the letter-writing population is to a large extent not stationary, where the addresses on letters are so frequently illegible and generally imperfect, where houses even in large towns are not numbered, and where the only available agency is defective in education; but I freely admit that with all these drawbacks, the Indian Post Office is as yet far from what it might be. The attempts to improve it have involved, and will for years to come involve, additional outlay; but something more than mere outlay is required, in the shape, principally, of more careful inspection of offices, more attention to the instruction of subordinates in the duty required of them, and a vigilant supervision of the working of the department in all its branches.

TRANSMISSION OF CURRENCY NOTES BY POST.

24. There is one point which I ought especially to advert to as affecting seriously the efficiency of the department, and that is, the great and growing use made of the Post Office as a means of transmitting currency notes. Ever since the introduction of the currency note system this practice has been on the increase, and with it there has been placed in the way of the Post Office establishments a strong temptation to dishonesty, for the public too frequently neglect the precaution of sending only half notes and awaiting an acknowledgment before transmitting the other halves, or of registering the letters, or even of placing the currency notes in good substantial covers. The fact that the tampering with covers in transit by post extends not merely to covers containing whole currency notes, but to covers containing half notes as well as to those which may be supposed to contain notes, shows how necessary it is to take some remedial steps both for the security of the mails and for the avoidance of a temptation tending so much to the demoralization of the Post Office establishments. Since the close of the year under report, I have proposed the adoption of the English system of compulsory registration in respect of covers containing coin or currency notes, all such covers which may be dropped into the letter box without registration being registered and charged with a double registration fee on delivery. Perhaps, also, when increased limits of weight are allowed for the several rates of letter postage (of which there is now an early prospect), the native public may take more generally to the use of a substantial and less transparent kind of paper. I cannot say that I am very sanguine of this result, for so long as a thin flimsy paper can be purchased at less cost, it will continue to be used to a large extent by the native public in preference to thick paper; but if the increased limits of weight have the effect of inducing, though gradually, a more general use of thick paper, it will be a great benefit to the Post Office.

LOCAL POSTS IN THE TOWNS OF CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

25. During the year under report local posts were established in Calcutta and Bombay, the distribution of letters direct from the General Post Office being superseded by an arrangement under which the mails were collected at, and delivered from, branch offices, the several branch offices being placed in direct communication with each other as respects local letters.

26. In Bombay the arrangement worked exceedingly well, as will be seen from the following extract from the Post Master General's report, *viz.*:—

"A system of six daily local deliveries has been introduced in the island of Bombay, and with such success that after an experiment of eleven months, the number of letters posted for delivery in the city and suburbs during one month has risen from 7,932 to 20,096, while the nine branch offices in Bombay have yielded an average monthly income of Rs. 17,815 against a cost of Rs. 2,659, leaving a net monthly profit of Rs. 15,156."

27. In Calcutta the experiment proved a failure, the main causes being the inability of the Deputy Post Masters of the branch offices to control the delivery peons (who in Calcutta are chiefly Mahomedans, of a class requiring a strong controlling hand over them), and the difficulty of getting the public to include the names of the local districts in the addresses of their letters. In Calcutta there are no well known names for the different districts of the city, and the public would not make use of the artificial designations given to them on the principle adopted in London. The local post in Calcutta, as originally tried, had therefore serious difficulties to contend with, and, as already stated, proved a failure, giving rise to many just complaints from the public. The system was therefore altered in November last, a direct delivery from the General Post Office of all outside letters being reverted to, and the local deliveries confined to such pre-paid local letters as might be posted with full addresses. This system has worked moderately well, but the public have not as yet made much use of it, the number of local letters delivered being only about 3,000 per mensem. The number of chuprassies entertained by residents, public offices, and houses of business in Calcutta, has probably something to do with the limited use made by them of the local post, but a good local delivery ought in time to supersede the use to so large an extent of private messengers.

NEW SYSTEM OF TREATING OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

28. In paragraph 7 of the last report it was stated that the Government of India had sanctioned the complete introduction of the new system of treating official correspondence, but difficulties were subsequently raised on various points, and particularly respecting the application of the system as intended to the local district correspondence. I have not yet arrived at a quite satisfactory conclusion respecting all the points involved, and think it best to make no change until a scheme can be matured which will meet all requirements.

STRAITS SETTLEMENT TRANSFERRED FROM INDIAN CONTROL.

29. It may be mentioned here that from the commencement of the year under report, the Straits Settlement, including the seaport towns of Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, ceased to be under the control of the Government of India. The postal transactions of the new colony are not, of course, included in the returns of the present year, and in comparing them with the returns of the previous year, I have in respect of the more important statistical statements shown the results of 1866-67 both inclusive and exclusive of the figures relating to the Straits Settlement.

OTHER POINTS TO BE NOTICED IN SUBSEQUENT PARAGRAPHS.

30. There are other remarks to be made relative to the employment of rural messengers, the management of the district post, the resumption of bullock train operations, and the general financial results of the year, but, as these fall appropriately under one or other of the usual heads of remark, I need not enter upon them in this place.

31. I now proceed to give the usual statistical information respecting the working of the department, under the same heads as those adopted in previous reports.

SECTION I.—POST OFFICES AND LETTER BOXES.

32. The number of new Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened during the year in each circle will be found in Appendix No. I, of which an abstract is given on the margin. The number of new Post Offices opened this year is greater than the number opened in any previous year. Out of the whole number of 467 new offices, no less than 178 were opened in the Bombay Circle. All new offices are placed on an experimental footing for the first six months, and are not permanently sanctioned unless the revenue, calculated on a liberal principle, is sufficient to defray the cost. A large proportion of these new offices are on a very inexpensive footing, many of them being in charge of village school-masters, who receive small allowances for discharging postal duties. I admit that the multiplication of small offices of this kind, superintended by officials whose qualifications are in most cases of a very low order, has its evils as well as its advantages, for it increases the number of irregularities resulting

	Opened in 1866-67 (11 months).	Opened in 1867-68.
Post Offices	200	467
Letter Boxes	288	134
TOTAL ..	488	601

from ignorance and stupidity, but at the same time there can be no doubt that the advantages far outweigh the evils, for it is only by bringing the Post Office to the doors of the native population that a free resort to it can be expected.

33. The number of Letter Boxes opened is not so large as in the previous year, and of the whole number (134) the majority belong to Bombay (80) and to Bengal (40). The Post Master General of Bombay has noted the great use made of Letter Boxes on the Great Indian Peninsula and Baroda Railway Lines, the number of letters posted therein during a single month having been 4,998 for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and 9,031 for the Baroda Railway. In Madras, although there is no Railway Travelling Post Office, a plan has been introduced of attaching Letter Boxes to the Mail Guard's compartment, and the results have been most satisfactory, the number of covers posted in these boxes during the year having been 123,648 for the Madras Railway, and 8,578 for the Great Southern of India Railway.

34. Efforts have also been made to extend the benefits of the Post Office by employing what are called rural messengers, *i. e.*, agents who visit the different villages according to prescribed routes for the purpose not only of delivering, but also of collecting, letters. A rural messenger is required to visit each of the villages in his circuit for the purpose of collecting letters, even if he has no letters to deliver, and in proof of his visit he is required to show in his book the signature of the putwaree or other recognized village official or resident. Each rural messenger is supplied with a bag or box, having a locked compartment, in which letters can be posted, the key of the compartment remaining with the Post Master of the office to which the messenger is attached, and he is also required to carry about with him for sale a supply of postage labels. I have given the above brief description of the duties of rural messengers, because the system has been made use of during the year under report to a much larger extent than formerly, and because I look to it as one of the best means that has yet been devised of bringing the benefits of the Post Office to the doors of the rural population.

SECTION II.—POSTAL LINES.

35. The total length in miles of each class of postal lines is given on the margin, with the corresponding statement for the preceding year: the details for each circle will be found in Appendix No. II. The increase in railway line mileage is composed of extensions from Cawnpore to Lucknow (Oudh and Rohilcund Railway), from Allahabad to Jubbulpore (East Indian Railway), from Ghazeeabad to Meerut (Punjab Railway), and from Caroor to Erode (Great Southern of India Railway). The increase of 289 miles of mail cart or horse dâk is the net result of various reductions and increases, *viz.*, the abolition of the lines from Cawnpore to Lucknow, from Mirzapore to Jubbulpore, and from Caroor to Erode, caused by railway extensions, and the extension or additions of lines from Titalya to Siligoree (Darjeeling Line), Agra to Jeypore, Meerut to Kaladoongo (Nynee Tal Line), Cawnpore to Jhansie, and Rawul Pindee to Kohat. No extension of mail cart took place in Bombay during the year under report, but very shortly thereafter two additions were made by the substitution of a Tanga dâk between Poona and Ahmednuggur for a previously existing runner line, and by the opening of a temporary hill cart dâk between Kowta and Mahableshwur.

YEAR.	Railway.	Mail Cart Horse Dâk.	Runners.	Sea.	TOTAL.
1866-67	3,658	4,851	33,976	5,144	47,929
1867-68	3,988	5,140½	34,930	5,613	49,671½
Increase ...	330	289½	954	169	1,742½

SECTION III.—CORRESPONDENCE.

36. The correspondence returns of the year for each circle are given in Appendix No. III, and the results for the whole of India are abstracted on the margin. Under all heads there is an increase. The increase in the number of letters (6·22 per cent.) is not quite so large as last year (7·61 per cent.), but under the other heads the increase is larger during the last than in the previous year. The smaller rate of increase under the head of letters is entirely due, as will be seen from the details given in paragraph 39, to the diminished number of service covers, the reduction in service covers during the year under report being considerably larger than the reduction in the previous year. The fact that the revenue from private correspondence shows (*vide* para. 67) a larger increase for this year than for previous years is the best evidence of the development of private correspondence.

YEAR.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books.	TOTAL.
1866-67 (exclusive of Straits Settlement).	58,901,162	5,217,925	613,575	439,750	65,172,312
1867-68 ..	62,567,255	5,411,110	651,126	525,056	69,154,847
Increase ..	3,666,093	193,285	37,851	85,306	3,982,535
Increase percentage ..	6·22	3·70	6·16	19·39	6·11

NOTE.—The returns of 1866-67 are for 12 months calculated on the average of 11 months.

37. In my last report (for 1866-67) I noticed that for some years back the number of parcels transmitted by post had been decreasing, owing to the order of Government prohibiting the conveyance by post of parcels passing between stations connected by railway. The year 1866-67 showed for the first time during recent years an increase in the number of parcels, and the year now under report exhibits a similar result. This is probably due to the extensions of railway during the two years in question having been of no great amount or importance. When a junction is effected between two great lines or sections of railway, an immediate stop is put to a large parcel traffic between the stations of one section and those of the other. In a recent report to Government, I endeavoured to show that the prohibition above referred to might unobjectionably be withdrawn, as it is only in respect of very small parcels that the Post Office really competes with the railway, the railway rates for large parcels being considerably lower than those of the Post Office.

38. The increase in the number of book-packets is very large. It was large in the previous year (9·58 per cent.), but still larger in the year now under report (19·39 per cent.). As noticed last year, this result is doubtless due to the fact that, under the Postal Act of 1866, the previously existing restrictions respecting the articles which might be sent by book post were removed.

39. The letter returns may be further analyzed as per margin. As observed in the report of last year, it is necessary to explain that the comparatively large increase under the head of "paid" letters arises from the inclusion of service covers prepaid by service postage stamps. The new rules for the treatment of official correspondence came into force in the middle of 1866-67, so that the returns of that year showed only half the effect of the measure, the other half being shown in the present returns.

Year.		Paid.	Unpaid.	Service.	Registered.	Total.
1866-67 (exclusive of Straits Settlement).		28,226,906	21,553,867	7,924,221	1,196,173	58,901,162
1867-68		34,995,281	22,321,703	8,933,830	1,266,441	62,567,255
		6,768,375	767,816	...	70,293	3,666,093
Increase		...	..	3,940,391	...	...
Decrease						
Percentage	Increase	23·97	3·56	...	5·87	6·22
	Decrease	..	...	49·72	..	...

40. The increase in the number of registered letters was last year 11·56 per cent., which was stated to be considerably below that of any of the preceding years. The increase this year is still less, being only 5·87 per cent.

41. The correspondence received was disposed of as shown in the following statement, *viz.*:—

Directly delivered (Appendix III) 83 per cent.	51,839,887
Retained for re-issue 17 per cent. .	10,727,368
	62,567,255

Details of Re-issue.

Sent to District Post Office	4,780,302
„ to Dead Letter Office	1,779,248
Remainder disposed of by re-direction to other offices, or sent to branch offices, or in deposit at the end of the year	4,167,818
	10,727,368

The proportion of letters shown as "retained for re-issue" has largely increased during the last two years, owing to the creation of branch offices, the letters for which are now shown as receipts of the head office.

42. The number of articles mis-sent in each circle is given in Appendix No. IV. The results for the whole of India compared with those of the preceding year are as follow:—

	Number of Letters, Papers, and Parcels mis-sent.
1866-67 (11 months)	67,745
1867-68	71,812

In noticing the large increase of articles mis-sent in the report of the previous year, I observed that the returns of mis-sent articles had formerly been entirely unreliable, owing to the fact that each office was supposed to report the number of articles mis-sent by it. A change under which the reports were made, not by the offices which had committed the errors, but by the offices receiving the mis-sent articles, raised the reported number from 31,588 in 1865-66 to 67,745 (for 11 months = 73,903 for 12 months) in 1866-67. I believe that the returns of mis-sent articles, although more correct than formerly, are still very far from complete. They may be approximately correct as respects mis-sent articles *received for delivery at the wrong office*, but they are probably very incomplete as respects articles mis-sent to a sorting office. It is obviously an important object to obtain reliable returns of mis-sent articles, and attention will therefore be directed to the matter.

43. Appendix No. V contains details of the working of the dead letter offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, and Lahore. The results of the last three years are compared below in the usual form, *viz.*:—

	Number.			Proportion of each class to the whole.		
	1865-66.	1866-67, for 11 Months.	1867-68.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Letters returned to senders	605,977	607,055	723,266	37·05	37·65	40·65
Letters undisposable	1,029,467	1,004,885	1,055,982	62·95	62·35	59·35
Total	1,635,444	1,611,940	1,779,248	100·	100·	100·

It will be observed that the proportion of letters returned to the senders is considerably more than that of the previous year.

44. The returns of postage stamp sales are given in Appendix No. VI, and it will be observed that for the purpose of comparison, I have shown the returns of the preceding year both inclusive and exclusive of the Straits Settlement, which, as already noticed in para. 29, ceased to have connection with the Indian Post Office at the commencement of the year under report.

45. The increase in the gross value of stamps sold in 1867-68 as compared with 1866-67 (deducting the sales in the Straits Settlement), is 4·78 per cent., against a corresponding increase of 3·4 per cent. in the previous year. The increase and decrease in the sales of the several classes of labels is given below :—

	8-Pie Labels.	4-Anna Labels.	1-Anna Labels.	2-Anna Labels.	4-Anna Labels.	6-Anna Labels.	6-Anna 8-Pie Labels.	8-Anna Labels.	½-Anna Note Paper.	½-Anna Envelopes.	1-Anna Envelopes.
1865-66 as compared with 1864-65	10·52	2·96	6·39	6·28	7·14	...	...	18·81	99·18	Decrease. 6·36	92·04
1866-67 as compared with 1865-66	2·13	1·37	9·18	Decrease. 1·04	Decrease. 3·54	...	...	4·65	Decrease. ·38	Decrease. 5·73	Decrease. 32·23
1867-68 as compared with 1866-67 (exclusive of Straits Settlement) ...	Decrease. 22·69	3·76	·83	·99	Decrease. 3·603	Decrease. 40·39*	253·104	Decrease. 6·79	25·31	Decrease. 44·77	115·68

* This was a temporary label, since discontinued.

The reduced sales of 8-pie, 4-anna, and 8-anna labels are probably entirely due to the extended use of 6-anna 8-pie labels for overland correspondence. The increased sales of ½-anna note paper and 1-anna envelopes were caused by the efforts made during the year to get rid of the large surplus stock on hand, by exposing it more freely for sale.

46. The returns of the sale of service stamps are given in Appendix No. VIA. The gross value of service stamps sold in the year under report is Rs. 3,18,169, against Rs. 3,03,031 in the previous year. The increase is due to the fact that the sale of service stamps did not commence till some months after the beginning of the previous official year.

SECTION IV.—DISTRICT POST.

47. In my last report I explained briefly the position of the district post in relation to the imperial post, observing that it consists of lines of communication connecting the head-quarters of each district with the interior police and revenue stations, and is maintained

primarily for the purpose of conveying official correspondence, the expense being met in some parts of the country from the proceeds of a special cess levied for the purpose, and in other places forming a charge on the general revenues.

Originally, the district post throughout India was managed by district officers or other local officials quite independently of the imperial post, but within the last few years the management of district post establishments in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces was transferred to the officers of the imperial post. This measure was not an incorporation of the district post with the imperial post, but a mere transfer of the management of the former, the Post Master General undertaking to relieve district officers of the control of the establishment, and acting, *quoad* his new office of manager of the district post, under the orders of the local Government. The advantage of this change was particularly noticed in the Administration Report of 1865-66, and endeavours have since been made to obtain from other local Governments a similar transfer of management.

48. The consent of the Madras Government was obtained to an experimental transfer of the management of the district post in one district (Trichinopoly), and the results having been satisfactory, application will be made for a similar transfer in other districts.

49. A similar experiment was made in respect of one district in Bengal (the 24-Pergunnahs), and in this case also the result has been good, as will be seen from the following extract from the Post Master General's Report, *viz.* :—

"With the permission of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the control of the district post in the 24-Pergunnahs was taken over as an experiment by the imperial Post Office in October 1867. The result has been all that was expected; the number of letters in the General Post Offices in the district has increased nearly double; regularity in the receipt and despatch of letters has been ensured; and the speed of the mails has been increased "from 1½ and 2 miles an hour to 4½, and even to 6 miles on some of the lines."

Steps will be taken for extending the measure in Bengal. There is perhaps no province in India where improvement in the district post arrangements is more urgently called for than in Bengal.

50. In the Central Provinces the entire district postal arrangements have, during the year under review, been placed under the management of the officers of this department, and, although the measure was only carried out in the latter part of the year, there has been a large increase in the amount of correspondence sent to and received from the district post.

51. In the Punjab steps have been taken, with the permission of the Lieutenant Governor, towards the same object; but the arrangements have not yet been completed.

52. In the province of Oudh objections are still entertained by the civil authorities to the transfer of the management of the district post to the officers of this department. I admit that the fact of the postal jurisdiction of Oudh being under the Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces may constitute an objection to the transfer, which does not exist in other provinces, where there are separate local representatives of the Post Office, but I hope that this objection may ere long be overcome. The Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces has pointed out the marked difference between the working of the district post in the North-Western Provinces (which is under his management) and that of the district post of Oudh in respect of the proportion of covers returned as undeliverable. In the North-Western Provinces the proportion is 7·86, while in Oudh it is no less than 25·04. I am aware that a reorganization of the district post in Oudh has been commenced, and will probably produce better results; but I think that experience goes to show that the transfer of the management of such local posts to the imperial Post Office is an improvement, mainly, perhaps, owing to the greater attention bestowed on them by a department which of all others is most interested in their efficiency. District officers have rarely sufficient time at their disposal for the effective supervision of the district post.

53. The general results of district post operations, so far as concerns correspondence sent to or received from the imperial post, are given in Appendix No. VII, from which the following abstract has been prepared, *viz.* :—

	Number.	Percentage.
Sent to district post for delivery ...	5,070,693	Being 8·09 per cent. of the total number of covers received for delivery.
Portion of the above received back undelivered	540,685	Being 10·66 per cent. on the number sent to district post.
Received from district post	3,129,661	Being 5 002 per cent. on the total number of covers received by General Post Office for delivery.

The percentage of covers returned as undeliverable is, it will be observed, 10·66, but this is the average result of returns, differing widely for the different provinces. In Bombay and the North-Western Provinces (excluding Oudh), where the district posts have for some time been under the management of the imperial post, the percentages are only 7 and 7·86 respectively.

SECTION V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

54. The usual statement showing the number of complaints made by the public during the year is given in Appendix No. VIII, but, as observed in my last report, the statement "affords no material for any reliable conclusion as to the working of the department, excepting in so far as it gives evidence of the fact of enquiry having been made on the subjects of the complaints received." Complaints respecting parcels or registered letters can generally be made the subject of a thorough and more or less satisfactory enquiry, but the case is different as respects the great bulk of complaints in regard to the loss or non-delivery of unregistered letters, and this naturally makes the public indifferent about preferring complaints in such cases. This is the main reason why the recorded number of complaints is of so little use as a criterion of the working of the department, and of the amount of dissatisfaction caused to the public.

55. The total number of complaints received has increased from 1,746 for 1866-67 to 2,186 for 1867-68, *i. e.*, by 25 per cent.; or, allowing for the difference of period (the returns for 1866-67 being for only eleven months), by 14 per cent. This increase is not so large as in the previous year, in which (allowing for the difference of period) the increase was 16 per cent. The chief increase during the year now under report is to be found in the Bengal Circle (45 per cent.), and more than half of the complaints in that province are against the Calcutta Post Office. This is partly due to the failure of the first experiment of a local post in the town of Calcutta, which, as already noticed (para. 27), gave rise to great complaints. Still, even with this explanation, the return of complaints is by no means favorable either to Calcutta or to the Bengal Circle.

56. The number of cases in which punishment has been inflicted on Post Office employés for offences committed by them has increased from 87 in the previous year (equivalent to 98 for a year of 12 months) to 126 in the year now under report, while the proportion of legal convictions obtained has fallen from 71 per cent. to 64 per cent. A considerable proportion of the offences committed had reference to the abstraction of currency notes, respecting which special remarks have already been made (para. 24).

Names of Postal Circles.	No. of legal convictions.	No. of cases departmentally punished.	TOTAL.
Bengal	22	15	37
Madras	10	7	17
Bombay	14	12	26
North-Western Provinces ...	23	9	32
Punjab	6	2	8
British Burmah	...	...	...
Central Provinces	6	...	6
TOTAL ...	81	45	126

57. The number of highway robberies of mails during the year under report is much less than in the previous year, as will be seen from the figures on the margin. I noticed last year the large reduction in the number of robberies committed in foreign territory, *viz.*, from 36 in 1865-66 to 26 in 1866-67. It is satisfactory to find, as respects robberies in foreign territory, a further reduction to 19 in 1867-68, and as respects robberies in British territory, a reduction from 17 to 11.

Names of Postal Circles.	1866-77 (11 MONTHS).			1867-68.		
	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	TOTAL.
Bengal	3	...	3	1	...	1
Madras	4	4	8	4	3	7
Bombay	2	9	11	...	2	2
N. W. Provinces ...	7	12	19	5	14	19
Punjab	...	1	1	1	...	1
British Burmah... ...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Central Provinces ...	1	..	1	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	17	26	43	11	19	30

58. The reduction in the number of robberies in foreign territory is mainly due to the exertions of the political authorities in the Madras and Bombay Circles, and especially to those in Hyderabad and Kattyawar, where such robberies are ordinarily most frequent. Of the three robberies in foreign territory shown under Madras, one was committed within a few miles of Sholapore, and two in the Hyderabad territory. The two cases of robbery in foreign territory shown against Bombay were committed in Kattyawar in August 1867. No similar improvement is observable in the North-Western Provinces, where the number of robberies in foreign territory (14) exceeds by 2 the number given for each of the two preceding years. And of these 14 cases there is only one in which the robbers have been apprehended. The robberies in question took place in the territories marginally noted.

Tonk	3	Kota ...	1
Oodeypore	4	Boondoe	1
Jeypore	1	Gwalior ...	1
Kishengurh	1		14
Beekanair	1		
Meywar	1		

59. The robberies in British territory were committed in the following places, *viz.* :—

BENGAL CIRCLE.

1 Between Hazareebagh and Ranchee.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

2 In the Kistna District.

1 In the Bellary District.

1 In the Kurnool District.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1 In the Goruckpore District.

3 In the Etah District.

1 Between Etah and Allyghur.

PUNJAB.

1 Near Rhotuck.

The above statistics do not include mere attempts at robbery.

60. The number of persons in permanent employ in the Post Office Department amounts to 21,271 as shown in Appendix X. The abstract on the margin shows the numbers in the several grades below that of Post Master General.

	1866-67.	1867-68.
Inspecting Post Masters	60	75
Post Masters and Deputy Post Masters... ...	1,311	1,499
Clerks	1,346	1,451
Peons, &c.	3,081	3,498
Road Establishment	15,068	14,748
TOTAL ...	20,866	21,271

SECTION VI.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

61. These branches consisted at the close of the year under review of the same lines and agencies as in the previous year, *viz.*, a bullock train in Bengal connecting Darjeeling with the East Indian Railway, the military van dâk in the Punjab, and the passenger service by mail cart or parcel van on the various mail cart lines.

62. The financial results of the working of these branches will be found in Appendices XI and XII, of which an abstract is given on the margin. A deficit of Rs. 16,911 was shown in the last year's statement, but for the current year there is a surplus of Rs. 22,118. The accounts of the bullock train and the Punjab military van dâk are now kept under the head of funds. There has been some difficulty in ascertaining the exact balance at the credit of the Punjab military van dâk prior to the incorporation of its accounts with those of the Post Office. Some doubt still remains respecting a few items, but it may be stated generally that the accumulated surplus amounted at the close of the year under review to not less than Rs. 40,000. Orders have been received for a considerable extension of the Punjab military van dâk, so as to form a connecting link between the upper and lower sections of the Punjab Railway, as well as for the opening of a new branch line to Puthankote. These extensions will be noticed in the next report.

	Receipts for 1867-68.	Disbursements for 1867-68.	Excess of Receipts.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bullock Train	88,950 11 8	68,217 10 9	20,733 0 11
Punjab Military Van Dâk	1,30,382 3 8	1,37,096 7 0	1,385 12 8
Passenger service by Mail Cart and Parcel Van.	83,435 2 11	83,435 2 11	...
TOTAL ...	3,11,768 2 3	2,89,649 4 8	22,118 13 7
			Deficit
Total for previous year ...	2,34,873 11 9	2,51,785 3 3	16,911 7 6

63. Under this head it may be well to refer briefly to the resumption by the Post Office subsequent to the year under report of bullock train operations in the Upper Provinces. The fact that all the preparations for this step were made in 1867-68 is sufficient ground for a reference to them here. In 1864 the Government made over the entire business of carrying goods to the Indian Carrying Company, providing for the conveyance of Government troops, stores, &c., at specified contract rates. The arrangement proved to be a failure, and towards the close of 1867 this department received orders to prepare for the early resumption of bullock train operations. These arrangements were completed by the 16th April, when the Government lines were opened. Since then I have received authority to extend the Government agency in the Upper Provinces, as well as in other provinces, provided that reasonable terms can be obtained from the various carrying agencies for the conveyance of goods, the contents of

which are not declared. The great obstacle to the organization of a general agency through which goods may be booked from one part of India to another consists in the complicated and varying scales of classification adopted by the different carrying agencies whom it would be necessary to employ, such as railways and other agencies for transport by land, river or sea; and it is only if this obstacle can be surmounted by the concession on the part of all agencies, and especially of the Railway Companies, of a reasonably low rate for "undeclared goods" that the contemplated extension is likely to succeed.

64. The department is also at present providing for the organization of a large military transport train between Nagpore and Jubbulpore.

65. Steps are also being taken in view to the arrangement of a system of money orders between India and the United Kingdom through the agency of the Post Office Department.

66. It will be seen from the above remarks that since the close of the year under review, a large addition to the non-postal branches of the department has been made, with the prospect of still further extension in the same direction. More detailed notice of these additions to the work of the department will be taken in the next report: the mention of them here being necessarily brief, as they are connected with the year under review, only in so far as the preparations for some of them were made before its close.

SECTION VII—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

67. The financial results of the Post Office continue to be satisfactory. The revenue from private correspondence shows a considerably larger increase than during either of the two preceding years, as is shown by the statement on the margin. The following figures exhibit the progress made during each of the three last years, *viz.* :—

	1866-67. Estimate 12 months, exclusive of Eastern Settlement			1867-68.			Percentage.
	Rs	A	P	Rs.	A.	P	
Receipts, including official postage	65,01,003	0	5	63,84,447	0	6	Decrease. 6 40
Do, excluding official postage and sale proceeds of service stamps	36,11,245	5	10	37,74,607	4	6	Increase. 4 52
Disbursements	43,75,067	11	10	47,54,940	6	5	Increase 8 68.
Net revenue, including official postage and sale proceeds of service stamps .	21,25,935	10	7	13,29,506	10	1	Decrease 37 [illegible]
Net deficit of official postage and sale proceeds of service stamps, &c, excluded	7,63,822	6	0	9,80,333	1	11	Increase. 28 34

	Revenue from private correspondence.	Increase over previous year.
	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	35,59,268	1,42,689
1866-67 for 12 months, including the Straits Settlement .	36,71,578	1,12,310
Excluding the Straits Settlement	36,11,245	
1867-68	37,74,607	1,63,362

The above figures do not include the non-postal branches of the department, which have been separately noticed in the preceding Section.

68. The revenue from official postage has, as was expected, been violently affected by the introduction in 1866 of a change in the rules regulating the transmission of service covers and the mode of bringing the postage thereon to account. The official postage receipts for the last three years have been as follows, *viz.* :—

		Official Postage.
		Rs.
1865-66	. ...	50,08,004
1866-67	... including Straits Settlement	28,97,739
	... excluding ditto	28,89,758
1867-68	... ...	23,09,840

As the new rules were in operation during the whole of 1867-68, it may be assumed that the reduction has reached its limit. And it ought here to be explained that the present returns do not include the postage chargeable on official correspondence conveyed by the imperial post within the limits of the same district and not sent by or addressed to a privileged office. Such correspondence is, under the present rules, exempted from charge; and to this exemption is attributable the greater portion of the apparent reduction in the amount charged as official postage. The new rules have unquestionably operated to reduce the weight of the official correspondence transmitted by those offices which have to prepay their letters by means of service stamps, or against which separate postage accounts are kept; but the enormous reduction in the official postage charges must, as already stated, be attributed, in a very large degree, to the exemption from charge of official covers transmitted by the imperial post within the limits of the same district. To explain more clearly the nature of this exemption, I may take the instance of an Inspector in the education department, whose office is not one with which the Post Office keeps an account. A letter addressed by such an Inspector to any office with which the Post Office keeps an account (*e. g.*, the office of the Director of Public Instruction) is charged in the postage account of the office which receives it, and if addressed to any office with which the Post Office does not keep an account, it has to be prepaid by means of service stamps, *unless the office of address is within the limits of the same district, in which case it is not charged at all.* This exemption, as already explained in paragraph 28, is only temporary; but while it lasts it obviously prevents any precise estimate of the actual reduction in the chargeable weight of official correspondence resulting from the new system. I am inclined to think that when the exemption above referred to is removed, the official postage revenue will rise again to about 35 or 40 lakhs.

69. The expenditure of the Post Office has increased considerably during the last three years, as will be seen from the following figures, *viz.*:—

		Disbursements Rs.
1865-66		41,88,625
1866-67	including Straits Settlements	43,95,798
	excluding ditto	43,75,068
1867-68		47,54,940

The increase of expenditure during 1867-68 is partly due to increased expenditure on account of special trains for overland mails. This item amounts to Rs. 18,000, being the difference between the expenditure under this head in 1866-67 and 1867-68, or more correctly between the amounts actually paid in the two years, for the payment in 1867-68 was principally for trains employed in the preceding year. There was also a large item of Rs. 22,283 on account of compensation to the horse owners on two important mail cart lines, *viz.*, from Khundwa to Agra, and Nagpore to Jubbulpore, where large numbers of the mail horses were carried off by a fatal epidemic disease. This circumstance was noticed in paragraph 12 of last year's report, but the payment of the greater portion of the compensation fell in the year now under report.

The remainder of the increase is due partly to the postal service in Abyssinia (about Rs. 6,500), partly to the enhanced rates of pay found necessary in various parts of the country to runners and other establishments, owing to increased cost of living or increased demand for labor, partly also to the introduction in the latter part of the year of the revisions referred to in paragraphs 10 to 20, and partly to the extension of lines and offices.

70. A yet larger increase will have to be reported next year, owing partly to heavy arrear payments for special trains used since April 1867 (payment having been stopped by Government pending a settlement of the proper rate of charge), partly to the recent decision of Government to pay the Railway Companies for the haulage of sorting carriages, partly to the increased cost of conveying the whole overland mails from Bombay, and partly to the introduction of the improved scales of pay for office establishments and peons already referred to (paras. 21 and 22).

71. I ought to note here that there are items of free service rendered to the Post Office which have never been noticed in connection with the Post Office accounts. Under this head comes the carriage of the mails performed under contract free of charge by the various Railway Companies in India. Payment is only made for special trains for the conveyance of non-service banghy parcels, and (under recent orders) for the haulage of sorting carriages: and the free service rendered in the way of carriage of ordinary mails may be roughly estimated at about 2 lakhs. In the same category may also be mentioned the steam contract services of the British India Steam Navigation Company, already referred to (paras. 5 to 8), the subsidies of which are not charged in the Post Office accounts. I am far from saying that the whole of these subsidies form a proper charge against the Post Office, for, in point of fact, the contracts are entered into on grounds, to a great extent, independent of postal considerations, and contain conditions about the conveyance of troops, Government stores, &c., with

which the Post Office has nothing to do. Eventually, perhaps, when the postal traffic on the lines in question becomes considerable, the whole subsidy payments may form a reasonable charge against the Post Office, and anyhow, it is proper to bear the matter in mind, by acknowledging on the part of the Post Office that it gets the benefit of such services without paying for them.

72. There is also an item on account of discount on the sale of postage stamps, which has never been shown in the accounts submitted with the annual report, but which ought to be shown either as a charge, or, more properly, as a deduction, from revenue. The amount of discount for the year under report appears from the statements rendered by the several Superintendents of Stamps to be Rs. 1,24,805.

73. There is a further item on account of stores for the Post Office purchased or manufactured in England, which for the year under report was estimated to amount to Rs. 31,680.

74. There is also an item on account of printing in Bengal and Madras for which, as noticed in the report of 1864-65, no charge is made or any estimate obtainable. The cost may perhaps be roughly taken at Rs. 40,000.

75. But even taking all the items* above mentioned into account, and allowing for the prospective increase of expenditure referred to in preceding paragraphs, it may be safely stated that the Post Office will continue to show a considerable surplus of receipts. At present, notwithstanding the large reduction in the amount of official postage brought to account, there is a surplus of Rs. 13,29,506, which is reduced by the deductions above mentioned to Rs. 2,20,689. As already noticed, however, (para. 68) the official postage revenue is considerably understated at present, owing to the temporary exclusion from account of the official correspondence passing within the limits of the same district, and not addressed to or sent by a privileged office. The inclusion of this item under the head of revenue would raise the above-mentioned surplus to about 14 lakhs.

* Railway free Service	Rs.	2,00,000
Steam Services	„	7,12,332
Discount on sale of Stamps	„	1,24,805
English Stores ...	„	31,680
Printing in Bengal and Madras (say)	„	40,000
TOTAL	Rs	11,08,817

SECTION VIII.—GENERAL REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN POST OFFICE SINCE 1854.

76. In accordance with previous custom, I give on the margin a statement showing the number of letters and newspapers received for delivery in the year under review as compared with the number received in the year prior to the introduction of the Post Office Act of 1854.

Number of Letters and Newspapers received for delivery in the year under review as compared with the number received in the year prior to the introduction of the Post Office Act of 1854.

A year before the Act XVII of 1854 came into operation ...	19,082,676=100
1866-67 ...	[illegible]
1866-67 (Exclusive of Straits Settlement)	64,118,987=336
1867-68	67,978,365=356

The figures for intermediate years will be found in Appendix XIII.

77. The progress of purely postal revenue is shown in Appendix XIV, of which an abstract is given on the margin, showing in percentage form the revenue, exclusive of official postage and of the sale proceeds of service postage labels.

YEAR.	Percentage.
1853-54 last complete year of former rates	128
1855-56 first complete year . ..	100
1864-65 tenth ditto	214
1865-66 eleventh ditto	222
1866-67 twelfth ditto	230
1866 67 „ * ditto (exclusive of Straits Settlement) ...	227
1867-68 thirteenth ditto	237

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. I.

Statement showing the Number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes which were opened during the Years 1866-67 *and* 1867-68.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	Post Offices.		Letter Boxes.		Total.	
	Opened in 1866-67 (11 months).	Opened in 1867-68.	Opened in 1866-67 (11 months).	Opened in 1867-68.	Opened in 1866-67.	Opened in 1867-68.
Bengal	59	102	7	40	66	142
Madras	28	65	4	3	32	68
Bombay	21	178	254	80	275	258
North-Western Provinces	18	35	19	11	37	46
Punjab	54	59	4	.....	58	59
British Burmah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces	20	28	.....	.....	20	28
Total ...	200	467	288	134	488	601

APPENDIX No. VI.

Statement exhibiting the Number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each of the Presidencies and Provinces, with the gross value thereof, during the Years 1866-67 *and* 1867-68.

NAMES OF PRESIDENCIES AND PROVINCES.	8-PIE LABELS.	½-ANNA ENVELOPES.	½-ANNA NOTE PAPER.	1-ANNA ENVELOPES.	½-ANNA LABELS.	1-ANNA LABELS.	2-ANNA LABELS.	4-ANNA LABELS.	6-ANNA LABELS.	6-ANNA AND 8 PIE LABELS.	8-ANNA LABELS.	GROSS VALUE. Rs. A. P.
Bengal	159,242	52,101	96,975	41,017	4,163,727	2,280,373	601,043	552,593	1,392	147,454	170,146	6,48,134 12 2
Madras	132,121	37,952	62,478	34,834	[illegible]480	1,213,710	314,834	344,319	...	47,507	37,468	4,54,450 8 11
Bombay	233,251	48,522	82,57[illegible]*	34,789	6,574,363	1,569,014	470,481	411,870	384	115,951	159,641	†6,10,717 8 3
North-Western Provinces	113,487	126,014	151,2[illegible]3	50,318	4,411,596	1,370,279	232,779	323,879	2,761	19,673	61,935	3,92,674 4 1
Punjab	103,084	41,142	132,974	34,729	3,595,457	880,089	197,046	258,614	103	23,401	72,354	3,16,016 10 11
British Burmah	44,989	309	1,058	977	161,336	177,165	84,946	59,151	604	8,752	25,174	59,973 8 9
Central Provinces	16,989	7,777	23,063	5,958	577,341	172,460	56,716	68,587	...	2,467	7,802	60,294 0 5
TOTAL OF 1867-68 ...	803,163	313,817	550,416	202,622	25,976,300	7,663,090	1,957,845	2,019,013	5,244	365,205	534,520	25,42,[illegible]61 5 6
TOTAL OF 1866-67 (12 MONTHS CALCULATED ON THE AVERAGE OF 11 MONTHS), EXCLUDING EASTERN SETTLEMENTS.	1,038,892	216,760	439,241	93,945	25,047,874	7,599,856	1,938,528	2,094,479	8,798	103,427	573,472	24,27,951 5 0
EASTERN SETTLEMENTS ...	107,377	18	...	...	10,768	108,777	102,757	76,270	...	...	116,538	1,01,790 9 1
TOTAL OF 1866-67, INCLUDING EASTERN SETTLEMENTS ...	1,146,269	216,778	439,241	93,945	25,058,642	7,708,633	2,041,285	2,170,749	8,798	103,427	690,010	25,29,741 14 1

* 16 half-anna Note Paper sold at annas 12 instead of annas 10.

† Of this 5,257 5 4 / 3,083 5 4 } on account of Abyssinian Field Force.

APPENDIX No. VIA.

Statement exhibiting the Number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each of the Presidencies and Provinces, with the gross value thereof, during the Year 1867-68.

NAMES OF PRESIDENCIES AND PROVINCES.	½-ANNA LABELS.	1-ANNA LABELS.	2-ANNA LABELS.	4-ANNA LABELS.	8-ANNA LABELS.	GROSS VALUE.		
						Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	77,011	211,178	135,533	63,811	66,167	81,583	1	6
Madras	243,281	65,212	77,986	30,412	5,381	31,720	0	6
Bombay	77,116	175,037	114,691	47,394	14,622	46,845	9	0
North-Western Provinces	158,939	398,794	171,775	81,349	15,621	79,511	1	6
Punjab	125,504	257,694	146,459	57,531	15,999	60,717	8	0
British Burmah ...	10,947	18,513	5,759	3,261	1,040	3,554	4	6
Central Provinces ...	30,010	55,030	38,573	13,457	3,238	14,238	5	0
TOTAL ...	722,808	1,182,358	690,776	[illegible]7,215	122,068	318,169	14	0

APPENDIX No. VII.

Statement showing the Correspondence sent to and received from the District Post by the General Post in each Postal Circle during the Year 1867-68.

NAMES OF PRESIDENCIES AND PROVINCES.	TOTAL NUMBER SENT TO DISTRICT POST.			NUMBER RECEIVED BACK FROM DISTRICT POST.			RECEIVED FOR DESPATCH FROM DISTRICT POST.		
	LETTERS.	NEWSPAPERS.	PARCELS.	LETTERS.	NEWSPAPERS.	PARCELS.	LETTERS.	NEWSPAPERS	PARCELS.
Bengal	590,309	22,045	2,752	100,070	1,128	62	229,528	778	386
Madras	1,181,025	126,117	19,830	109,832	2,821	594	728,137	21,453	4,841
Bombay	923,321	32,239	5,042	66,774	496	54	482,057	1,193	1,951
North-Western Provinces	1,141,611	32,615	4,021	145,661	940	130	951,218	5,115	930
Punjab	777,526	27,899	6,358	90,370	734	74	492,254	1,104	1,589
Central Provinces ..	166,480	9,603	1,870	20,731	152	62	206,109	475	543
TOTAL ...	4,780,302	250,518	39,873	533,138	6,271	976	3,089,303	30,118	10,240

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Statement showing the Number of Complaints of various descriptions made by the Public in 1866-67 *and* 1867-68.

Names of Presidencies and Provinces.	Ascertained to be well founded.		Ascertained to be groundless.		Enquiry unsuccessful.		Under enquiry.		Total.	
	1866-67 (11 Months).	1867-68.	1866-67 (11 Months).	1867-68.	1866-67 (11 Months).	1867-68.	1866-67 (11 Months).	1867-68.	1866-67 (11 Months).	1867-68.
Bengal	138	194	93	167	255	378	...	30	486	769
Madras	216	225	154	192	150	123	28	45	548	585
Bombay	159	163	167	173	107	175	...	...	433	511
North-Western Provinces	68	99	2	26	36	63	12	8	170	196
Punjab	27	53	31	28	3	6	2	[illegible]	63	67
British Burmah	1	12	13	18	2	3	3	3	19	36
Central Provinces	16	12	6	5	1	4	4	1	27	22
Total ...	655	738	488	609	554	7[illegible]	49	87	1,746	2,186

APPENDIX No. IX.

Statement showing the Offences committed by Post Office Officials during the Year 1867-68.

Names of Presidencies and Provinces.	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of Post Office officials		Total.
	Number of Legal Convictions.	Number of Cases Departmentally Punished.	
Bengal	22	15	37
Madras	10	7	17
Bombay	14	12	26
North-Western Provinces	23	9	32
Punjab	6	2	8
British Burmah	...	...	...
Central Provinces	6	...	6
Total ..	81	45	126

APPENDIX No. X.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks and others of the Post Office Department in India on the 31st March 1868.

DESIGNATION.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		N. W. PROVINCES.		PUNJAB.		BRITISH BURMAH.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		TOTAL.	
	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Director General of the Post Office of India	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Personal Assistant to the Director General and Compiler of Post Office Accounts	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors exercising the powers of a Post Master General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7
Inspecting Post Masters	12	14	13	14	11	13	14	15	8	16	...	...	2	3	60	75
Post Masters and Deputy Post Masters	345	377	190	224	265	309	330	344	139	188	7	7	35	50	1,311	1,499
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	286	348	246	258	277	289	273	283	205	214	22	22	37	37	1,346	1,451
Post-men and other Servants	681	826	486	518	619	729	845	926	344	367	35	34	71	98	3,081	3,498
Road Establishment consisting of Superintendents, Overseers, Mootsuddies, Runners, Bearers, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen, and others	3,557	3,207	3,224	3,295	2,421	2,440	2,992	2,732	1,694	1,917	174	189	1,006	968	15,068	14,748
TOTAL	4,884	4,775	4,160	4,310	3,594	3,781	4,455	4,301	2,391	2,703	239	253	1,152	1,157	20,875	21,280

APPENDIX No. XI.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts of the Post Office Department for the Years 1866-67 and 1867-68.

HEAD OF RECEIPTS.	1866-67. (11 Months).	1866-67. (12 Months) Calculated on the average of 11 Months, inclusive of Eastern Settlements.	1866-67. (12 Months). Calculated on the average of 11 Months, exclusive of Eastern Settlements.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Postal Service.						
Postage on Letters.						
Bengal	2,38,225 14 3	2,59,882 12 8	2,59,882 12 8	2,73,464 12 9	13,582 0 1	
Eastern Settlements	39,451 11 2	43,038 3 5				
Madras	1,16,954 8 2	1,27,586 11 10	1,27,586 11 10	1,31,076 7 10	3,489 12 0	
Bombay	2,27,839 13 10	2,48,552 9 3	2,48,552 9 3	*703 9 3 2,60,053 10 3	12,204 10 3	
North-Western Provinces	3,17,868 1 0	3,46,765 2 7	3,46,765 2 7	3,67,310 5 0	20,545 2 5	
Punjab	1,65,857 2 0	1,80,935 0 9	1,80,935 0 9	1,87,940 8 1	7,005 7 4	
British Burmah	13,290 0 2	14,498 3 1	14,498 3 1	14,372 0 11	..	126 2 2
Central Provinces	26,595 11 11	29,013 8 7	29,013 8 7	30,054 10 1	1,041 1 6	
Total	11,46,082 14 6	12,50,272 4 2	12,07,234 0 9	12,64,976 0 2	57,868 1 7	126 2 2
Postage on Bangky Parcels.						
Bengal	47,603 6 10	51,931 0 2	51,931 0 2	49,849 8 3	...	2,081 7 11
Eastern Settlements	23 5 0	25 6 11				
Madras	36,787 15 5	40,132 5 2	40,132 5 2	43,066 12 11	2,934 7 9	
Bombay	31,444 5 4	34,302 14 7	34,302 14 7	*1 10 0 36,914 4 4	2,612 15 9	
North-Western Provinces	72,966 5 11	79,599 10 10	79,599 10 10	73,618 3 5	...	5,981 7 5
Punjab	39,732 8 1	43,344 8 10	43,344 8 10	43,968 1 5	623 8 7	
British Burmah	2,365 2 6	2,580 2 9	2,580 2 9	3,149 13 8	569 10 11	
Central Provinces	19,462 5 8	[illegible]	21,231 10 6	17,407 12 0	...	3,823 14 6
Total	2,50,385 6 9	2,7[illegible],147 11 9	2,73,122 4 10	2,67,976 2 0	6,740 11 0	11,886 13 10
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.						
Bengal	5,70,345 10 6	6,22,195 4 2	6,22,195 4 2	6,48,134 12 2	*25,939 8 0	
Eastern Settlements	93,308 0 4	1,01,790 9 1				
Madras	3,98,358 6 2	4,34,572 12 7	4,34,572 12 7	4,54,450 8 11	19,877 12 4	
Bombay	5,06,547 9 0	5,52,597 5 5	5,52,597 5 5	6,10,717 8 3	58,120 2 10	
North-Western Provinces	3,59,457 2 9	3,92,135 1 7	3,92,135 1 7	3,92,674 4 1	539 2 6	
Punjab	2,93,322 15 5	3,19,988 11 0	3,19,988 11 0	3,16,016 10 11	...	3,972 0 1
British Burmah	46,034 3 5	50,219 2 3	50,219 2 3	59,973 8 9	9,754 6 6	
Central Provinces	51,556 1 4	56,243 0 0	56,243 0 0	60,294 0 5	4,051 0 5	
Total	23,18,930 0 11	25,29,741 14 1	24,27,951 5 0	25,42,261 5 6	1,18,282 0 7	3,972 0 1

Sale of Service Postage Stamps.						
Bengal	72,227 8 6	78,793 10 9	78,793 10 9	81,583 1 6	2,789 6 9	
Eastern Settlements...	575 2 0	627 6 6				
Madras	31,706 15 6	34,589 6 9	34,589 6 9	31,720 0 6	...	2,869 6 3
Bombay	55,124 7 0	60,135 12 0	60,135 12 0	46,845 9 0	...	13,290 3 0
North-Western Provinces	73,303 5 0	79,967 4 0	79,967 4 0	79,511 1 6	...	456 2 6
Punjab	50,770 15 0	55,386 7 7	55,386 7 7	60,717 8 0	5,331 0 5	
British Burmah	4,806 5 6	5,243 4 7	5,243 4 7	3,554 4 6	...	1,689 0 1
Central Provinces	14,516 14 6	15,836 10 0	15,836 10 0	14,238 5 0	...	1,598 5 0
TOTAL ...	3,03,031 9 0	3,30,579 14 2	3,29,952 7 8	3,18,169 14 0	8,120 7 2	19,903 0 10
Official Postage.						
Bengal	4,90,894 0 5	5,35,520 12 1	5,35,520 12 1	4,63,479 1 0	...	72,041 11 1
Eastern Settlements...	6,740 7 1	7,353 3 4				
Madras	3,38,014 10 11	3,68,743 4 8	3,68,743 4 8	2,95,611 10 0	...	73,131 10 8
Bombay	5,44,302 11 5	5,93,784 12 5	5,93,784 12 5	4,54,607 11 0	...	1,39,177 1 5
North-Western Provinces	4,27,402 9 4	4,66,257 5 10	4,66,257 5 10	2,59,872 14 0	...	2,06,384 7 10
Punjab	4,29,140 6 8	4,68,153 2 11	4,68,153 2 11	4,06,081 0 0	...	62,072 2 11
British Burmah	30,434 0 2	33,200 11 10	33,200 11 10	19,107 12 0	...	14,092 15 10
Central Provinces	86,299 15 11	94,145 7 2	94,145 7 2	92,909 14 0	...	1,235 9 2
TOTAL ...	23,53,228 13 11	25,67,158 12 3	25,59,805 8 11	19,91,669 14 0	...	5,68,135 10 11
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.						
Bengal	a48,014 10 2	b52,379 9 8	40,537 0 3	33,362 6 4	...	7,174 9 11
Madras	21,250 1 4	23,181 14 7	23,181 14 7	16,315 10 8	...	6,866 3 11
Bombay	98,349 9 0	1,07,290 6 11	1,07,290 6 11	1,36,104 12 0	28,814 5 1	
TOTAL ...	1,67,614 4 6	1,82,851 15 2	1,71,009 5 9	1,85,782 13 0	28,814 5 1	14,040 13 10
Miscellaneous.						
Bengal	9,214 2 3 c29 4 0	10,083 11 2	10,083 11 2	21,330 13 6	11,247 2 4	
Eastern Settlements...	888 2 9	968 14 8				
Madras	3,976 1 10	4,337 9 3	4,337 9 3	5,052 1 0	714 7 9	
Bombay	13,884 0 0 c5,813 14 0	21,488 9 6	21,488 9 6	c5,456 14 0 14,983 7 2 d132 0 0	...	916 4 4
North-Western Provinces	5,443 10 9	5,938 8 9	5,938 8 9	10,027 15 6	4,089 6 9	
Punjab	3,842 0 1	4,191 4 5	4,191 4 5	3,759 7 10	...	431 12 7
British Burmah	2,302 5 11 c144 0 0	2,668 12 3	2,668 12 3	c153 0 0 554 3 4	...	1,961 8 11
Central Provinces	3,798 8 5	4,143 13 7	4,143 13 7	1,677 10 0	...	2,466 3 7
TOTAL ...	49,336 2 0	53,821 3 7	52,852 4 11	63,127 8 4	16,051 0 10	5,775 13 5

* On account of Abyssinian Expedition.

(a). Inclusive of Rs. 10,955-11-4 on account of Eastern Settlements. (b). Inclusive of Rs. 11,842-9-5 on account of Eastern Settlements. (c). Passage in Dák Boats. (d) Contribution from Native States.

APPENDIX No. XI,—*continued.*

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts of the Post Office Department, &c.,—continued.

HEAD OF RECEIPTS.	1866-67. (11 Months.)	1866-67. (12 Months). Calculated on the average of 11 Months, inclusive of Eastern Settlements.	1866-67. (12 Months). Calculated on the average of 11 Months, exclusive of Eastern Settlements.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Postal Service,—*continued.*						
Total of Postal Service.						
Bengal ...	14,76,554 8 11	16,10,786 12 8	15,98,944 3 3	15,71,204 7 6	...	27,739 11 9
Eastern Settlements ..	1,40,986 12 4	1,53,803 11 11			...	55,850 13 0
Madras ..	9,47,048 11 4	10,33,144 0 10	10,33,144 0 10	9,77,293 3 10	...	51,631 6 10
Bombay ...	14,83,306 5 7	16,18,152 6 1	16,18,152 6 1	15,66,520 15 3	...	1,87,648 6 1
North-Western Provinces	12,56,441 2 9	13,70,663 1 7	13,70,663 1 7	11,83,014 11 6	...	53,515 15 3
Punjab ...	9,82,665 15 3	10,71,999 3 6	10,71,999 3 6	10,18,483 4 3	...	7,545 9 7
British Burmah ...	99,376 1 8	1,08,410 4 9	1,08,410 4 9	1,00,864 11 2	...	4,031 14 4
Central Provinces ...	2,02,229 9 9	2,20,614 1 10	2,20,614 1 10	2,16,582 3 6	...	3,87,963 12 10
Total ...	65,88,609 3 7	71,87,573 11 2	70,21,927 5 10	66,33,963 9 0	...	
Deduct Amount due to the London Post Office.						
Bengal ...	a2,37,652 1 2	b2,59,256 12 11	1,61,924 2 11	1,78,232 9 4	16,308 6 3	
Madras ...	50,484 7 4	55,073 15 3	55,073 15 3	47,344 [illegible] 0	...	7,729 6 11
Bombay ...	2,78,598 10 10	3,03,925 13 3	3,03,925 13 3	3,23,93[illegible]	20,013 9 9	
Total ..	5,66,735 3 4	6,18,256 9 5	5,20,923 15 5	[illegible],516 8 6	36,322 0 0	7,729 6 11
Net Amount.						
Bengal ..	12,38,902 7 9	13,51,529 15 9	[illegible] 0 4	13,92,971 14 4	...	44,048 2 0
Eastern Settlements...	1,40,986 12 4	1,53,803 11 11	9,78,070 1 7	9,29,948 11 6	...	48,121 6 1
Madras ..	8,96,564 4 0	9,78,070 1 7	13,14,226 8 10	12,42,581 8 3	...	71,645 0 7
Bombay...	12,04,707 10 9	13,14,226 8 10	13,70,663 1 7	11,83,014 11 6	...	1,87,648 6 1
North-Western Provinces	12,56,441 2 9	13,70,663 1 7	10,71,999 3 6	10,18,483 4 3	...	53,515 15 3
Punjab ...	9,82,665 15 3	10,71,999 3 6	1,08,410 4 9	1,00,864 11 2	...	7,545 9 7
British Burmah ...	99,376 1 8	1,08,410 4 9	2,20,614 1 10	2,16,582 3 6	...	4,031 14 4
Central Provinces ...	2,02,229 9 9	2,20,614 1 10				
Grand Total ...	60,21,874 0 3	65,69,317 1 9	65,01,003 6 5	60,84,447 0 6	...	4,16,556 5 11

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.					
Bullock Train.					
Bengal	48,810 15 3	53,248 5 0	53,248 5 0	88,950 11 8	35,702 6 8	87 14 7
North-Western Provinces	80 9 4	87 14 7	87 14 7	...	...	
TOTAL ...	48,891 8 7	53,336 3 7	53,336 3 7	88,950 11 8	35,702 6 8	87 14 7
Military Van Dâk.						
Punjab	1,06,665 7 0	1,16,362 4 9	1,16,362 4 9	1,39,382 3 8	23,019 14 11	
Dâk Bearers.						
North-Western Provinces	1,806 6 6	1,970 10 0	1,970 10 0	808 11 9	...	1,161 14 3
Passenger Service.						
Bengal	5,107 0 0	5,571 4 4	5,571 4 4	14,133 14 0	8,562 9 8	
Madras	1,538 5 0	1,678 2 7	1,678 2 7	1,360 4 0	...	
Bombay	2,621 0 0	2,859 4 4	2,859 4 4	7,359 15 6	4,500 11 2	317 14 7
North-Western Provinces	22,221 5 9	24,241 7 9	24,241 7 9	22,898 14 8	...	
Punjab	16,564 10 6	18,070 8 7	18,070 8 7	25,158 11 9	7,088 3 2	1,342 9 1
Central Provinces	9,585 3 4	10,783 13 10	10,783 13 10	12,523 7 0	1,739 9 2	
TOTAL ...	57,937 8 7	63,204 9 5	63,204 9 5	83,435 2 11	21,891 1 2	1,660 7 8
Total of Separate Department.						
Bengal	53,917 15 3	58,819 9 4	58,819 9 4	1,03,084 9 8	44,265 0 4	
Madras	1,538 5 0	1,678 2 7	1,678 2 7	1,360 4 0	...	317 14 7
Bombay	2,621 0 0	2,859 4 4	2,859 4 4	7,359 15 6	4,500 11 2	
North-Western Provinces	24,108 5 7	26,300 0 4	26,300 0 4	23,707 10 5	...	2,592 5 11
Punjab	1,23,230 1 6	1,34,432 13 4	1,34,432 13 4	1,64,540 15 5	30,108 2 1	
Central Provinces	9,885 3 4	10,783 13 10	10,783 13 10	12,523 7 0	1,739 9 2	
TOTAL ...	2,15,300 14 8	2,34,873 11 9	2,34,873 11 9	3,12,576 14 0	80,613 6 9	2,910 4 6

(a). Inclusive of Rs. 89,221-9-2 on account of the Straits' Settlement.

(b). Inclusive of Rs. 97,332-10.

APPENDIX No. XI,—*concluded.*

Comparative Statement showing the Disbursements of the Post Offices in India, during the years 1866-67 *and* 1867-68.

HEAD OF CHARGES.	1866-67. 11 Months.	1866-67. (12 Months.) Calculated on the average of 11 Months inclusive of Eastern Settlements.	1866-67. (12 Months.) Calculated on the average of 11 Months exclusive of Eastern Settlements.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Separate Department.						
Bullock Train.						
Bengal	*56,140 8 8	61,244 3 8	61,244 3 8	65,172 6 9	3,928 3 1	
North-Western Provinces	...		..	2,745 4 0	2,745 4 0	
Punjab	..		...	300 0 0	300 0 0	
Total ..	56,140 8 8	61,244 3 8	61,244 3 8	68,217 10 9	6,973 7 1	
Military Van Dák.						
Punjab	1,14,857 5 9	1,25,298 15 0	1,25,298 15 0	1,37,996 7 0	12,697 8 0	
Dák Bearers.						
Bengal	61 5 1	66 14 3	66 14 3	.	.	66 14 3
North-Western Provinces	1,806 5 6	1,970 8 11	1,970 8 11	808 9 9		1,161 15 2
Total	1,867 10 7	2,037 7 2	2,037 7 2	808 9 9	...	1,228 13 5
Passenger Service.						
Bengal	5,107 0 0	5,571 4 4	5,571 4 4	14,133 14 0	8,562 9 8	
Madras	1,538 5 0	1,678 2 7	1,678 2 7	1,360 4 0	...	317 14 7
Bombay	2,621 0 0	2,859 4 4	2,859 4 4	7,359 15 6	4,500 11 2	
North-Western Provinces	22,221 5 9	24,241 7 9	24,241 7 9	22,898 14 8	...	1,342 9 1
Punjab	16,564 10 6	18,070 8 7	18,070 8 7	25,158 11 9	7,088 3 2	
Central Provinces	9,885 3 4	10,783 13 10	10,783 13 10	12,523 7 0	1,739 9 2	
Total ...	57,937 8 7	63,204 9 5	63,204 9 5	83,435 2 11	21,891 1 2	1,660 7 8
Total of Separate Department.						
Bengal	61,308 13 9	66,882 6 3	66,882 6 3	79,306 4 9	12,423 14 6	
Madras	1,538 5 0	1,678 2 7	1,678 2 7	1,360 4 0	..	317 14 7
Bombay	2,621 0 0	2,859 4 4	2,859 4 4	7,359 15 6	4,500 11 2	
North-Western Provinces	24,027 11 3	26,212 0 8	26,212 0 8	26,452 12 5	240 11 9	
Punjab	1,31,422 0 3	1,43,369 7 7	1,43,369 7 7	1,63,455 2 9	20,085 11 2	
Central Provinces	9,885 3 4	10,783 13 10	10,783 13 10	12,523 7 0	1,739 9 2	
Total ...	2,30,803 1 7	2,51,785 3 3	2,51,785 3 3	2,90,457 14 5	38,990 9 9	317 14 7

* Of this Rs. 3,757-11-3 is on account of charges for 1865-66, debited to advances recoverable in that year and transferred to Darjeeling Bullock Train Charges in 1866-67.

APPENDIX No. XII.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges.

HEAD OF RECEIPTS.	1866-67, (11 Months.)	1866-67. (12 Months.) Calculated on the Average of 11 Months. Inclusive of Eastern Settlements.	1866-67. (12 Months.) Calculated on the Average of 11 Months. Exclusive of Eastern Settlements.	1867-68, (12 Months.)
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Postal Service.				
Cash Receipt ...	13,96,468 5 3	15,23,419 15 11	14,80,356 5 7	15,32,952 2 2
Sale of ordinary Postage Stamps...	23,18,930 0 11	25,29,741 14 1	24,27,951 5 0	25,42,261 5 6
Sale of Service Postage Stamps ..	3,03,031 9 0	3,30,579 14 2	3,29,952 7 8	3,18,169 14 0
Official Postage ...	23,53,228 13 11	25,67,158 12 3	25,59,805 8 11	19,91,669 14 0
Due by the London Post Office .	1,67,614 4 6	1,82,851 15 2	1,71,009 5 9	1,85,782 13 0
Miscellaneous, *i. e.*, sale of waste paper, fines, savings, &c. ..	49,336 2 0	53,821 3 7	52,852 4 11	63,127 8 4
Total ...	65,88,609 3 7	71,87,573 11 2	70,21,927 5 10	66,33,963 9 0
Deduct amount due to the London Post Office	5,66,735 3 4	6,18,256 9 5	5,20,923 15 5	5,49,516 8 6
Net Amount ...	60,21,874 0 3	65,69,317 1 9	65,01,003 6 5	60,84,447 0 6
II.—Separate Department.				
Bullock Train	48,891 8 7	53,336 3 7	53,336 3 7	88,950 11 8
Military Van Dâk, Punjab ...	1,06,665 7 0	1,16,362 4 9	1,16,362 4 9	1,39,382 3 8
Dâk Bearers	1,806 6 6	1,970 10 0	1,970 10 0	808 11 9
Mail Cart Parcel Van Passenger Service	57,937 8 7	63,204 9 5	63,204 9 5	83,435 2 11
Total ...	2,15,300 14 8	2,34,873 11 9	2,34,873 11 9	3,12,576 14 0

HEAD OF CHARGES.	1866-67, (11 Months.)	1866-67. (12 Months.) Calculated on the Average of 11 Months. Inclusive of Eastern Settlements.	1866-67. (12 Months.) Calculated on the Average of 11 Months. Exclusive of Eastern Settlements.	1867-68.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Postal Service.				
Salaries and Establishment ..	23,51,809 8 8	25,65,610 6 7	25,48,480 5 1	28,07,583 0 8
Miscellaneous Contingent Charges ..	4,64,808 6 3	5,07,063 11 2	5,05,633 6 2	5,88,388 3 8
Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service) ..	11,87,705 4 0	12,95,678 7 2	12,95,678 7 2	13,34,955 2 7
Bounty Money due to Ship Captains for the conveyance of mails ..	6,642 5 0	7,246 2 6	5,076 3 3	4,580 10 0
Construction and Repairs of buildings	18,516 1 8	20,199 6 2	20,199 6 2	19,433 5 6
Total ..	40,29,481 9 7	43,95,798 1 7	43,75,067 11 10	47,54,940 6 5
II.—Separate Department.				
Bullock Train	56,140 8 8	61,244 3 8	61,244 3 8	68,217 10 9
Military Van Dâk, Punjab ...	1,14,857 5 9	1,25,298 15 0	1,25,298 15 0	1,37,996 7 0
Dâk Bearers	1,867 10 7	2,037 7 2	2,037 7 2	808 9 9
Mail Cart Parcel Van ..	57,937 8 7	63,204 9 5	63,204 9 5	83,435 2 11
Total ...	2,30,803 1 7	2,51,785 3 3	2,51,785 3 3	2,90,457 14 5

APPENDIX No. XIII.

Statement showing the estimated amount of Letters, Newspapers, received for delivery in the Post Office of India, during the years 1854-55 *to* 1867-68.

NAMES OF PRESIDENCIES AND PROVINCES.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1866-1867, EXCLUSIVE OF EASTERN SETTLEMENTS.	1867-68.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Bengal	5,890,380	6,816,144	7,538,496	6,423,448	9,300,504	9,177,492	9,054,810	9,357,518	9,729,618	9,734,709	11,167,741	12,614,453	13,036,977	12,920,607	13,822,252
Madras	5,466,672	5,707,464	7,129,044	7,773,720	8,108,191	8,264,857	8,937,428	8,732,297	8,690,578	8,836,562	9,172,172	9,7[illegible]145	10,471,156	10,471,156	10,829,753
Bombay	6,304,260	7,101,768	8,709,828	11,607,168	15,145,272	12,978,084	12,275,431	10,[illegible]5,100	11,442,461	12,982,291	14,138,763	14,395,039	13,654,313	13,654,313	15,165,672
N. W. Provinces	11,136,288	12,676,584	13,863,052	14,503,644	18,424,068	17,367,072	16,700,741	12,094,231	12,390,673	13,065,[illegible]7	14,148,361	15,333,524	15,520,837	15,530,837	15,652,848
Punjab	...	...	...	..	...		.	5,348,387	6,126,964	6,456,594	6,982,907	7,36[illegible]05	9,268,617	9,268,617	10,001,172
British Burmah	...	...	...	...		...	..	388,355	434,380	490,771	476,702	488,638	502,711	502,711	515,593
Central Provinces	...	...	..	...				.	..	...	...	.	1,780,746	1,780,746	1,991,075
TOTAL	28,797,600	32,301,960	37,260,420	42,307,980	50,978,035	47,788,105	46,977,410	46,565,888	48,804,654	51,556,504	55,986,646	59,931,904	64,235,357	64,118,937	67,978,365

No. 3021, dated 31st October, 1868.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

Read—

Report on the operations of the Post Office of India for the year 1867-68.

RESOLUTION.—This report is replete with information condensed into a readable compass, and it may be briefly reviewed thus,—

Paragraph 3.

2. At the close of this paragraph, it is said that if the subsidy payments on account of the mail contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company can be better distributed among the several countries concerned, the recent enhancement in the postage rates between India and the United Kingdom can be spared. The Director General's representations on this point have already formed the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State for India.

Paragraph 4.

3. The experiment of "sea-sorting," that is, sorting the letters on board the steamers, is interesting, and it is hoped that there may be success to report next year.

Paragraphs 9 to 23.

4. These paragraphs relate to increase of remuneration to establishments. This was no doubt necessary and well deserved, and will doubtless conduce to efficiency. The numbers too are increasing. At the present moment there are 21,000 employés in the Indian Post Office, all grades included.

5. The increase in the numbers of the Sub-Inspectors, and the improvement in the status of the delivery peons are points of special interest. It should be borne in mind by all postal employés that if there be real increase in efficiency, the result will appear in increase of correspondence. And the determination of Government in bettering the position of the Department and those serving in it, must be largely influenced by consideration of such result. Doubtless, if the postal clerks could be thoroughly instructed in their work, there could be much economy of skilled labor, and the same strength of establishments might do more work than it does now.

Paragraph 24.

6. In this paragraph, allusion is properly made to the losses of Currency Notes in transmission by post. The number of notes thus lost is great absolutely : far too great indeed. Still relatively to the vast number transmitted in all, it is not great, amounting to a very slight percentage. But as the tendency on the part of the public is to use the post more and more in this way, the matter must continue to receive attention. If the use of thicker envelopes can be enforced (the possibility of which, however, seems doubtful), that may do some good. But the most effectual plan is that adopted in England, of compulsory registration of all covers containing coin or notes. This point should be considered, and a report submitted thereon.

Paragraph 25.

7. The success of the local posts within the town of Bombay is very satisfactory. The failure of the same plan within the town of Calcutta is partly, though perhaps not fully, accounted for. One reason no doubt is this, that in Bombay every one is anxious to save peon labor which is so expensive. In Calcutta, where as yet peon labor is not so dear, there is less necessity and less anxiety on the point.

Paragraph 32.

8. The increase of Post Offices, chiefly *rural*, is good : 467 new offices having been opened within the year. That 178 of these should belong to the Bombay Presidency is creditable to Western India. And it is understood from the Director General that in this respect, as in various others, great credit is due to Mr. Hogg, the Officiating Post Master General of Bombay. It also appears that 134 new letter-boxes were established within the year, of which 80 belong to Bombay. The success of the letter-boxes on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the still greater success on the Baroda line, are noteworthy. All this is indicative of the advance both of trade and of education in Western India. Further, the success of the letter-boxes attached to the mail guards' compartment in the railways of the Madras Presidency, is very observable.

9. A report as to what is doing in these respects in the railways of the Bengal Presidency, and with what result, should be furnished.

Paragraph 34.

10. The employment of rural messengers alluded to in this paragraph, is very important, and the result in the various parts of India should be watched. If, as supposed by the Director General, it will be the means of encouraging postal correspondence among the masses of the people, it will be of the highest importance.

Paragraph 35.

11. The increase in postal mileage from 47,929 miles to 49,671 of all kinds is tolerably good, especially when it is seen further on that the aggregate of private correspondence has increased.

Paragraph 36.

12. The increase in correspondence from 65 to 69 millions of covers of all sorts is also fair. Before 1854, that is, before the Indian postal reform, the aggregate was under 20 millions. Thus the development of postal correspondence in British India within the last 15 years has really been immense. And yet it is certain that, if only the district posts can be better organized in all the rural localities throughout India, the correspondence of the country is susceptible of indefinite further development. The marked increase, nearly 20 per cent., in book packets is very gratifying.

Paragraph 45.

13. Under the head of postage stamps, the increase in the half anna and one anna categories seems satisfactory.

Paragraphs 47 to 53.

14. These paragraphs relate to district posts. The complete organization of the rural post throughout India is, indeed, one of the main postal questions of the time. The experience of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces seems clearly to indicate the benefit of the amalgamation of the district with the imperial post in respect to management and control. The plan should be extended perfectly in *all* the provinces of India, and the returns for the district post should be kept on an uniform plan with the imperial post; but the figures should be separate, so that the exact progress of the former may be noted. The placing of the district posts under the imperial postal authorities will not weaken the just control of the local authorities, but will only substitute professional for unprofessional management.

Paragraph 53.

15. In this paragraph, the proportion of undelivered letters in the district post returns, nearly 11 per cent., is one proof out of many of the need of reform in this branch. Even in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, the proportions, 7 and 8 per cent., are too high. The difficulty in delivery of Native letters is, indeed, inherent in the circumstances of the country, and forms one of the chief obstacles to the extension of correspondence by post. It is doubtless felt equally by the imperial post. But that is only a reason why it must be grappled with more and more by the department.

16. The reduction in the number of mail robberies in the Bombay and Madras circles attributed (paragraph 58) to the exertions of the political authorities in those quarters is creditable.

Paragraphs 61 to 65.

17. The extension of the transits and the agencies managed by the department is interesting. There will probably be much further extension during the year owing to measures lately sanctioned. So long as such operations do not interfere with private enterprise, they are a legitimate means of adding to the income of the department, and supply a want really felt by the public in this country.

18. Paragraph 67 and succeeding paragraphs relate to the finance of the department. The revenue from official postage is more a matter of account than of real finance. The practical point is this, that the receipts from private postage rose from 36 to 37¾ lakhs, or 4½ per cent. This is so far well. But the charges on the whole correspondence, including official and private postage, rose from [illegible]¾ to 47½ lakhs, or 8½ per cent. Hence it is manifest that the increased receipts [illegible] in a lesser ratio, as compared with the increased expenditure, and this has [illegible]n the case for several years past. This cannot be avoided perhaps, but it must never be left out of sight. The expensiveness of carrying letters in India increases faster than the growth of private correspondence. Apparently the increase cannot at all be accounted for by increase of *official* postage, for that seems rather to have been diminished. On the whole, the difference (or deficit as it is called) between the cash receipts and cash expenditure of the Post Office in India is rather on the increase, and so far the financial result is becoming less

and less favorable. On the other hand, the increased cost has arisen partly from the general rise in prices, and partly from the need of administrative reform, and it is feared too that there will be still further increase.

19. The items of debit, noted in paragraphs 71 to 73, should in future years be brought to account; although, as pointed out in the report, the contracts entered into by Government with the British India Steam Navigation Company for the various local steam services, are to a large extent based on grounds independent of postal considerations; it seems advisable to treat the subsidies as charges of the Post Office, that department being, on the whole, the one most interested in the maintenance of such communications, and best able to look after the punctual performance of the services contracted for.

20. The "surplus" mentioned in paragraph 75, is of course more apparent than real, as the official postage is only a nominal receipt. But the English Post Office makes no distinction between official and private correspondence, the revenue from both being treated as a *bonâ fide* revenue. At all events, the establishments employed for the conveyance of official and private correspondence in India, are paid for to the extent of nearly 80 per cent. by the revenue derived from private correspondence alone, and even if the Post Office be charged with the items noted in the margin of paragraph 75 of the report, this percentage is only reduced to 64 $\frac{6}{10}$ of the whole expenses, exclusive of the profit made in the non-postal branches. This cannot but be regarded as a satisfactory state of things.

21. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that Mr. Monteath is exerting himself in a very practical manner for the improvement of the important Department over which he presides, and that he is entitled to the thanks of Government for his services to it.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and the Comptroller General of Accounts.

Also, that the Report and the Resolution be sent to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 48 of 1868.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

CORRIGENDA.

In the General Stamp Bill, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 31st October, 7th November, and 14th November 1868—

Section 6, clause 4, *for* "mortgagee" *read* "mortgagor."

Section 32, last line of clause (*b*), *for* "purchaser" *read* "seller."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Government House, the 26th November 1868.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levee at Government House on Thursday, the 3rd December, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Gentlemen attending the Levee are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each; one card will be delivered on entering Government House, the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levee are requested to send their cards to the Aide-de-Camp *in waiting* before 4 P. M. on the 1st proximo.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at Government House, are requested to send their cards with their address, and the names of the Gentlemen by whom they are to be presented, to the Aide-de-Camp *in waiting* with as little delay as possible.

It is necessary that Gentlemen presenting others should have themselves attended former Levees.

The carriages of Gentlemen (except such as have the Private Entrée) attending the Levee will enter by the North-East Gate, set down at the foot of the Grand Stair-case, and pass out by the North or North-West Gates.

By Command,
SEYMOUR BLANE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Military Secy. to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Fort William, the 20th November 1868.

No. 273C.

The under-mentioned Specification of Invention has been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1856, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of the Specification is open at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of the Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 391.—Mr. W. B. Livingstone, Head Master of the Collegiate School, Dacca, for enabling Passengers and Merchandize, &c., by means of buoyant wheels or of hollow cylinders, to move over water in a manner similar to that in which carriages and locomotives move over land, designated "a Water Oar."

No. 274C.

The under-mentioned gentleman, appointed by the Secretary of State a Member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival in India on the 31st October 1868 :—

Mr. T. J. C. Plowden.

The 26th November 1868.

No. 4616.

The under-mentioned gentlemen, appointed by the Secretary of State Members of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival in India on the 26th instant :—

Mr. John Barlow.
" Cecil Ansdell Wilkins.

The 27th November 1868.

No. 4622.

Mr. William Theobald, Junior, an Assistant in the Geological Survey, has obtained 7 days' leave of absence in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 3358, dated 3rd April 1867.

Judicial.

The 23rd November 1868.

No. 283C.

Mr. J. W. Mirfield, Officiating Solicitor to Government, has obtained privilege leave for one month, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Police.

The 26th November 1868.

No. 691.

The services of Major E. Hill, Madras Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police in Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, for employment in the Hyderabad Contingent.

Legislative.

The 26th November 1868.

No. 490.

His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate David Cowie, Esq., of Calcutta, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations only.

Ecclesiastical.

The 27th November 1868.

No. 692.

The Reverend E. Hamilton Blyth, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from the 8th September 1868.

No. 694.

A further period of six months' furlough has been granted to the Reverend J. Sharkey, Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, in extension of the 12 months' furlough notified on the 24th July last.

No. 697.

The services of the Reverend J. W. Adams, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Military.

Fort William, the 26th November 1868.

No. 234.

Lieutenant Colonel Reginald Ouseley assumed command of the Bhopal Battalion on the 3rd instant.

No. 236.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Central India Horse:—

Lieutenant A. F. Taylor, 2nd Squadron Subaltern of the 2nd Regiment, is transferred to the 1st Regiment, and appointed to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern.

Lieutenant A. H. S. Neill, Officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern of the 2nd Regiment (on probation), is appointed to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant H. F. Showers, 2nd Squadron Subaltern of the 1st Regiment (on probation), is transferred to the 2nd Regiment, and appointed to receive charge of the Quarter Master's Office.

Political.

The 26th November 1868.

No. 1355.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Frederick Gerloch as Consul at Akyab for the North German Confederation.

General.

The 26th November 1868.

No. 2004.

Mr. H. LePoer Wynne, Under Secretary to Government, in the Foreign Department, resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of 25th instant.

No. 2005.

Mr. H. LePoer Wynne, Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, made over charge of his office to Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, on the forenoon of 25th instant.

No. 2006.

Assistant Surgeon A. F. Richmond assumed charge of the civil medical duties at Nagode, from Assistant Surgeon F. Parsons, on the forenoon of the 27th August last. This cancels the Notification of this Department, No. 1680, dated 1st ultimo.

3rd instant, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for further leave to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 2010.

APPOINTMENTS.—In consequence of the approaching departure of Major C. Elliot, C. B., Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, on sick leave to Europe, the following temporary arrangements in the Mysore Commission are sanctioned by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council:—

Captain J. A. Campbell, Secretary to the Commissioner, to officiate as Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, *vice* Major Elliot.

Captain T. G. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, to officiate as Secretary to the Commissioner, *vice* Captain Campbell.

No. 2012.

LEAVE.—Sheik Isamoodeen, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted leave of absence on medical certificate for one month, with effect from the 25th ultimo.

No. 2014.

PROMOTIONS.—The following temporary promotions in the British Burmah Commission are sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, with effect from the 1st July last, except where otherwise specified:—

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Captain H. A. Browne, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Grade.

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, 2nd Grade.

Major C. P. Hildebrand, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade.

Major A. G. Duff, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade.

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, 3rd Grade.

Captain W. C. Plant, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Grade.

Captain J. E. Watson, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Grade.

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, 4th Grade.

J. K. MacCrea, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade.

Lieutenant G. Strover, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade.

To be Officiating Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade.

G. E. Barr, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade.

Captain C. O. L. Prendergast, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, from 11th August 1868.

Captain G. E. Fryer, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, from 20th September 1868.

D. F. Lonsdale, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade.

Telegraph.

The 26th November 1868.

No. 928.

The services of Lieutenant R. H. Grant, R. A., who was temporarily attached to the Telegraph Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 930.

The under-mentioned gentlemen, appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India as Assistant Superintendents of the 4th Grade, in the Telegraph Department, with effect from the 1st September last, reported their arrival at Calcutta on the 14th instant:—

Mr. James Philip Bagnal.
" Kyrle Erule Symons.
" Ezekiel Alexander Boyd.
" Charles Palmer Landon.

No. 932.

Mr. G. G. Charles, an Assistant Superintendent in the Telegraph Department, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month, from the 3rd instant.

No. 934.

Mr. A. Swaine, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, in the Telegraph Department, availed himself, on the 20th July last, of the 15 months' sick leave granted to him in the Notification of this Department, No. 682, dated 19th August 1868.

W. S. SETON-KARR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

3rd instant, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for further leave to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 2010.

APPOINTMENTS.—In consequence of the approaching departure of Major C. Elliot, C. B., Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, on sick leave to Europe, the following temporary arrangements in the Mysore Commission are sanctioned by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council:—

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Captain H. A. Browne, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Grade.

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, 2nd Grade.

Major C. P. Hildebrand, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade.

Major A. G. Duff, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade.

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, 3rd Grade.

Captain W. C. Plant, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Grade.

Captain J. E. Watson, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Grade.

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, 4th Grade.

J. K. MacCrea, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade.

Lieutenant G. Strover, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade.

To be Officiating Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade.

G. E. Barr, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade.

Captain C. O. L. Prendergast, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, from 11th August 1868.

Captain G. E. Fryer, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, from 20th September 1868.

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Mr. James Philip Bagnal.
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" Ezekiel Alexander Boyd.
" Charles Palmer Landon.

No. 11[illegible]
by the R[illegible]

No. 17[illegible]
t[illegible]

No. 932.

Mr. G. G. Charles, an Assistant Superintendent in the Telegraph Department, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month, from the 3rd instant.

No. 934.

Mr. A. Swaine, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, in the Telegraph Department, availed himself, on the 20th July last, of the 15 months' sick leave granted to him in the Notification of this Department, No. 682, dated 19th August 1868.

W. S. SETON-KARR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Frontier Force, to the rank of Jemadar, in room of Kurreem Beg, dismissed, announced in Government General Order No. 972 of the 20th October 1868, is to be held to have effect from the 20*th July* 1868, instead of from the "2nd July 1868," as therein stated.

No. 1117 *of* 1868.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Commissioned Grades of the Army Commissariat Department:—

Major A. Mackenzie, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Major H. A. Taylor, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Captain N. R. Burlton, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant W. R. Bunbury, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, and Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

} From 10th October 1868, during the period Major W. C. R. Mylne, Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, may officiate as Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, or until further orders.

Captain R. S. Graves, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant R. Patch, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, and Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

} From the 22nd October 1868, during the absence, on sick leave, of Capt. G. L. Keir, Offg. Deputy Asst. Comsy. Genl., 2nd Class, or until further orders.

No. 1118 *of* 1868.—With reference to Government General Order No. 723, dated 25th July 1865, pensioned Schoolmaster Sergeant John Forrest, of the late Lahore Light Horse, is allowed a pension of Rs. 21-1-10½ per mensem, instead of that previously assigned to him.

No. 1119 *of* 1868.—Havildar Hukeek is transferred [illegible]

No. 1120 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned men, declared unfit for further service on account of wounds and injuries received, are granted the pensions noted opposite to their respective names:—

Rank.	Names.	Nature and degree of pension.	Amount, monthly.	Where permitted to draw stipend.
			Rs. A. P.	
	Bengal Sappers and Miners.			
Naick	Chundah Sing	Injury 4th degree...	7 0 0	Sirhind.
	No. 1 Battery, Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent.			
Golundauze	Raumah ...	Injury 2nd degree...	3 0 0	With No. 1 Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 1121 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Bombay.
Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. D. Daly, C. B., of the Bombay Staff Corps, Commandant, Central India Horse, and Political Agent, Malwa.	31st October 1868.

No. 1122 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

2nd Captain Arthur Moffatt Lang, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Department of Public Works, and Assistant to Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary, Oudh. } For two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1123 *of* 1868.—The following orders, issued by the Government of Bombay, are confirmed:—

Granting furlough to Europe (medical certificate) to the under-mentioned Officers:—

No. 714, *dated 4th November* 1868.—Major Huntley Rothery Garden, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Quarter Master General. } For one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 723, *dated 11th November* 1868.—Captain Frederick Peter Luard, of the Bengal Staff Corps. } For 18 months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1124 *of* 1868.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 18th November 1868, the services of Lieutenant G. L. M'L. Farmer, of the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, late temporary Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 1125 *of* 1868.—The services of Surgeon N. B. Baillie, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 18th (the Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 27th November 1868.

No. 1126 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

4th Cavalry.

Major E. Hill, of the Madras Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Oude, to be 2nd in command, *vice* Major Dowker, appointed Commandant of the 3rd Cavalry.

No. 1127 *of* 1868.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 27th October 1868, pages 5599 and 5600, are published for general information:—

London Gazette of the 27th October 1868, *page* 5599

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
27th October 1868.

Brevet.

The Officers of the New Brigades of Royal Artillery (late Indian) having been removed from the Gradation List of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 3rd February 1866, the under-mentioned promotions to take place agreeably to Clause 6 of the Regulations attached to the Warrant of 15th June 1864, to complete the fixed Establishment of Indian General Officers.

To be Generals.

Lieutenant General John Wheeler Cleveland, Madras Infantry, dated 6th March 1868.
Lieutenant General Matthew Sappett, Bombay Infantry, dated 6th March 1868.

London Gazette of the 27th October 1868, *page* 5599.

To be Lieutenant Generals.

Major General Sir Maurice Stack, K. C. B., Bombay Cavalry, dated 6th March 1868.
Major General Walter John Browne, C. B., Bombay Infantry, dated 6th March 1868.
Major General Philip Francis Story, C. B., Bengal Cavalry, dated 6th March 1868.
Major General George Grantham, Madras Infantry, dated 6th March 1868.
Major General Henry Cracklow, Bombay Infantry, dated 6th March 1868.

To be Major Generals.

Colonel Christopher Birdwood, Bombay Infantry, dated 6th March 1868.
Colonel George William Bishop, Bengal Infantry, dated 6th March 1868.
Colonel George Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 6th March 1868.
Colonel Henry Pritchard, Madras Staff Corps, dated 6th March 1868.
Colonel Henry William Matthews, Bengal Infantry, dated 6th March 1868.
Colonel Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, C. S. I., Bengal Staff Corps, dated 6th March 1868.
Colonel John D. Stewart, Bombay Infantry, dated 6th March 1868.

London Gazette of the 27th October 1868, *page* 5600.

Colonel Charles Prior, Bengal Infantry, dated 6th March 1868.
Colonel Harry Burnett Lumsden, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, dated 6th March 1868.
Colonel George DeSansmarez, Madras Infantry, dated 6th March 1868.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieutenant General Henry Coningham, Madras Cavalry, on the 21st April 1868, and Major General Edward Rowland Mainwaring, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 8th April 1868.

To be Lieutenant General.

Major General William Prescott, Madras Infantry, dated 22nd April 1868.

To be Major Generals.

Colonel Frederick William Burroughs, Bengal Infantry, dated 9th April 1868.
Colonel William Knox Babington, Madras Infantry, dated 22nd April 1868.

Published in Government General Order No. 783, dated 13th August 1868.

The promotions of Lieutenant General Sir Maurice Stack, K. C. B., and Major Generals C. Birdwood and G. W. Bishop, as published in the Gazette of 14th July last, are hereby cancelled.

London Gazette of the 27th October 1868, *page* 5600.

The following promotion to take place consequent on the death of Major General Charles Haldane, Bengal Infantry, on the 15th August 1868.

To be Major General.

Colonel Stephen Charles Briggs, Madras Staff Corps, dated 16th August 1868.

"The under-mentioned Officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

"*To be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.*

* * * *
* * * *
* * * *

"Surgeon Major John Hillyard, M. D., Bengal Establishment, dated 28th October 1868."

No. 1128 *of* 1868.—With reference to Government General Order No. 765 of the 7th September 1866, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, if it should be necessary, during the absence on leave of a Pay Master of a British Regiment, to appoint a Regimental Committee to act for him, the extra charge of Rs. 2-8 per diem, or half the remuneration payable to such Committee, shall be borne by the Pay Master, so long as he shall be in receipt of Indian pay and allowances; the remaining moiety being also defrayed by him, if his absence shall exceed a period of 12 months. The appointment of a Committee will, however, only be admissible when the Pay Master's own nominee may become non-effective, or until such time as the Pay Master may be unable to find another Officer to act for him.

No. 1129 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant C. McD. Skene, of the General Staff, Infantry.	27th October 1868.

No. 1125 *of* 1868.—The services of Surgeon N. B. Baillie, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 18th (the Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 27th November 1868.

No. 1126 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

4th Cavalry.

Major E. Hill, of the Madras Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Oude, to be 2nd in command, *vice* Major Dowker, appointed Commandant of the 3rd Cavalry.

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To be Generals.

Lieutenant General John Wheeler Cleveland, Madras Infantry, dated 6th March 1868.

Lieutenant General Matthew Sappett, Bombay Infantry, dated 6th March 1868.

London Gazette of the 27th October 1868, *page* 5599.

To be Lieutenant Generals.

Major General Sir Maurice Stack, K. C. B., Bombay Cavalry, dated 6th March 1868.

Major General Walter John Browne, C. B., Bombay Infantry, dated 6th March 1868.

Major General Philip Francis Story, C. B., Bengal Cavalry, dated 6th March 1868.

Major General George Grantham, Madras Infantry, dated 6th March 1868.

Major General Henry Cracklow, Bombay Infantry, dated 6th March 1868.

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Christopher Birdwood, Bombay Infantry, dated 6th March 1868.

Colonel George William Bishop, Bengal Infantry, dated 6th March 1868.

Colonel George Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 6th March 1868.

Colonel Henry Pritchard, Madras Staff Corps, dated 6th March 1868.

Colonel Henry William Matthews, Bengal Infantry, dated 6th March 1868.

Colonel Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, C. S. I., Bengal Staff Corps, dated 6th March 1868.

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London Gazette of the 27th October 1868, *page* 5600.

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No. 1129 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant C. M. D. Skene, of the General Infantry.	27th October 1868.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver Tendered, Estimated Value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 16th, 1868	3,560	.....	26,270	1,48,534	15,61,717
„ 17th, „	1,10,940	.....	36,270	1,48,534	15,61,717
„ 18th, „	10,260	22,811	1,21,399	1,71,082	15,61,717
„ 19th, „	.....	.....	14,128	1,71,082	15,61,717
„ 20th, „	.....	.....	1,14,597	1,71,082	15,61,717
„ 21st, „	.....	.....	1,24,923	1,73,141	15,61,717

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 23rd November 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004 *A, dated Simla,* 30*th July* 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India.*"

Lost.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. $\frac{A}{38}$89742 for Rs. 100.

W. TYRRELL.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. $\frac{A}{31}$58536 for Rs. 10.

SOSSEESEEKUR MOOKERJEE.

Right half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. $\frac{A}{13}$82749 for Rs. 100.

NILCOMUL MITTRA & Co.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. $\frac{A}{13}$82749 for Rs. 100.

GORDON HIGGINS, *Major.*

In transit by post, the following Currency Notes—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

Left half No. $\frac{A}{58}$49324 for Rs. 100.
Full Note „ 23479 „ 50.

GOOLAMUN.

In transit from Purneah, the following C Note, payment of which has been stopped:

No. $\frac{A}{39}$31189 for Rs. 100.

H. GLAS S:

In transit to Jubbulpore, the second halves of the following Nagpore Circle Currency Notes:—

No. of Note.	Date.	Value.
		Rs.
$\frac{C}{41}$52943 ...	16th Nov. 1866	50
$\frac{C}{41}$52944 ...	Ditto ...	50
$\frac{C}{41}$52945 ...	Ditto ...	50
$\frac{C}{41}$52946 ...	Ditto ...	50

BULDEOPERSHAUD RAMDEEN.

In transit b 3th st, the first halves of the following Currency Notes:—

No. $\frac{A}{56}$09251 for Rs. 50.
„ $\frac{A}{56}$03423 „ 50.
„ $\frac{A}{45}$15502 „ 20.
„ $\frac{A}{22}$02689 „ 10.

C. MACARTHUR.

In transit between Sealkote and Calcutta, halves of the following Lahore Circle Currency Notes:—

No. $\frac{A}{26}$46406 for Rs. 20.
„ $\frac{A}{26}$46407 „ 20.

Addressed to Messrs. Wyman Brothers.

R. PATERSON.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. 15103 for Rs. 100.

KOYLAS CHUNDER GHOSE.

Half of the following Currency Note:—

No. $\frac{A}{56}$16112 for Rs. 50.

GRINDLAY & Co.

Half of the following Currency Note :—

No. $\frac{A}{52}$85297 for Rs. 20.

MEER KERAMUT ALI.

In transit by Post from Monghyr to Calcutta, the second half of the following Currency Note :—

No. $\frac{A}{49}$21029 for Rs. 10.

RADHANATH CHUCKERBUTTY.

Lost or Stolen.

Left half of the following Allahabad Circle Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. $\frac{A}{18}$37514 for Rs. 10.

JODOONATH SEIN.

Half of the following Currency Note :—

No. $\frac{A}{50}$84722 for Rs. 10.

M. C. D'ARCY.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. $\frac{A}{49}$36468 for Rs. 10.

C. BRADLEY.

Half of the following Currency Note :—

No. $\frac{A}{46}$46190 for Rs. 10.

FAIZOOLLAH.

The following Currency Note :—

No. $\frac{A}{50}$60914 for Rs. 10.

Half of the following Currency Note :—

No. $\frac{A}{46}$70698 for Rs. 10.

M. A. HOWATSON.

Found.

Government Currency Notes, four pieces, each Rs. 10. The owner may have them on giving their numbers, paying costs, and the usual percentage. Apply to

KISTO CHUNDER POLEN,
At Mamoodpore, near Behala.

Wrongly Joined.

Application has been made for payment of a Currency Note with different Nos.—

1st half No. $\frac{A}{39}$04591 for Rs. 100.
2nd „ $\frac{A}{39}$04592 „ 100.

Any person possessing the corresponding halves should communicate with the Paper Currency Office, Allahabad.

THOS. WAKEFIELD, *Captain.*

Received in the course of business the following Currency Notes, of which the two halves of each Note bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. $\frac{A}{13}$29350 } one Note for Rs. 100.
„ $\frac{A}{13}$29250 }

No. $\frac{A}{6}$99250 } one Note for Rs. 10.
„ $\frac{A}{6}$55599 }

MONOHUR DOSS BISSESSUR DOSS.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

In transit to Umballah by post the lower half of a Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{011153}{010585}$ of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60 standing in the name of A. A. A. Greenway, but bearing no endorsement.

ROBERTSON, PAYNE & HARRISS.

From the Commissariat Officer's residence, upper half of Government Promissory Note No. 20299 of 1859-60, dated 31st May 1859, for Rs. 1,000, of the 5½ per cent. Loan.

C. D. HOGG, *Captain,*
Depy. Asst. Comsy. Genl., Allahabad.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

The public are hereby informed that all Bills, Vouchers, Orders, &c., of the Homœopathic Pharmacy will from this date bear the signature of the Firm with the initials J. N. G.

Any Bills, Vouchers, Orders, &c., not bearing the initials J. N. G. are not to be recognized.

BERIGNY & Co.
J. N. G.

Notice.

Dr. Leopold Salzer attends the Pharmacy from 3 to 5 P. M.

BERIGNY & Co.
J. N. G.

Notice.

Finding that some of the customers of the Homœopathic Pharmacy are in the habit of sending their letters, remittances, &c., for and on account of the Pharmacy to the address of Baboo Brindabun Chunder Chatterjea, who was an employé in the establishment, we beg to inform them that the services of the Baboo have been dispensed with from the 16th of this month. All orders, letters, remittances, &c., are requested to be sent to the address of the Firm.

BERIGNY & Co.
J. N. G.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
Calcutta, the 21st November 1868.

For Sale.

ACTS OF THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL YEAR 1854 TO THE PRESENT DATE.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
8, HASTINGS STREET.
1868.

In the Civil Court of Lucknow, Province of Oudh.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and the Oudh Banking Corporation, "Limited." } Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the voluntary winding-up of the above-named Company, subject to the supervision of the Civil Court of Lucknow, was on this eighteenth day of November instant presented to the said Court by Charles Hayes Rushton and others, as shareholders and contributories of the said Company, and that it has been ordered that the said petition shall be heard before the said Court on the first day of December 1868; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing in person or by advocate for that purpose; and a copy of the said petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, on application to the said Court, on payment of the charges for the same.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Court has fixed the said first day of December 1868, at 11 A. M., as the day for the appointment at the said Court of an Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.

JOHN C. MULLALY,
Solicitor for the Petitioners.

LUCKNOW,
The 18th November 1868.

Home via Jubbulpore.

Government Dâk.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1.—By *Special* Cart for one or two persons with four or two maunds luggage ...	100	0	0
2.—Ordinary or Parcel Mail Cart with ten seers luggage free (ten additional seers for Rs. 6)	25	0	0
The "*Special*" and Mail Cart does the trip in twenty hours, Parcel Cart in twenty-four hours, and stops for food, &c., two hours on the way.			
3.—Bullock Coach with six maunds luggage (or servant and four maunds) ...	42	12	0

N. B.—This is a covered Spring Cart ("Bandy"), holds two comfortably, well adapted for ladies or invalids, occupies about sixty hours in transit. *Extra baggage.*—Passengers by this or Mail Cart can send their extra baggage for Rs. 3-8 per maund by separate Bullock Cart.

For particulars apply to Post Master or Mail Superintendent, Jubbulpore.

F. J. JORDAN,
Offg. Chief Inspr. of Post Offices, C. P.

NAGPORE,
The 6th October 1868.

Oudh Forest Department.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

Leases for (1) Collecting old Sâl logs, dead Sâl and Sissoo; and other trees for timber, boats, and fuel.

(2) Grazing dues;

(3) Minor Forest produce (grasses, fibres, barks, fruits, gums, honey, wax, &c., &c.);

will be put up to Public Auction at the under-mentioned places on Tuesday, the 1st of December 1868:—

For the Khyreeghur Forests,—Deputy Commissioner's Office, Lukheempoor;

For the Baraitch Forests,—Deputy Commissioner's Office, Baraitch.

For the Gondah Forests,—Deputy Commissioner's Office, Gondah.

The Forests will be leased in blocks of about 35 square miles, or 20,000 acres, each till the end of September 1869. Terms of sale and maps showing the position of the various blocks may be seen, on and after the 20th of November 1868, at the Offices of Assistant Conservators and Deputy Commissioners at the above-named places.

E. WOOD, *Captain,*
Conservator, Oudh Forests.

LUCKNOW,
The 30th October 1868.

Notice of Sale of Four Dwelling Houses in Monghyr.

The undersigned has been instructed by the Executors to the Will of the late Reverend W. Moore to sell by Public Auction all the well known property belonging to his estate. This property consists of four dwelling houses, all at present occupied, pleasantly situated near the southern side of the Fort, in the very healthy and admired Station of Monghyr.

The sale will take place, D. V., in that Station on Tuesday the 15th December 1868.

For further particulars apply to I. B. Biss, Esq., 4, Esplanade Row, or to G. O. Beeby, Esq., Solicitor, Esplanade Row, Calcutta, or to—

J. R. DWYER,
Monghyr.

Will be published immediately

AN ANALYTICAL INDEX

TO THE

CIRCULARS

OF THE

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF ACCOUNTS,

ADDRESSED TO ALL ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL DURING 1865-66, '66-67, '67-68.

8VO. STITCHED. PRICE ONE RUPEE.

Barham, Hill & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

Just Published, New Volume.

SELECTIONS FROM CALCUTTA GAZETTES.

SELECTIONS

FROM CALCUTTA GAZETTES

OF THE YEARS

1806 to 1815 inclusive,

HOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA UPWARDS OF

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

BY

HUGH DAVID SANDEMAN, C. S.,

Accountant General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission.

VOLUME IV.

Price 5 Rupees; 8 Annas for packing and postage.

Copies of Volume I (price 3 Rupees), Volume II (price 5 Rupees), and of Volume III (price 5 Rupees), are still available.

☞ Purchasers of Volume II, III, or IV can have a copy of Table of Contents of Volume I free of charge, if desired.

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OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
8 HASTINGS STREET.
1868.

Price 2 Rupees.

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND CASH BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for the year 1868-69.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
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1868.

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RE-PRINT

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FOR THE

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

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TO

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FROM

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FOR THE

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

WITH

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE

OF THE

BARRACK DEPARTMENT."

From 1*st January to* 30*th June* 1867.

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Ending December 31, 1866.

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AND

DISTRIBUTION RETURN

OF THE

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Corrected up to 1st October 1868.

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8, HASTINGS STREET.
1868.

BENGAL OFFICIAL ARMY LIST,

CORRECTED UP TO OCTOBER 1, 1868.

Price Rs. 5; *Packing Charges and Postage,* 8 *As. extra.*

[Should Postage Stamps be remitted, one anna additional in the Rupee must be sent to cover discount on sale of Stamps.]

By Authority of Government.

THE

OFFICIAL

QUARTERLY ARMY LIST

OF

H. M.'s FORCES IN BENGAL,

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A NON-OFFICIAL SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING

THE LATEST CORRECTED CIVIL LIST,

&c., &c., &c.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
8, HASTINGS STREET.
1868.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1868.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION TO HINDUS AND BUDDHISTS OF THE TESTAMENTARY CLAUSES OF THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT.

Nos. 1247—1255, dated Simla, 22nd August 1865.

From—E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., *Secy. to Govt. of India*, HOME DEPT.,

To—*All Local Governments and Administrations.*

Although the Native text-books of Hindú Law nowhere recognise a posthumous disposition of property, the validity of a Hindú's Will has long been admitted by our Courts in the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay. In Madras also, after some fluctuations of opinion, it is now settled that a Hindú's testamentary power is co-extensive with his independent right of alienation *inter vivos*. Liberty of testation is thus thoroughly established throughout Peninsular India; and it is understood that the practice of making Wills is beginning to prevail among the Burmese Buddhists, although their Law of Succession is founded on that of the Hindús. The Muhammadan Law recognises the testamentary power, which, however, without the consent of the heirs, does not extend to more than one-third of the testator's estate.

2. In the case of the Hindús and Burmese the power in question has probably been derived from the English Law, and its exercise doubtless produces in India the beneficial effects which it has produced in England and elsewhere, by stimulating the circulation of property and quickening the stagnation of society. But the power has been engrafted on the Hindú system, and is used by the Muhammadans, without any of those securities for its due exercise, such as the requirement of writing, signature and attestation, which have been found desirable in Europe. Nor are Native testators subject to any restraints such as exist in England in the cases of devises to religious or charitable uses, of postponements of the acquisition of the absolute interest in property, and of prohibitions of accumulations of its income.

3. Thus the High Court at Bombay has decided that a Hindú's Will need not be attested, and the High Court of Madras has lately declared, in a learned and elaborate judgment, that a Hindú's Will need not be in writing, in other words, that a Hindú may make a valid nuncupative Will, and this without any formalities similar to those required in such cases by European systems of jurisprudence. So Hindús' nuncupative Wills were held valid by the late Supreme Court at Fort William, and are recognised by the present High Court of Judicature for Bengal. Considering the facilities with which frauds in setting up nuncupative Wills are attended (for false swearing is more easy to perpetrate and more difficult to detect than forgery), it may, perhaps, be doubted whether the benefits abovementioned, arising from the introduction among the Natives of the testamentary power, are not counterbalanced by the encouragement which its recognition by our Courts at present affords to perjury. Moreover, the same evidence that sets up a false nuncupative Will may practically revoke a true written one. The witness has only to declare that the testator made a nuncupative Will subsequent to the date of the written Will, and revoking the latter; and his evidence, if believed, destroys the written Will, however solemnly executed or carefully preserved. Lastly, even in the case of a genuine testamentary disposition by word of mouth, the certainty of writing is replaced by the frailty of memory.

4. Then, as to the non-existence of restraints on the testamentary power: a Native may now, on his death-bed, when his mind is enfeebled by disease or fear, deprive his nearest relations of self-acquired property which would otherwise have devolved upon them, and bequeath it in accordance with the dictates of his priests, or the promptings of his own superstition. A Native testator, in the absence of anything like what is technically called the rule against perpetuities, may lock up his estate for an indefinite time, and thus obstruct the circulation of property, check the improvement of land, and withdraw capital from its natural employment in commerce. A Native testator may legally create an accumulating trust, absorbing the entire income of property, not merely (as in the well-known Thellusson case) during the full period for which the vesting of property may, according to English Law, be protracted, but (for anything to the contrary enacted by the Legislature or laid down by the Judges) for the full time expressed by the Native formula of limitation, 'so long as moon and sun endure.' Thus in the case of a bequest to the testator's family idol, with directions that, after its expenses are paid, the surplus shall belong to certain persons and their descendants in the male line as a joint family, and that none of these heirs shall have power to alienate, the Privy Council has held that such a testamentary disposition is effectual, although the family may obviously remain undivided for ever. There is reason to fear, too, that, under colour of a bequest to religious uses, a Hindú often not only enjoys property but trades with it, without his beneficial interest being subject to the just demands of his creditors. It may be that the creditors would have a right to come against the surplus income of the property after providing thereout for the expenses of the idol. But the ascertainment of what ought to be allowed for such expenses is generally a matter of such difficulty as practically to reduce that right to a nullity.

5. Again, a Native's Will, not requiring to be proved, need not be deposited for safe custody. The resulting opportunities for forgery and fraudulent alteration are obvious. Nor can a Native executor be compelled to exhibit an inventory or account of his testator's estate, except by the tedious, expensive, and hazardous process of a lawsuit. The consequence is, where the estate is too small to bear the costs of the suit, that women, children and absentees have no adequate check on the executor, and at any distance of time, it is difficult to fix him with the possession of moveable and sometimes even of immoveable property.

6. Lastly, the character and *ex-officio* powers of a Native [illegible]
be by no means clearly defin[illegible]
appeal that he has no greater [illegible]
Now the powers of a Mana[illegible]
which the High Court refe[illegible]

mortgage, the lender is bound to enquire into the necessity for the loan, and to satisfy himself, as well as he can, with reference to the parties with whom he is dealing, that the Manager is acting in the particular instance for the benefit of the estate. If this be so in the case of a mortgage or conditional sale, *à fortiori*, it must be so in the case of an absolute sale. It is unnecessary to dwell on the difficulties which this doctrine imposes on all persons dealing with Hindú executors.

7. The Indian Succession Act, 1865, contains provisions on all these subjects, expressed in language of remarkable clearness and simplicity.

8. As to the execution of Wills, it provides (section 50) that the testator (who must have completed the age of 18, and be of sound mind) shall sign the Will, or that it shall be signed by some other person in his presence and by his direction, and that the Will shall be attested by at least two witnesses, each of whom must sign it in the presence of the testator. To preclude the danger of allowing the Will to be supported by the testimony of persons beneficially interested in its contents, the Act declares (section 54) that a bequest to an attesting witness, or his or her wife or husband, shall be void.

9. As to revoking Wills, the Act (section 57) provides that no Will shall be revoked otherwise than—(*a*) by the marriage of the testator; (*b*) by another Will or Codicil; (*c*) by a writing declaring an intention to revoke, and executed as a Will is required to be executed; or (*d*) by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the Will with the intention of revoking it.

10. Section 101 restricts the power of creating successive interests in property by declaring that "no bequest is valid whereby the vesting of the "thing bequeathed may be delayed beyond the life-time of one or more "persons living at the testator's decease, and the minority of some person who "shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he "attains full age, the thing bequeathed is to belong."

11. A direction to accumulate the income to arise from any property is declared (section 104) to be void, except in the case of immoveable property, or where the accumulation is to be made from the death of the testator. In either of these cases the direction is valid in respect only of the income within the year next after the death.

12. As to bequests to religious or charitable uses, the Act provides (section 105) that no one having a nephew or niece, or other nearer relative, shall have power to make such bequest, except by Will executed not less than twelve months before his death, and deposited within six months from its execution in the place provided by law for the custody of the Wills of living persons.

13. The Act impliedly requires every Will to be proved by declaring (section 187) that no right, as executor or legatee, can be established unless probate of the Will shall have been granted. And section 259 provides that all original Wills of which probate may be granted are to be preserved among the records of the Court until some public registry for Wills is established.

14. Within six months of the grant of probate the executor must exhibit in Court an inventory containing a full and true estimate of the deceased's property, and must, in like manner, within one year from the grant, exhibit an account of the estate, showing the assets that may have come to his hands, and the manner in which they have been applied or disposed of (section 277).

15. Lastly, the character and powers of an executor are clearly defined. He is the legal representative of the deceased for all purposes, and all the deceased's separate property vests in him as such (section 179). He has the same power to sue in respect of all causes of action that survive the deceased and to distrain for all rents due to him at the time of his death, as the deceased had when living (section 267). And he may dispose of the deceased's property either wholly or in part, and whether moveable or immoveable, in such manner as he shall think fit (section 269).

udes the Hindús, Muhammadans and
visions, as well as from that of having
Part XI of the Act applied to the con-

17. I have been desired to submit the foregoing remarks for *

*	Madras ... Bombay ...	the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council
	Bengal ... N. W. Provinces ... Panjáb ...	the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor
	Straits Settlement ... Oudh ... Central Provinces ... British Burma ...	your consideration
†	Madras ... Bombay ...	His Excellency in Council
	Bengal ... N. W. Provinces ... Panjáb ...	His Honour the Lieutenant Governor
	Straits Settlement ... Oudh ... Central Provinces ... British Burma ...	you
‡	Madras ... Bombay ... Bengal ... N. W. Provinces ... Panjáb ...	he
	Straits Settlement ... Oudh ... Central Provinces ... British Burma ...	you
§	Madras ... Bombay ... Bengal ... N. W. Provinces ... Panjáb ...	his
	Straits Settlement ... Oudh ... Central Provinces ... British Burma ...	your

and to request that, after consultation with such persons as † may deem best capable of advising on such a matter, ‡ will favour the Government of India with § opinion as to the expediency of extending to the Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists, or any and which of them, such parts of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as relate to Testamentary Succession, including in this phrase all that relates to the execution, revocation, interpretation and probate of Wills, and the limitation of the exercise of the testamentary power. You will understand that it is not proposed to increase in any respect the testamentary power possessed by Natives, nor to give it to any Natives (if such there be) who do not at present possess it; but only to provide rules calculated to insure its being exercised beneficially to the community, and satisfactorily to the surviving relatives of individual testators.

No. 5, dated 7th February 1867.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

The Government of Bombay have forwarded to me a copy of the letter of your Excellency's Government, dated 22nd August (No. 1248) of 1865, on the question of whether it is expedient to extend the provisions of the Indian Succession Act to Hindús and Muhammadans.

2. I have read with great interest, and have considered in Council, your Excellency's letter to the Government of Bombay, and the opinions which it has elicited from many European and Native gentlemen in Western India.

3. My object in addressing your Excellency in Council on the present occasion is to impress upon your Excellency's Government the propriety of exercising very great caution in dealing with a subject which affects the interests of the mass of the population of India.

4. From the operation of the Indian Succession Act, the very large majority of the inhabitants of India, the Hindús, the Muhammadans, and the Buddhists, were excepted. The Act became law in March 1865. It must be assumed that the Legislature had good grounds for excepting so large a proportion of the subjects of the Indian Empire from the provisions of an Act drawn with consummate ability, and it is, therefore, with a feeling of apprehension that I perceive, after a lapse of little more than twelve months from its enactment, of little more than six months from the commencement of its actual operation, a project in contemplation for the removal of this most important restriction.

5. As at present advised, I am of opinion that the time is still far distant when such an enactment would be expedient.

6. On such a subject, it appears to me that the Legislature should not be solely guided by the opinions of Native gentlemen resident in the Presidency towns, who, by education and by intercourse with European [illegible]

have, in some degrees, been anglicized. Such opinions are not always a faithful exponent of Native feelings and Native prejudices, or even of Native intelligence.

7. I am unable to perceive that any great practical evil has yet occurred. The practice of testation may be growing up under our rule among Hindús, and the time may arrive when it will be found necessary to impose restrictions on the testamentary disposal of property, but up to the present time it is stated that probably not more than one Hindú out of ten thousand makes a will. And, with reference to formalities in execution, it was stated by the late Chief Justice of Bombay, that out of 420 wills by Natives filed in Court between 1820 and 1863, there were only ten which were not attested, and only eleven which were not attested by two witnesses.

8. Regarding then, as I do, with great doubt, the propriety of mooting this important question at the present time, I desire that the Bill, which shall eventually be prepared, may not be introduced into the Council of the Viceroy, nor published in the *Gazette of India*, until it has been considered by me in Council, and I further desire that I may be furnished with the opinions of all the gentlemen, European and Native, whom your Excellency in Council may consult as to the proposed measure.

No. 5, dated 28th March 1868.

From—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

In reference to Lord Cranborne's despatch, Judicial, No. 5, dated the 7th February 1867, we have the honour to offer the following remarks:—

2. When the Indian Succession Act, 1865, was under the consideration of the Legislature, it was proposed to extend to Natives the testamentary portion of that measure; but it was felt that, in three respects, sufficient information was not before the Council to justify an immediate extension in this direction. Doubts were entertained as to how far it would be politic to interfere with the power to make oral wills which Muhammadans have always possessed, and evidence was wanting as to the propriety of restricting Natives in creating perpetuities and in making bequests to religious and charitable uses. A clause was accordingly introduced, as a temporary provision, excluding the Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists from the operation of any part of the Act.

3. Some months after the passing of the Act, a circular* was issued from the Home Department to the several Local Governments respecting the extension to Natives of its testamentary clauses. Attention was called to the fact that, although liberty of testation was established throughout British India, and although the testamentary power of Hindús was derived from the English law, there were no securities for the due exercise of that power by Natives, such as the requirement of writing, signature and attestation, which were found indispensable in Europe.

* Dated 22nd August 1865.

4. It was also pointed out that, although, in England, nuncupative wills have long been placed under considerable restrictions as to the persons by whom they can be made, as to the witnesses required to be present, and as to the time within which testimony is admissible to prove the speaking, in India, our Courts were compelled to recognize such wills when made by Hindús of any age or calling and under any circumstances whatever. It was observed that the favourite fraud of bringing forward false wills was encouraged by the non-requirement of writing; that the evidence setting up a false nuncupative will might revoke a true written one, and that, even in the case of a genuine testamentary disposition, the certainty of writing was replaced by the frailty of memory. Further remarks, which will now be merely referred to, were made as to the absence, in the case of Native testators, of any restraints on the creation of perpetuities and on devises to religious or charitable uses, as to the non-requirement of probate of their wills, whether written or oral, and as to the difficulty of ascertaining the character and powers of a Native executor.

5. The circular concluded by pointing out the provisions of the Indian Succession Act on the subjects thus treated of, and by requesting an opinion as to the propriety of extending those provisions to Natives.

6. To this circular replies were received from all the local authorities, accompanied, in almost every instance, by papers written by such European and Native gentlemen as were deemed best capable of advising on the matter. The general result of the opinions contained in this large and valuable mass of papers may, so far as they relate to the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, to Oudh, and to the Central Provinces, be compendiously expressed as follows:—

1st.—The practice of making nuncupative wills should be abolished, and the provisions of the Indian Succession Act as to execution of wills and codicils should be adopted in the case not only of Hindús but Muhammadans.

2nd.—Marriage should not, in the case of a Native testator, revoke his will. In other respects the provisions of the Succession Act as to revocation should be followed.

3rd.—It is inexpedient to impose, in the case of Natives, any restrictions on the exercise of the testamentary power in favour of religious or charitable uses, or for the creation of perpetuities.

4th.—The provisions of the Succession Act as to the interpretation of wills should, with some few exceptions be adopted.

5th.—Probate should be made compulsory, and the provisions of the Succession Act as to administration with will annexed and as to the powers and duties of an executor, should be extended with some slight modifications.

On the other hand, the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of British Burma thought that the proposed legislation would be inexpedient; and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, while of opinion that nuncupative wills should be invalid, and that all wills should be written, attested and proved, did not recommend the extension in their entirety of the provisions of the Succession Act on these subjects.

7. These papers were sent home, and elicited a despatch* from your predecessor, Lord Cranborne, in which he impresses upon the Government of India the propriety of exercising very great caution in dealing with a subject affecting the interests of the mass of the population of India, and, after referring to the fact that the Natives were expressly exempted from the operation of the Act, states that it is with a feeling of apprehension he perceives a project in contemplation for the removal of this exemption.

* Judicial, No. 5, dated 7th February 1867.

8. These remarks may have been, to a certain extent, founded on misconception. We never intended to apply to Natives the rules as to intestate succession contained in the Act. The Government of India merely proposed to legislate for the wills of Natives, which, in the case at least of Hindús and Buddhists are now absolutely devoid of regulation. And as wills are but rarely made by Hindús outside the Presidency towns, the subject, though doubtless to be cautiously dealt with, can hardly be said to affect the interests of the mass of the population.

9. Lord Cranborne goes on to say that, on such a subject, the legislature should not be solely guided by the opinions of Native gentlemen resident in the Presidency towns, who have, in some degree, been anglicized. In this remark we concur; but would observe that the proposed legislation is supported not merely by anglicized Natives, but also by the Governors of Madras and Bombay in Council, by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces, and by those officials whose position eminently fits them for forming an opinion on the subject, namely, the Civilian and Barrister Judges of the High Courts of Madras and Bombay. We would further remind you that the proposed legislation is not a n[illegible] 1852,—sixteen years ago—Sir Charles (then the Hon'ble C. R. M.[illegible] pared a Bill containing (*inter alia*) a clause requiring Natives' w[illegible] ing signed and attested, which was approved by Sir R. B[illegible] Dunbar, Colvin and Raikes, then Judges of the Sadr [illegible]wání [illegible] 1859, Sir A. Buller framed a[illegible]

taining clauses as to the execution in writing and the revocation of Natives' wills In 1863, a Native Member of the Madras Council, the late V. Sadagopácharlu introduced a Bill, the fourth section of which provided that no will of a Hindú should be valid unless executed in the manner prescribed by Act XXV of 1838 (the Indian Wills' Act). The measures of Sir C. Jackson and Sir A. Buller were circulated to the local authorities and, so far as they related to wills, were received with general approbation. One or other would doubtless have become law had they not each unfortunately formed part of a Bill attempting to solve the insoluble problem of putting a stop to *bénámi* transactions. The Madras Bill was postponed in consequence of its framer's death, and, though subsequently taken up by his Native successor in the Madras Council, now stands over, in consequence, we believe, of the prevailing impression that the Government of India are about to deal with the matter. A Bill introduced in 1867 by our hon'ble Colleague Mr. Strachey, the late Chief Commissioner of Oudh, is now before the legislature, and provides for extending to the Taluqdárs of that Province most of the clauses of the Succession Act relating to the execution, revocation and interpretation of wills.

10. Lord Cranborne proceeds to observe that he is unable to see that any great practical evil has yet occurred owing to the absence, in the case of Natives, of rules regulating the exercise of the testamentary power. In reply to this, we venture to state that in Bengal and in the towns of Madras and Bombay, it has been, for at least twenty years, notorious that the power of making nuncupative wills encourages fraud and perjury. On this point we quote the following :—

"The great object of this section [section 4 of the Bill first above referred to] is to render nuncupative wills invalid, inasmuch as such wills are rarely, if ever, made, though constantly set up, and are a frequent source of fraud and perjury."—*Statement of Objects and Reasons by* SIR C. JACKSON, *dated 29th January* 1852.

"The permission of nuncupative wills is, no doubt, a [illegible] of gross fraud and trickery in Bengal. We have had lately an instance of the kind before [illegible] in which it was maintained that the proprietor of the Pattaspúr Estate in Midnapúr h[illegible] hours before his death, orally designated his widow as his sole heir and successor, to [illegible] of Hindú[illegible]on of two adopted sons. Some forms appear to be clearly necessary in order to give [illegible] the testamentary disposition of property, and none could be less cumbrous or open to a[illegible] than those stated in this section."—*Minute by* MR. J. R. COLVIN, *Judge of the Sadr Díwání Adálat, dated 18th July* 1853.

"The Council is aware that except in the Presidency towns, and even there as regard Hindús and Muhammadans, real property may be alienated, and all sorts of property be willed away, by word of mouth. The result of this system naturally is that persons are daily sworn to have given or willed away property when they never did so." *Statement of Objects and Reasons by* SIR A. BULLER, *dated 8th January* 1859.

"As nuncupative wills encourage fraud and false swearing, I see no objection to the extension of this section [Act X of 1865, section 59] as well as section 54 to the Hindús of Bengal."—*Letter from* BÁBÚ PRASANNA KUMÁR THÁKUR, *to Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated 5th February* 1866.

"There is no question that the recognition of the testamentary power, without wholesome rules and checks in the exercise of it, has, especially in the case of nuncupative wills, as it can very easily be imagined, encouraged extensive and wholesale frauds, which are left to be dealt with entirely at the discretion of the Courts, a discretion which it is impossible for any Court rightly to exercise."—*Letter from* BÁBÚ DIGAMBAR MITTRA, *to Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated 26th February* 1866.

"Having now pointed out the parts of the Indian Succession Act which seem to me to be properly applicable to the Hindús and Muhammadans, and having mentioned briefly the reasons why I think other parts of the Act should not be extended to those classes of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, I have only to add that, in my opinion, it would be better to extend to them the operation of the whole of this Act so far as regards testamentary succession, than to leave the law in its present state."—*Letter from* SIR A. BITTLESTON, *Judge of the High Court of Madras, to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, dated 13th November* 1865.

"The proposed extension to Hindús and Muhammadans of such parts of the Indian Succession Act as relate to testamentary succession, is a measure, not only very beneficial to the community, but absolutely necessary. Power of testation, when properly exercised, is no doubt capable of producing much good, but the extension of that power to a proverbially litigious people, without any safeguard against its abuse or against fraud, will certainly prove a prolific source of mischief."—*Letter from* C. P. STRÍNIVÁSA, *Principal Sadr Amín of Tinnevelly, to Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 5th January* 1866.

"It has always appeared to me that the law as to the testamentary power of Hindús was a satisfactory state, and that it was to be regretted that, when the power came to be

No. 321.

In continuation of Notification No. 251 of the 2nd October last, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st September 1868 :—

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

Mr. H. Gwyther, Central India.

UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Overseer.

Kristnajee Dunkur, Hyderabad.

Revenue—Forests.

The 28th November 1868.

No. 19.

In conformity with the third Section of Act VII of 1865, the Governor General in Council directs that the following Section be added to the Forest Rules of the Central Provinces, which were promulgated on the 22nd August 1865 :—

"In the Reserved Forests no land is to be sold, and no lease of land or forest is to be given, without the sanction, in every instance, of the Government of India."

The 30th November 1868.

No. 20.

Mr. F. Read, Conservator of Forests, Berar, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave for four months, on medical certificate, from the 3rd November 1868.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

POST OFFICE.

REVISED POSTAL NOTICE.

The 4th December 1868.

No. 233.

The undersigned begs to notify that in future the latest safe date for posting Overland letters and papers will be Tuesdays instead of Mondays.

2. Book and pattern packets should be posted on Mondays.

3. There will be no Express in future.

W. H. MCGOWAN,
Post Master of Calcutta.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1868.

For the convenience of the public the Paper Currency Offices at Allahabad and Lahore have been directed to cash Notes of the Calcutta Circle to the extent that their Notes are held in this Office. According to latest advice and with reference to the balance here, the following amounts of Calcutta Circle Notes will be cashed at those Offices, *viz.* :—

At Allahabad	... Rs.	10,21,490.
At Lahore	... „	13,77,250.

There are available for re-issue at this Office—

Allahabad Notes, value	Rs.	1,69,690.
Lahore Notes, value	„	28,860.

J. BRIDGNELL,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency,
In charge Exchange Dept.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Doon, the 27th November 1868.

No. 63.

Mr. Edward Ferdinand Litchfield is appointed a Sub-Assistant of the 4th Grade, with effect from the 26th instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut. Colonel, R. E.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st November 1868.

Consequent upon the return of the Viceroy and Members of the Government of India to the Presidency, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta until further notice. All communications, therefore, should be addressed to the "Publisher, *Gazette of India,* Calcutta."

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 23rd, 1868	.....	1,21,156	10,[illegible]03	2,88,112	15,61,717
„ 24th, „	64,975	9,917	65,[illegible]2	2,39,801	15,61,717
„ 25th, „	70,691	.....	1,35,[illegible]	1,42,292	15,61,717
„ 26th, „	3,02,867	.....	4,38,8[illegible]	1,42,280	15,61,717
„ 27th, „	3,90,735	.....	6,96,5[illegible]	1,40,981	15,61,717
„ 28th, „	.....	.....	6,05,6[illegible]	1,40,981	15,61,717

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 30th November 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

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CALCUTTA MINT,
The 30th November 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004 *A, dated Simla,* 30*th July* 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India.*"

Lost.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. $\frac{A}{31}$58536 for Rs. 10.

SOSSEESEEKUR MOOKERJEE.

Right half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. $\frac{A}{13}$82748 for Rs. 100.

NUTCOMUL MITTRA & Co.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. $\frac{A}{13}$82749 for Rs. 100.

GORDON HIGGINS, *Major.*

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

1st half No. $\frac{A}{53}$82352 for Rs. 50.
2nd „ $\frac{A}{53}$82353 „ 50.

SYUD SHURFOODDEEN.

In transit by Post right half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. $\frac{A}{50}$40481 for Rs. 10.

UNNODAPERSAUD GANGOOLY.

In transit by Post between Murree and Calcutta the following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle:—

No. 83181 for Rs. 10.

R. ALEXANDER.

The following Currency Notes:—

No. $\frac{A}{58}$03941 for Rs. 50.
„ $\frac{A}{40}$26432 „ 50.
„ $\frac{A}{58}$88226 „ 20.
„ $\frac{A}{58}$51214 „ 20.
„ 39469 „ 20.
„ 11513 „ 20.

BINDABUN CHUNDER DOSS.

Dexter half of the following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle:—

No. $\frac{A}{38}$28715 for Rs. 20.

G. DAVIES.

Second half of the following Currency Note:—

No. 30862 for Rs. [illegible]

GRISH CHUNDER SANDEL.

In transit by Post half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. $\frac{A}{50}$03782 for Rs. 10.

JANOKEYNATH BANNERJEE.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. $\frac{A}{60}$73823 for Rs. 500.
„ $\frac{A}{60}$77874 „ 500.
„ $\frac{A}{59}$30902 „ 100.
„ 30903 „ 100.
„ 16332 „ 100.

BURRODAKANT BANERJEE.

Lost or Stolen.

Halves of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office:—

No. $\frac{A}{10}$07787 for Rs. 20.
„ $\frac{A}{10}$27031 „ 20.
„ $\frac{A}{41}$41886 „ 10.
„ $\frac{A}{31}$32533 „ 10.

GOUR CHUNDER ROY.

Half of the following Currency Note:—

No. $\frac{A}{31}$80004 for Rs. 10.

DIGUMBER MITTER.

Stolen.

From the Bengal Club the following Currency Notes, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank:—

No. $\frac{A}{58}$77487 for Rs. 100.
„ $\frac{A}{59}$05300 „ 100.
„ $\frac{A}{59}$04631 „ 100.

J. M. G. CHEKE.

Wrongly Joined.

Application has been made for payment of a Currency Note with different Nos.—

1st half No. $\frac{A}{39}$04591 for Rs. 100.
2nd „ $\frac{A}{39}$04592 „ 100.

Any person possessing the corresponding halves should communicate with the Paper Currency Office, Allahabad.

THOS. WAKEFIELD, *Captain.*

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note wrongly joined as follows:—

1st half No. $\frac{A}{44}$41603 } for Rs. 20.
2nd „ $\frac{A}{44}$41604 }

R. C. LEPAGE.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers, first half, Calcutta Circle, and second half, Allahabad Circle—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

1st half No. $\frac{A}{34}$69550 } one Note for Rs. 20.
2nd „ $\frac{A}{34}$73698 }

DENONAUTH GOOPTO.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

No. $\frac{A}{53}$05464 } one Note for Rs. 20.
$\frac{A}{53}$05458 }

S. HATHEMALLY.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta:—

1st half No. $\frac{A}{19}$29476 } one Note for Rs. 10.
2nd „ „ $\frac{A}{19}$29472 }

J. D. DAWSON.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

In transit to Umballah by post the lower half of a Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{011153}{010583}$ of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60 standing in the name of A. A. A. Greenway, but bearing no endorsement.

ROBERTSON, PAYNE, & HARRISS.

From the Commissariat Officer's residence, upper half of Government Promissory Note No. 20299 of 1859-60, dated 31st May 1859, for Rs. 1,000, of the 5½ per cent. Loan.

C. D. HOGG, *Captain,*
Depy. Asst. Comsy. Genl., Allahabad.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

AMENDED NOTIFICATION.

The Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall of Calcutta on the 29th January next at 11 A. M.

AGENDA.

I. To receive and audit the accounts of 1868.

II. To consider a Memorial to the Secretary of State praying that the pensionary prospects of the Service may be improved.

III. To elect Managers for the year 1869.

IV. To consider the following proposed amendments of the Rules:—

Rule 1.—Add the words "provided that any Subscriber on leave drawing an allowance of £500 per annum or under shall not be liable to any deduction on account of the Annuity Fund."

Rule 2.—Column 1. For "22" read "21" years' residence.

Rule 13.—Omit all after the word "Fund" in line 2.

Rule 14.—Omit the words "Hon'ble Company's."

Rule 16.—Omit, and substitute "The affairs of the Fund shall be conducted by nine Managers, of whom four shall be *ex-officio*, and consist of the first four of the following Officers who may for the time being be residing in or in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, provided such Officers are Subscribers to the Fund, *viz.*:—

1. The Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department.
2. The Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department.
3. The Comptroller General of Accounts.
4. The Accountant General, Bengal.
5. The Judicial Secretary to the Bengal Government.
6. The Revenue Secretary to the Bengal Government.
7. The Legal Remembrancer.
8. The Collector of Customs.

The other five Managers shall be Subscribers, and shall be elected at a General Meeting of Subscribers to be held in January of each year in Calcutta. Any elected Manager taking leave for a period of or exceeding six months shall be held to have resigned his office, and any vacancy occurring among the elected Managers may be filled up at any General Meeting."

Rule 17.—Line 2. After "Treasury of the" insert "Government of India at the."

Rule 23.—For "Court of Directors" read "Secretary of State" *passim.*

V. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Managers,

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary.

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND OFFICE,
The 14th November 1868.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Notice

Is hereby given that, in conformity with Section XV of the Charter (Act IV of 1862), a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 14th proximo, at 10 A. M., to elect two Directors in the room of Messrs. E. Broughton and E. C. Morgan, who go out by rotation.

By order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th November 1868.

Notice.

The public are hereby informed that all Bills, Vouchers, Orders, &c., of the Homœopathic Pharmacy will from this date bear the signature of the Firm with the initials J. N. G.

Any Bills, Vouchers, Orders, &c., not bearing the initials J. N. G. are not to be recognized.

BERIGNY & Co.

Notice.

Dr. Leopold Salzer attends the Pharmacy from [illegible] to 5 P. M.

BERIGNY & Co.

Notice.

Finding that some of the customers of the Homœopathic Pharmacy are in the habit of sending their letters, remittances, &c., for and on account of the Pharmacy to the address of Baboo Brindabun Chunder Chatterjea, who was an employé in the establishment, we beg to inform them that the services of the Baboo have been dispensed with from the 16th of this month. All orders, letters, remittances, &c., are requested to be sent to the address of the Firm.

BERIGNY & Co.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
Calcutta, the 21st November 1868.

Home via Jubbulpore.

Government Dâk.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1.—By *Special* Cart for one or two persons with four or two maunds luggage ...	100	0	0
2.—Ordinary or Parcel Mail Cart with ten seers luggage free (ten additional seers for Rs. 6)	25	0	0
The "*Special*" and Mail Cart does the trip in twenty hours, Parcel Cart in twenty-four hours, and stops for food, &c., two hours on the way.			
3.—Bullock Coach with six maunds luggage (or servant and four maunds) ...	42	12	0

N. B.—This is a covered Spring Cart ("Bandy"), holds two comfortably, well adapted for ladies or invalids, occupies about sixty hours in transit. *Extra baggage.*—Passengers by this or Mail Cart can send their extra baggage for Rs. 3-8 per maund by separate Bullock Cart.

For particulars apply to Post Master or Mail Superintendent, Jubbulpore.

F. J. JORDAN,
Offg. Chief Inspr. of Post Offices, C. P.

NAGPORE,
The 6th October 1868.

Will be published immediately

AN ANALYTICAL INDEX

TO THE

CIRCULARS

OF THE

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF ACCOUNTS,

ADDRESSED TO ALL ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL DURING 1865-66, '66-67, '67-68.

8VO. STITCHED. PRICE ONE RUPEE.

Barham, Hill & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

Oudh Forest Department.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

Leases for (1) Collecting old Sâl logs, dead Sâl and Sissoo. and other trees for timber, boats, and fuel;
(2) Grazing dues;
(3) Minor Forest produce (grasses, fibres, barks, fruits, gums, honey, wax, &c., &c.);

will be put up to Public Auction at the under-mentioned places on Tuesday, the 1st of December 1868:—

For the Khyreeghur Forests,—Deputy Commissioner's Office, Lukheempoor;

For the Baraitch Forests,—Deputy Commissioner's Office, Baraitch.

For the Gondah Forests,—Deputy Commissioner's Office, Gondah.

The Forests will be leased in blocks of about 35 square miles, or 20,000 acres, each till the end of September 1869. Terms of sale and maps showing the position of the various blocks may be seen, on and after the 20th of November 1868, at the Offices of Assistant Conservators and Deputy Commissioners at the above-named places.

E. WOOD, *Captain,*
Conservator, Oudh Forests.

LUCKNOW,
The 9th October 1868.

New Volume just Published.

SELECTIONS FROM CALCUTTA GAZETTES.

SELECTIONS FROM CALCUTTA GAZETTES

OF THE YEARS

1806 to 1815 inclusive,

SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA UPWARDS OF

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

BY

HUGH DAVID SANDEMAN, C.S.,
Accountant General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission.

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CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
8, HASTINGS STREET
1868.

Price 1 Rupee, packing and postage, 4 annas extra.

NOTE

ON THE

STATE OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

During 1865-66.

BY

A. M. MONTEATH, ESQ.,
Under Secy. to Govt. of India.

(REVISED EDITION.)

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
8, HASTINGS STREET.
1868.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th November 1868.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loan of 1856-57	5 per cent.		5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for					TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.		P. W. of 1854-55.	of 1856-57.		2 years. Repayable Jan. 1869	3 years Repayable Jan 1870	5 years. Repayable June 1872	10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882	
Balance of 14th November 1868	53,100	39,466	2,346	20,94,720	38,69,400	1,49,09,600	1,14,82,700	47,55,900	17,500	49,27,100	5,87,44,800	3,89,37,400	1,50,000	18,24,000	29,75,000	35,87,000	39,20,000	15,22,90,032
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 15th and 30th November 1868	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5,000	20,[illegible]	22,800	...	...	...	...	...	47,800
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 15th and 30th November 1868 . .	...	...	...	...	...	59,500	12,500	...	...	3,600	57,000	10,[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	1,42,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 15th and 30th November 1868 .	.	...	...	.	8,500	52,000	51,100	25,000	...	9,900	3,45,100	2,500	...	3,00,000	1,25,000	...	11,000	9,30,100
TOTAL ...	53,100	39,466	2,346	20,94,720	38,77,900	1,50,21,100	1,15,46,300	47,80,900	17,500	49,45,000	5,91,66,900	3,89,72,700	1,50,000	21,24,000	31,00,000	35,87,000	39,31,000	15,34,09,932
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...		...	...	7,000	[illegible]	...		[illegible]	[illegible]	3,81,200	...	...	...	3,000	...	4,28,200
Balance on 30th Novem[illegible]	53,100	39,466	2,346	20,94,720	38,77,900	1,50,14,100	1,15,46,300	47,80,900	17,500	49,45,000	5,91,29,900	3,85,91,500	1,50,000	21,24,000	31,00,000	35,84,000	39,31,000	15,29,81,732

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 6th Oct. 1868 enfaced from India 453 lakhs, re-transferred from London 225 lakhs.

„ 7th Oct. 1868 to 15th „	„	„	„	0 „	„	„ 6 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „	„	„	„	3 „	„	„ 23 „
„ 1st Nov. „ to 14th Nov.	„	„	„	7 „	„	„ 4 „
„ 15th „ „ to 30th „	„	„	„	11 „	„	„ 4 „
				474 lakhs.		262 lakhs.
				262 „		
Balance against India ...				212 lakhs.		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 2nd Dec. 1868.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

For Sale at the Geological Survey Office, or at the Office of Supdt. Govt. Printing.

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OF THE

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ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 27th November 1868.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble G. Noble Taylor.
The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.
The Hon'ble Colonel H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sir George Couper, Bart., C. B.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Sir Dirg-Bijay Singh, Bahádur, K.C.S.I., of Balrámpúr.
The Hon'ble G. S. Forbes.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.

The Hon'ble Mahárájá SIR DIRG-BIJAY SINGH made a solemn declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty, and that he would faithfully fulfil the duties of his office.

The Hon'ble MR. FORBES and the Hon'ble MR. COWIE took the oath of allegiance, and the oath that they would faithfully discharge the duties of their office.

NATIVE MARRIAGE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE moved that the Bill to legalize marriages between certain Natives of India not professing the Christian religion, be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. He said—"Sir, this Bill, after leave to introduce it had been given, was published by your Excellency's permission under a suspension of the Rules, so that public opinion might pronounce upon it. It has elicited a good deal of criticism, and if the Council will allow me, I will proceed to notice briefly some of the observations which have been made upon it. But before I do so, I venture to point out how slight an extension of the existing law is involved in

the measure, and that it is only the last of a series of steps which have all been taken in the same direction. I imagine it to be known to the Council that, owing to the language of certain Statutes and Charters regulating the jurisdiction of the Indian Courts, the law of their religion became the law applicable to litigants. There being no fundamental law in India, the doctrine thence prevailed (though I should perhaps surprise the Council if I were to state how much doubt attends the point) that the greatest part of the civil rights of the Natives of India is determined by the religion which they profess. It would appear that, about forty years ago, some alarm was excited by the contention that any act which excluded a man from his religious communion entailed the forfeiture of his civil rights. For remedy of this, section 9 of Regulation VII of 1832 was passed, which provided as follows:—

"Whenever in any civil suit the parties to such suit may be of different persuasions, when one party shall be of the Hindoo and the other of the Mahommedan persuasion: or where one or more of the parties to the suit shall not be either of the Mahommedan or Hindoo persuasions: the laws of these religions shall not be permitted to operate to deprive such party or parties of any property to which, but for the operation of such laws, they would have been entitled."

The language of this provision, it will be seen, is somewhat cumbrous and perplexed, and, moreover, it merely applies to Bengal. Accordingly, the legislature of the day passed Act XXI of 1850, of which section 1 is to this effect—

"So much of any law or usage now in force within the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, as inflicts on any person forfeiture of rights or property, or may be held in any way to impair or affect any right of inheritance, by reason of his or her renouncing, or having been excluded from the communion of any religion, or being deprived of caste, shall cease to be enforced as law in the Courts of the East India Company, and in the Courts established by Royal Charter within the said territories."

That is the *lex loci* Act of Lord Dalhousie's Government, which is still the charter of religious liberty in India. I myself do not entertain a particle of doubt, and I venture to think that no member of the Council who has read the discussion which preceded the enactment will doubt, that it was the intention of the framers of that Act to make it complete and to relieve from all civil disabilities all dissidents from Native religions. It was meant to condone all offences against religious rule, whether they were acts of omission or of commission. But probably from mistake, probably from attending too exclusively to the immediate question before them which affected only the first generation of dissidents, they left standing the greatest of all disabilities, the disability to contract a lawful marriage. It is incredible to me that, except by an oversight, they should have expressly provided for the protection of the right of inheritance, but should have omitted to provide for the right of contracting marriage, without which inheritance cannot arise. There has been received a petition from the British Indian Association of Bengal, in which the Association objects not only to the present measure, but to Act XXI of 1850, which they say was passed against the wishes of the Native community. The Council will no doubt attach to the arguments of that petition such weight as it may think fit, but at present I claim the statement as to the *lex loci* Act as an admission that the principle of one includes the principle of the other, and that he who objects to the present Bill must also object to Lord Dalhousie's measure. There is, however, no doubt a defect of the law which has been brought to notice by a portion of the sect of Hindús known as the Brahmos, who celebrate their marriages according to a ritual which they consider purified. An opinion of the Advocate General given on a case stated by them is to the effect that these marriages are invalid, and the offspring of them accordingly illegitimate. I do not dissent from Mr. Cowie's opinion, and, indeed, I do not see how he could have given any other from a purely legal point of view. But it is impossible to have stated a principle of more formidable application. For example, the civil rights of the Sikhs in the Panjáb depend on the rules of their religion, because the Sikhs are considered to come under the description of Hindús within the meaning of the earlier statutes. But are the marriages of Sikhs celebrated with orthodox regularity?—and, if they are, where does orthodoxy begin and where does it end? I have mentioned the Sikhs, not for the purpose of stating this question, but on account of a fact which has become known to me since the Bill was published, and is doubtless known to your Excellency, that the Sikh religion, in itself a modern religion, has a tendency to throw off sub-sects which adopt considerable

novelties of doctrine and practice. And in fact it would seem that the same process goes on all over India and even in provinces little affected by education and by the indirect influence of Christianity. The immobility of Native religions, no doubt, exists, but it exists within shifting limits, and there is much more formation of new creeds and practices than *primâ facie* appears. Now to all these new religious communities the legal doctrine of the Advocate General applies. One reason, however, why we should remove the difficulty is that, in my humble judgment, it is entirely of our own creation. It must strike every observant man that, by our introduction of legal ideas and our administration of justice through regular courts, we give a solidity and rigidity to Native usage, which it does not naturally possess. It seems to me that, in order to prevent the monstrous injustice which occasionally results from this process, we must control it by the proper instrument—timely legislation.

Sir, I now proceed to the principal objections which have been raised against the measure. In front of these I place the objection that it does not apply to Christians. Now, Sir, every imputation that this Government intends to establish an inequality between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects is serious, and therefore I am much indebted to those who have pointed out that this objection rests upon misapprehension. The words which render the Bill inapplicable to persons professing the Christian religion are taken from the Statute 14 & 15 Vic., c. 40, which regulates the civil marriage of Christians in India. It was necessary to keep the two systems of registration apart, since it would generally not be convenient for Native gentlemen and ladies to have recourse to the Registrar appointed under the Statute. But the principle of the present measure is to place Natives as nearly as possible on the same footing as Europeans.

Sir, the next objection—and no doubt this is a more genuine and sincere objection—is that civil marriage is quite modern in Europe, and that India may not be sufficiently advanced to dispense with the necessity of the forms of a religious marriage. The fallacy of the argument does not lie in the misstatement of the fact, but in the application of it, and in the assumption that it has any relevancy to the condition of India. It is true that civil marriage, which was once an universal institution of the Western World, disappeared for several centuries, and was only revived about a hundred years ago by the Emperor Joseph II in the hereditary states of the House of Austria. Probably, the last relics of the absolute obligation of religious marriage are at this moment disappearing in Spain. But the theory which imposed religious marriage in Europe has never had any counterpart in India. In European countries the legislator believed, or professed to believe, that some one religion was true, and could alone impart efficacy to the rites by which marriage was celebrated. That was his justification, whatever it was worth. For the protection of that one religion, and in its interest, he compelled everybody to submit to its ceremonial. But there never has been anything like this in India under the British Government, and whatever were the theory of the Muhammadans, there was nothing like it in their practice. It is a famous saying of a well known French Statesman, that "the law should be atheistic." Well, if the expression be permissible, the law of marriage has in this country always been atheistic, in the sense that it has been perfectly indifferent between several religions of which no two could be true. One may be true, but not two. This peculiarity of Indian law results in the rule that a man may at pleasure desert the religion in which he was born and contract a civil marriage. A Hindú can become a Christian or a Muhammadan, or he may adopt the Fetichism of the Kóls or Sánthals, and he can contract a lawful marriage. But if he stops short of that, as the law stands, marriage is denied to him. Take the case of a Hindú becoming Muhammadan, a kind of conversion which goes on every day of our lives. The convert is compelled by the principles of his new religion to regard the faith of his ancestors as hateful and contemptible. But if he does not go so far as that, if he retains some tenderness for his old faith, and continues to regard it as not absolutely evil he is debarred from all share in the fundamental institution of organized civil society. Such a state of the law is unexampled in Europe. Nothing in the Western World has any relevancy towards it or bearing on it.

I now pass to another objection, which is no doubt sincerely advanced. It is said that we are bound to protect the Native religions to the extent of forbidding their adherents to desert them, except for a recognised religion. There is no doubt that there is some sort of indirect protection to Native religions given by this state of the law of marriage in the existing condition of Native society. Now, can we continue this protection? I think we cannot. Take the case of the applicants for the present measure. They say that the ritual to which they must conform, if they wish to contract lawful marriages, is idolatrous. I don't use the word offensively, but merely in the sense in which a lawyer in the High Court is occasionally obliged to speak of the family idol. They say that the existing Hindú ceremonial of marriage implies belief in the existence or power of, and worship addressed to, idols. No doubt there are some of the Brahmos who have as little belief in these beings as the applicants, but still do not object to go through the ritual; and, naturally enough, they exhibit considerable impatience at the scruples of their co-religionists. But that is only a part of the inevitable history of opinion. The first step is to disbelieve; the next to be ashamed of the profession of belief. The applicants allege that their consciences are hurt and injured by joining in a ritual which implies belief in that which they do not believe. Now, can we compel them to submit to this ritual? Sir, nobody can feel more strongly than I do, that we are bound to refrain from interfering with Native religious opinions, simply on the ground that those opinions are not ours, and that we are bound to respect the practices, which are the expression of those opinions, so long as they do not violate decency and public order. That is the condition of our government in this country. I will even go further and say that, where a part of a community come forward and allege that they are the most enlightened members of it, and call on us to forbid a practice which their advanced ideas lead them to think injurious to their civilization, the Government should still be cautious. This is the case of those enlightened gentlemen who ask us to abolish polygamy, both as regards themselves and as regards their less informed co-religionists who do not agree with them. Here the Government of India, acting in concurrence with the Government of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, has declined to listen to the petition, much as may be said for it. Here, however, we have a very different case. A number of gentlemen come forward and ask to be relieved from the necessity of submitting to rites against which their own conscience rebels. They do not ask to impose their ideas on others, but to be relieved from a burthen which presses on themselves. Can we refuse the relief? I think we cannot. I think the point is here reached at which it is impossible for us to forget, that we do not ourselves believe in the existence or virtue or power of the beings in whose honour this ritual is constructed. And I say this the more confidently, because I believe that such a doctrine is in the true interest of the sincere believers in Native religions. If we once begin trampling on the rights of conscience, it is very far from certain that the process will continue for the advantage of Native religions. The members of these communities have the strongest reason for maintaining the absolute sacredness of the rights of conscience.

I now pass to a few verbal criticisms, for some of which there is foundation. It is objected that it is doubtful whether, in section 1, clause 2, the word 'unmarried' includes a widow. I do not feel any doubt myself as to the interpretation which a Court would put on the word, but it can be made still clearer in Select Committee. The words "without having been lawfully divorced," in section 8, have also attracted notice, and it has been asked whether the Government is about to propose a law of divorce. The words, I apprehend, must stand, because the measure may possibly apply to sects who have a law of divorce, and, indeed, even among the Brahmos, there are (I am informed) some Muhammadans whom it is not proposed to deprive of any of their privileges, except in so far as they are modified by this measure. So far as concerns the Hindús, there is not, on the part of your Excellency's Government, any intention to propose a law of divorce for them, and I am told that the Brahmos do not consider their sect sufficiently advanced for such a law.

Another objection which requires attention is that the Bill does not compel the Registrar to go to the house of the persons intending to marry. There

is nothing to prevent his going, but it is said that he may demand an exorbitant fee as the price of his presence. That may be set right by a provision that he shall attend at the house of the marrying parties, on a fee being paid somewhat in excess of the ordinary fee.

Sir, I now come to a difficulty of which I myself have, from the first, felt the seriousness. When I obtained leave to introduce the Bill, I stated that I was not satisfied with the table of prohibited degrees. It was introduced at the suggestion of the applicants, and represents, I believe, the ideas of educated Hindús of some social position in Bengal. But it does not accord with Muhammadan ideas, and still less with the usage of Hindús beyond Bengal. The petition of the British Indian Association objects to the Bill that it legalizes marriages between members of different castes. The gentlemen who have joined in that petition have, however, too good legal advice to be ignorant that, though intermarriages between the castes are no doubt improper according to Hindú notions, there has always, and everywhere, been a doubt whether the impropriety amounted to illegality. I am not now speaking of this class of prohibitions, but of the prohibitions in force in large portions of Upper India. These are extremely numerous and complex, and turn not so much on proximity of blood as on tribal relation. The whole subject is one of some interest, and has been lately examined by a member of my own profession, Mr. Maclellan. Reasonable or unreasonable, these prohibitions are tenaciously adhered to by certain of the Natives of Upper India, and would no doubt be enforced by the Courts. The difficulty of constructing a table of prohibited degrees, which would suit all Natives of India, is so enormous, that I am inclined to suggest, for the consideration of the Select Committee, a provision that nobody shall be allowed to marry, under the new law, any man or woman whom she or he might not lawfully have married if the law had not passed. This will enable us to get rid of the schedule altogether. I am the more inclined to recommend this course, because I do not think that the table of prohibited degrees in use in the Western World can be defended on grounds universally applicable. It seems to me that such a table can only be constructed on two sets of principles. Either it may be framed on physiological considerations, or on considerations arising from the feelings, or it may be prejudices, of the community affected. No doubt, our English table is very much more liberal than any that could be framed for India. But it can hardly be said to be constructed on physiological principles, for if it were, I presume a man would be allowed to marry his deceased wife's sister, and it is probable that the marriages of first cousins would be prohibited. Everybody knows that this permission and prohibition are always defended on peculiarities in the social organization of Western society. I will further allege, as a reason for the provision I suggest, that when civil marriage was introduced into England about forty years ago, the area of intermarriage was not enlarged. A man could no more than before marry his deceased wife's sister, nor could a person, ecclesiastically divorced, marry without a special Act of Parliament. European precedents are, therefore, in favour of the course which I am inclined to propose, and which amounts to limiting the measure for the present to the relief of conscience. I do not deny that this change will to some extent diminish the liberality of the Bill, but it removes a very serious difficulty, and I find that the Brahmos themselves do not wish the power of intermarriage to be enlarged, having always confined themselves within the boundaries of the existing laws. I believe, too, that our Hon'ble Colleague, the Mahárájá of Balrámpúr, will have his only objection to the Bill removed by this alteration. It is necessary, however, for me to say that the section I suggest must be very carefully framed. The prohibition of marriage which it will recognise, must not be one dependent on the performance of any religious ceremonial, or the whole measure may be defeated.

Sir, I have to state in conclusion that, in my humble opinion, there can be no worse penalty on improper marriages than the disallowance of such marriages. Such a penalty has almost no characteristic which should distinguish a penalty. As regards those persons who directly join in the supposed offence, it falls on the more scrupulous and leaves the less scrupulous untouched. But in fact it hardly falls on the supposed offenders at all. It is really imposed on the children, who are dishonoured through life for an offence in which they could not possibly

have participated. If it be really necessary for us to protect the Native religions by forbidding marriages not celebrated with their rites, it is much better that we should effect this by any direct civil penalty or if necessary criminal penalty, rather than by the disallowance of the marriage."

MR. MAINE then said that three petitions had been presented against the Bill, one from the Parsís, which would probably be met by the concession he had proposed. There was another from the British Indian Association, which was in fact a petition against Act XXI of 1850, and which in effect claimed that the majority of the members of every religious community should have absolute power to compel the minority to follow all received ceremonial. A third petition was from certain Native gentlemen at Bombay, who begged that the Bill might not be proceeded with till they had had an opportunity of stating their objections to it. MR. MAINE would cheerfully have complied with this request, and it would be seen that he had proposed a long date for the Report of the Select Committee, in order that Native opinion might declare itself. But MR. MAINE had brought on the measure in order that it might be discussed by the public in connection with the changes which he had proposed to-day.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ARTICLES OF WAR BILL.

The Hon'ble COLONEL NORMAN moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the Government of Her Majesty's Native Indian Forces, which he had the honour to introduce on the 4th instant, be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. He said that the objects and reasons of the Bill had already been explained to the Council; he would not therefore occupy the time of the Council any further.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

HIGH COURT (N. W. P.) CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE moved that the Bill further to amend the Criminal Procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a month. He said that, as the law stood, when an European British subject and a Native were jointly charged with an offence, and committed for trial to the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, they must be tried separately, and in each trial a different procedure was followed—the European being tried in exercise of the Court's ordinary, while the Native was tried in exercise of its extraordinary, criminal jurisdiction.

This state of things having been found to cause practical inconvenience, the present Bill had been framed at the desire of the Local Government. The Bill simply enacted that such persons so charged might be tried together and by the same procedure, but gave the Native the option (which it was unlikely he would often exercise) of refusing to be tried by a jury, the majority of which are Europeans or Americans.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill to legalize marriages between certain Natives of India not professing the Christian Religion—the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, the Hon'ble Sir George Couper. the Hon'ble Mahárájá Sir Dirg-Bijay Singh, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Shaw Stewart, Forbes and the Mover.

On the Bill to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the Government of Her Majesty's Native Indian Forces—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Messrs. Maine and Cockerell, the Hon'ble Sir George Couper and the Hon'ble Messrs. Shaw Stewart, Forbes and the Mover.

On the Bill further to amend the Criminal Procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces—the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, and the Hon'ble Sir George Couper and the Mover.

The Council adjourned till the 4th December 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

CALCUTTA,
The 27th November 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULATION OF CURRENCY NOTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

No. 1566, dated 24th October, 1868.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Financial Dept.

Read again—

The Proceedings in this Department, No. 1282, dated 28th August 1868, regarding the returns showing the receipt and issue of Currency Notes from the Civil Treasuries of this Presidency during the half-year ending 30th June 1867.

Read also the following papers on the subject:—

Letter from the Accountant General, No 1977G, dated 11th September 1868, with enclosures.
" to the Accountant General, No. 251[illegible], dated 21st September 1868.
" from the Accountant General, No. 2167G, dated 28th September 1868, with enclosures.

RESOLUTION.—These returns exhibit the result of the unrestricted issue of Currency Notes from the Mofussil Treasuries during a period of six months from 1st June to 30th November 1867.

2. Several discrepancies in these returns, as compared with information given in the 6th paragraph of the Accountant General's letter No. 1651G, dated 14th August 1868, having now been explained, the result of the experiment may be described as follows.

3. According to the information given in paragraph 6 of the Accountant General's letter, it appears that the demands from eight* treasuries, amounting to Rs. 4,98,250, were complied with in full, whereas in the remaining ten treasuries the indents, which amounted to Rs. 9,60,250, were complied with only to the extent of Rs. 6,15,350, or about two-thirds.

*1. Belgaum.	5. Hyderabad.
2 Kaira.	6. Tanna.
3. Poona.	7. Shikarpoor.
4. Bushire.	8. Baroda.

4. It will be right to omit Kurrachee from consideration at present, as its circumstances are different from those of the other Mofussil Treasuries. There remain twenty treasuries from which reports have been received.

5. It appears that on the 1st June 1867, the balance of Notes in hand in these twenty treasuries amounted to	Rs. 4,35,770
During the six months from June to December, there were received on indent from Bombay ...	" 9,76,490
Received in exchange for cash	" 2,40,510
Received in payment of Government dues or otherwise	" 7,65,420
Giving a total of Notes available for circulation in the Mofussil	" 24,18,190
6. On the other hand, it appears that during this period of six months there were issued in payment of claims on Government Notes to the value of	" 7,42,700
And in exchange for cash	" 9,34,540
Remitted to Bombay by the District Treasuries in Tanna	" 3,66,870

while there remained in the treasuries a balance of about 3¾ lakhs worth of Notes.

7. It is satisfactory to observe that while about sixteen lakhs of Rupees worth of Notes were issued from the treasuries in exchange for cash, or in payment of claims on Government, Notes to the value of upwards of ten lakhs were received in exchange for cash and in payment of Government demands. This shows a circulation far in excess of that reported in 1866.

8. As directed in Government letter No. 25P of the 21st September last, similar returns, in the form now submitted by the Accountant General, should be kept from the 1st July to the 31st December 1868, and the Governor in Council trusts that the returns will be submitted punctually and without the delay that has occurred in the present instance.

9. These proceedings should be reported to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State, and may be published as a supplement to the *Government Gazette*.

ORDERED, that copies of the above be forwarded to the Accountant General, the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, the Revenue Commissioner,

Northern Division, the Commissioner in Sind, all Collectors and Officers in charge of Political Treasuries, with copies of the papers.

No. 1567, dated 24th October, 1868.

Endorsed by the Government of Bombay, Financial Dept.

Submitted to the Government of India, with copies of the papers.

No. 1282, dated 28th August 1868.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, in the Financial Dept.

Read the following:—

Letter from C. E. CHAPMAN, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1651G, dated 14th August 1868.

With reference to your letter No. 15P, dated 30th July 1867, and Government endorsement No. 1546, dated 18th December last, I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a statement showing the receipt and issue of Currency Notes at and from the Civil Treasuries of this Presidency during the half-year ending 30th November last.

2. The Treasury Officers noted in the margin having omitted to exhibit in their statements the value of Notes received and issued by them during the period of experiment, the transactions in reference to those treasuries have not been included in the General Statement. The officers have, however, been called upon to submit amended returns, on receipt of which a supplemental statement will be forwarded to Government.

Poona.
Canara.
Shikarpoor.

3. It will appear from the Statement that the issue of Notes of all denominations in exchange for coin from almost all the treasuries exceeds the receipt of Notes cashed, the inference is that the Notes exchanged for cash were chiefly employed for remittance purposes.

4. I beg to remark that had it not been necessary to retain large balances in the Mofussil Treasuries to meet the demands thereon in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition, the accumulation of coin would have been inconveniently large, and it would have been necessary to bring the surplus thus caused to the presidency at a heavy expense to the State.

5. The indents for Notes from the Mofussil Treasuries have been complied with to the full extent, with exception, however, of those of the Remitting Treasuries, as a full compliance would have caused a large influx of coin, eventually necessitating its removal to Bombay.

6. The subjoined Statement will show the amounts indented for, and those authorized by this Department, during the half-year under report:—

Treasuries.	Amounts indented for.	Amounts authorized.
Poona	2,74,000	2,74,000
Canara	90,000	80,000
Belgaum	98,000	98,000
Sattara	75,000	75,000
Bushire	30,000	30,000
Dharwar	2,75,000	1,30,500
Tanna	11,000	11,000
Candeish	1,03,000	75,000
Rutnagherry	43,000	28,000
Surat	50,000	38,100
Ahmednuggur	1,74,000	75,000
Baroda	50,000	50,000
Kaira	6,750	6,750
Ahmedabad	70,000	48,000
Kulladghee	65,000	55,500
Kattywar	15,250	12,250
Hyderabad	23,500	23,500
Shikarpoor	5,000	5,000

7. There being a Currency Office at Kurrachee, the Treasury Officer at that station should, I think, be enjoined to cease issuing Notes for cash, as the transaction legitimately pertains to the Office of Issue.

RETURN of Currency Notes received at and issued from the Civil Treasuries of the Bombay Presidency from 1st June to 30th November 1867.

NOTES	Stock in hand on 1st June 1867.	Received by Indent from Bombay.	Received in Exchange for Cash.	Received in Payment of Government Dues or otherwise.	Total in hand and received during six months.	Issued in Payment of Claims on Government.	Issued in Exchange for Cash.	Total issued.	Balance in hand on 30th November 1867.
Of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.									
Collector of Ahmedabad	26,100	10,000	11,200	1,800	49,100	6,700	40,500	47,200	1,900
" Ahmednuggur	23,000	48,000	900	2,100	74,000	19,200	40,700	59,900	14,100
" Belgaum	49,900	85,500	7,500	...	1,42,900	23,900	91,400	1,15,300	27,600
" Candeish	1,800	51,500	7,600	...	60,900	15,300	29,300	44,600	16,300
" Dharwar	26,000	65,000	6,600	2,600	1,00,200	7,200	91,900	99,100	1,100
" Hyderabad	6,000	19,500	8,000	...	33,500	...	26,500	26,500	7,000
" Kaira	6,200	4,500	400	1,700	12,800	3,800	3,300	7,100	5,700
" Kurrachee	1,47,800	...	...	15,41,000	16,88,800	11,53,600	2,31,800	13,85,400	3,03,400
" Kulladghee	10,000	57,500	4,100	200	71,800	17,200	36,200	53,400	18,400
" Rutnagherry	13,100	27,500	8,500	4,300	53,400	31,700	9,200	40,900	12,900
" Sattara	17,800	42,000	15,600	3,300	78,700	37,600	18,800	56,400	22,300
" Surat	4,600	27,500	8,700	31,100	68,900	27,100	30,800	57,900	11,000
" Tanna	65,400	4,000	12,800	4,12,600	4,94,800	1,16,300	55,300	4,51,700	43,100
Political Agent, Kattywar	...	19,000	[illegible]	...	21,400	...	11,700	11,700	9,700
" " Kutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Resident, Aden	...	...	...	1,300	1,300	...	300	300	1,000
" " " Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resident at Baroda	500	39,000	1,200	...	40,700	...	29,400	29,400	11,300
Total ...	3,95,200	5,90,500	95,500	20,02,000	29,93,200	14,59,600	7,47,100	24,86,800	5,06,800
Less than Rs. 100.									
Collector of Ahmedabad	31,710	10,000	3,370	1,730	46,810	1,130	40,100	41,230	5,580
" Ahmednuggur	28,800	20,000	1,550	3,730	54,080	7,780	39,490	47,270	6,810
" Belgaum	8,030	12,500	2,820	190	23,540	2,590	15,670	18,260	5,280
" Candeish	5,000	24,500	10,160	220	39,880	4,750	23,550	28,300	11,580
" Dharwar	11,930	12,500	900	1,010	26,340	2,790	14,030	16,820	9,520
" Hyderabad	5,100	8,140	7,330	...	20,570	...	16,640	16,640	3,930
" Kaira	1,160	1,950	180	720	4,010	750	880	1,630	2,380
" Kurrachee	40,910	...	...	1,80,840	2,21,750	2,05,180	2,170	2,07,350	14,400
" Kulladghee	3,840	13,000	1,660	30	18,530	5,880	6,360	12,240	6,290
" Rutnagherry	3,570	500	9,600	3,910	17,580	9,160	5,270	14,430	3,150
" Sattara	11,180	31,000	10,380	2,920	55,480	15,190	21,780	36,970	18,510
" Surat	1,430	10,600	6,710	71,970	90,710	30,460	42,280	72,740	17,970
" Tanna	23,330	7,000	2,530	1,59,130	1,91,990	45,860	39,700	1,72,330	19,660
Political Agent, Kattywar	40	4,300	920	...	5,260	...	4,010	4,010	1,250
" " Kutch	18,950	...	...	70	19,020	7,920	...	7,920	11,100
" " Resident, Aden	20	...	...	410	430	...	270	270	160
" " " Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resident at Baroda	1,210	11,000	760	...	12,970	...	9,060	9,060	3,910
Total ..	1,96,210	1,66,990	58,870	4,26,880	8,48,950	3,39,440	2,81,260	7,07,470	1,41,480

Bombay Accountant General's Office,
The 14th August 1868.

(Signed) C. E. CHAPMAN,
Offg. Accountant General.

RESOLUTION.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will defer passing orders on this report till the receipt of the Supplemental Returns promised by the Accountant General. The Collectors of Poona, Canara and Shikarpoor should be desired to explain the omission mentioned in the 2nd paragraph of Mr. Chapman's letter.

2. The Commissioner in Sind should be requested to favor Government with his opinion on the proposal at the close of the report.

ORDERED, that copies of the above be forwarded to the Accountant General, Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, Commissioner in Sind, Collectors of Poona, Canara and Shikarpoor.

No. 1977G, dated 11th September, 1868.

From—C. E. CHAPMAN, Esq., *Offg. Acctt. General,*
To—*The Chief Secretary. to Govt. of Bombay.*

With reference to Government Resolution No. 1282, dated 28th ultimo, I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, a Supplementary Statement showing the receipt and issue of Currency Notes at and from the Civil Treasuries referred to in paragraph 2 of my letter No. 1651G of the 14th idem.

Supplementary Return of Currency Notes received and issued from the Civil Treasuries of the Bombay Presidency from 1st June to 30th November 1867.

NOTES.	STOCK IN HAND ON 1ST JUNE 1867.	RECEIVED BY INDENT FROM BOMBAY.	RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE FOR CASH.	RECEIVED IN PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT DUES OR OTHERWISE	TOTAL IN HAND AND RECEIVED DURING SIX MONTHS.	ISSUED IN PAYMENT OF CLAIMS ON GOVERNMENT.	ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR CASH.	TOTAL ISSUED.	BALANCE IN HAND ON 30TH NOVEMBER 1867.
OF THE VALUE OF RS. 100 AND UPWARDS.									
Collector of Canara ...	9,800	64,500	26,500	1,000	1,01,800	47,000	30,400	77,400	24,400
" of Poona .	8,500	1,64,000	43,000	39,400	2,54,900	1,84,700	69,300	2,54,000	900
" of Shikarpoor	500	3,000	100		3,600	...	1,200	1,200	2,400
TOTAL ...	18,800	2,31,500	69,600	40,400	3,60,300	2,31,700	1,00,900	3,32,600	27,700
LESS THAN RS 100.									
Collector of Canara ...	4,260	15,500	3,740	1,020	24,520	8,540	7,540	16,080	8,440
" of Poona ...	5,870	60,000	12,660	16,960	95,490	62,200	29,520	91,720	3,770
" of Shikarpoor ..	4,140	2,000	140	...	6,280	...	2,190	2,190	4,090
TOTAL ...	14,270	77,500	16,540	17,980	1,26,290	70,740	39,250	1,09,990	16,300

BOMBAY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
The 11th September 1868.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Offg. Accountant General.

No. 25P, dated 21st September, 1868.

From—M. J. SHAW STEWART, Esq., *Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt. of Bombay,*
To—*The Accountant General of Bombay.*

With reference to your reports Nos. 1651 and 1977, on the subject of Paper Currency, I am desired by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to request that the following discrepancies may be explained or corrected with as little delay as possible:—

	Amount stated by Accountant General to have been authorized on Indent—*Vide* para. 6 of letter No. 1651	Amount stated by Collectors to have been received on Indent from Bombay.
(1) Dharwar	1,30,500	77,500
Ahmednuggur	75,000	68,000
Ahmedabad	48,000	20,000
Kulladghee	55,500	70,500
Kattywar	12,250	23,300
Hyderabad	23,500	27,640
Kaira	6,750	6,450
Poona	2,74,000	2,24,000

MEMORANDUM explaining the differences between the amounts of Currency Notes "authorized by this Department" and received by the following Treasury Officers from 1st June to November 1867.

TREASURY OFFICERS.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED BY THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL ON INDENT.	AMOUNT STATED BY COLLECTOR TO HAVE BEEN RECEIVED ON INDENT.	DIFFERENCES.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
Collector of Dharwar	97,500	77,500	20,000	This remittance was authorized in November 1867, but received at the Treasury in December 1867.
" Ahmednuggur	68,000	68,000	...	
" Ahmedabad	48,000	20,000	28,000	*Vide* preceding remarks.
" Kulladghee	55,500	70,500	15,000	Authorized prior to June last, but complied with and received at the treasury subsequently.
" Hyderabad	23,500	27,640	4,140	Part of revenue remittance received from Kurrachee in Notes.
" Kaira	6,750	6,450	300	The Collector of Kaira has been requested to explain the difference.
" Poona	2,74,000	2,24,000	50,000	Authorized in November but received at the treasury in December 1867.
Political Agent, Kattywar	15,250	23,300	8,050	The remittance of Rs. 9,800 which was authorized in May last, complied with in June, and a remittance of Rs. 1,750 sanctioned in November 1867, but Notes received at the Treasury in December 1867.

BOMBAY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
The 28th September 1867.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Offg. Accountant General.

RETURN of Currency Notes received and issued from [illegible]ury during the months

NOTES.	STOCK IN HAND ON THE 1ST JUNE.	RECEIVED BY INDENT FROM BOMBAY OR ELSEWHERE.	RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE FOR CASH.	RECEIVED IN PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT DUES OR OTHERWISE.	TOTAL IN HAND AND RECEIVED DURING SIX MONTHS.	ISSUED IN PAYMENT OF CLAIMS ON GOVERNMENT.	ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR CASH.	SENT TO THE PRESIDENCY OR ELSEWHERE AS A REMITTANCE.	TOTAL ISSUED.	BALANCE IN HAND ON 30TH NOVEMBER.
Of the value of more than 100 Rupees										
Of the value of 100 Rupees and under										
TOTAL ...										

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 50 of 1868.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Statute is published for general information :—

31 & 32 VICTORIÆ, CAP. CXXIX.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Registration of Ships in British Possessions.

(31*st July* 1868.)

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows :

Grant of terminable certificates of registry, subject to conditions, in Colonies.

1. The Governor or Officer lawfully administering the Government of any *British* Possession may, from Time to Time, with the Approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, make Regulations providing that on an Application for Registration under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, in that Possession of any Ship not exceeding Sixty Tons Burden, the Registrar may grant, in lieu of a Certificate of Registry as required by that Act, a Certificate of Registry to be terminable at the End of Six Months from the granting thereof, or of any longer Period; and all Certificates of Registry granted under any such Regulations shall be in such Form and shall have Effect, subject to such Conditions as the Regulations prescribe.

Ship to be deemed registered.

2. Notwithstanding anything in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or in any other Act, any Ship to which a Certificate is granted under any such Regulations shall, while such Certificate is in force, and in relation to all Things done or omitted during that Period, be deemed a registered *British* Ship.

Governors abroad may appoint Surveyors.

3. The Governor of any *British* Possession abroad may from Time to Time appoint fit and proper Persons to be Surveyors, who shall have and exercise within such Possession all the Powers with respect to the Inspection of Crew Spaces that are conferred upon the Board of Trade Surveyors in the United Kingdom by Section Nine of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1867.

Construction of Act.

4. This Act shall be read as One Act with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same.

Short title.

5. This Act may be cited as The Colonial Shipping Act, 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Government House, the 7th December 1868.

His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer upon the gentleman holding the under-mentioned office the privilege of the Private Entrée to Government House :—

The Archbishop and Vicar-Apostolic of Western Bengal.

By Command,
SEYMOUR BLANE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mily. Secy. to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Fort William, the 11*th December* 1868.

No. 4727.

The following Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

PUBLIC. INDIA OFFICE,
No. 161. LONDON, 28*th October* 1868.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have laid before Her Majesty the Queen the Addresses of congratulation on the

No. 50 of 1868.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

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PUBLIC. INDIA OFFICE,
No. 161. LONDON, 28*th October* 1868.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have laid before Her Majesty the Queen the Addresses of congratulation on the

escape of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh from assassination in Australia, which were forwarded in the Despatches from your Excellency in Council, noted in the margin, as well as the loyal assurances of concurrence in the same, expressed by your Excellency in Council on behalf of the Members and Officials of your Government.

Dated 1st July 1868, No. 90.
" 7th " " " 93.
" 14th " " " 95.
" 29th " " " 101.
" 3rd Aug. " " 104.

2. I desire that you will take measures for making known to the several communities who have submitted these Addresses, the gracious reception which Her Majesty has been pleased to accord to them.

I have, &c.,
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

The 10th December 1868.

No. 4721.

The services of Assistant Apothecary G. T. Leopold are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 4724.

Mr. C. Æ. Oldham, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, has reported his departure from India on leave of absence, on the 15th ultimo.

No. 4725.

Mr. W. King received charge of the duties of Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey, vice Mr. Oldham, on the afternoon of the 14th ultimo.

The 11th December 1868.

No. 4732.

APPOINTMENT.—Doctor William Cowan is appointed to be Civil Medical Officer of Bhundara, in the Central Provinces.

No. 4735.

Mr. R. Taylor, of the Bengal Civil Service reported his return to India from furlough on the 14th ultimo.

No. 4736.

The under-mentioned gentleman, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival in India on the 3rd instant:—

Mr. A. A. Wace.

No. 4739.

The under-mentioned gentleman, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival in India on the 7th instant:—

Mr. G. J. Laidman.

No. 4751.

The under-mentioned gentleman, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival in India on the 9th instant:—

Mr. C. D. C. Winter.

Judicial.

The 9th December 1868.

No. 1948.

APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Chamberlain, Bengal Staff Corps, to be City Magistrate of Lucknow, with effect from the 6th ultimo.

No. 1951.

Major F. A. Fenton, while officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers described in Section I of Act XV of 1862.

No. 1953.

Under the provisions of Section 22, Act XXV of 1868, Captain J. A. Campbell, while officiating as Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, is appointed to act as Sessions Judge of Coorg.

Education.

The 9th December 1868.

No. 699.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to cancel, at the request of the Ceylon Government, the affiliation of the Queen's College, Colombo, to the Calcutta University, which was authorized in Notification No. 902, dated the 16th June 1864.

Police.

The 11th December 1868.

No. 703.

Lieutenant F. N. M. Maynard, District Superintendent of Police, Baraitch, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 1st ultimo.

Revenue.

The 11th December 1868.

No. 1085.

LEAVE.—Privilege leave of absence for one month has been granted to Captain C. T. Haig, R. E., Surveyor, 2nd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect from the 16th ultimo.

No. 1088.

The services of Mr. M. A. Cumming, Assistant Superintendent, Berar Revenue Survey, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Spring, attached to the Sind Survey as Supernumerary Assistant, is appointed to be a Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Legislative.

The 9th December 1868.

No. 522.

His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate John Nutt Bullen, Esq., of Calcutta, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Judicial.

Fort William, the 10th December 1868.

No. 330.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of Act XIV of 1868 shall have effect in the Gwalior Fortress and also in the Cantonments of Morar, Seepree, Nowgong, Mhow, and Nemuch, within the limits of the Central India Agency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased further to declare that the provisions of Act XXII of 1864 shall have effect in the Cantonment of Seepree within the limits of the Central India Agency.

Revenue.

The 10th December 1868.

No. 379.

Lieutenant T. M. Ward, Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade in the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry (Bombay), to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade in the Revenue Survey and Assessment Department in Mysore, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

No. 381.

Lieutenant J. B. Lawrence, of the Bombay Revenue Survey and Settlement, to be an Assistant Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in Mysore, with effect from the 15th January 1869.

No. 384.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following Officers to conduct Settlement operations in British Burmah with effect from the 27th August 1868:—

Mr. A. M. Russell to be Senior Settlement Officer.

Mr. R. McLeod to be 1st Assistant Settlement Officer.

Mr. E. Richardson to be 2nd Assistant Settlement Officer.

Military.

The 10th December 1868.

No. 244.

The services of Captain H. M. Burlton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

Political.

9th December 1868.

No. 1432.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much pleasure in publishing for general information the following Notification which has been issued by the Nawab of Jowrah:—

Notice by the Jowrah State,—dated 28th October 1868.

Whereas the failure of the monsoon in Marwar and other parts of the country, and the existing restrictions in Native States on the free passage of grain are calculated to cause much distress to the people, it is hereby announced that, with a view to give satisfaction to His Excellency the Governor General and Viceroy of India, all restrictions to the free passage of grain are removed, and all duties are remitted within the Jowrah State for a [illegible] of eight months, from November 1868 to Ju[illegible], and that any quantities of grain passing through Jowrah or its other districts, or exported from them, will be allowed a free passage, no duties being levied thereon during the said period of eight months.

(True translation)

EDWD. THOMPSON,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for C. I.

No. 1434.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much pleasure in publishing for general information a Proclamation issued by His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore:—

Translation of a Notification issued by the Meywar Durbar to all the Officials of the State,—dated Oodeypore, 5th November 1868.

Owing to the continued drought, there is a great scarcity of grain this year in Meywar, and in consequence high prices prevail, it is therefore necessary and incumbent to afford assistance to the subjects of the State; under these considerations, orders have already been issued remitting the Customs and Mappa Dues on grain throughout Meywar. In addition to this measure, the restrictions on the exportation of grain from Meywar have also been removed, and orders issued that no restriction whatever be put on the grain trade.

It is now hereby promulgated for general information that up to Assar,* Sood Poonun, Sumbut 1925, no duty will be levied on grain exported from, or imported into, Meywar, or

* About July or August 1869.

on grain from Foreign territory passing through Meywar.

The district officials are directed to report the quantity of surplus grain within their respective districts after allowing for sowing and consumption of the people of the districts.

All the district authorities are hereby enjoined to watch over the interests of the people under their charge, and to assist them by supplying grain for food and sowing. Those of the cultivators who are poor, indigent, and unable to pay the Government demand, are to be treated with leniency, and the demand deferred until it can be met, so that they and their children may escape the impending distress.

It is further ordered that the district authorities are to arrange for the construction of works of utility, such as roads, embankments for tanks, wells, &c., to employ the strong and able-bodied men in order to afford them a maintenance and to carry out the works of utility as well.

A charitable subscription has been raised at Oodeypore, and it is therefore hoped that the Chiefs and Nobles of Meywar will establish similar institutions in their respective estates.

And lastly be it known to all the Lunjaras and dealers in grain that, in accordance with the precept of their respective religions, they are to trade in grain without fear and misgiving. No restriction will be imposed, nor interference on the part of the Durbar or its officials permitted in the grain trade.

(Translated.)

A. R. E. HUTCHINSON,
Offg. Political Agent, Meywar.

The 10*th December* 1868.

No. 1439.

APPOINTMENT.—Major R. Renton, Town Magistrate of Mysore, is appointed to be Civil Pension, Pay Master in that Province, in addition to his other duties.

No. 1441.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to confer the title of Raja on Rampertab Sing, son of the late Raja Bhowanee Sing, C. S. I., of Mynpoory, as a personal distinction.

General.

The 7*th December* 1868.

No. 2091 A.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., to be Judicial Commissioner of Mysore.

Mr. Gordon will continue to act as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy until further orders.

Mr. J. R. Kindersley will also continue to act as Judicial Commissioner of Mysore until further orders.

The 10*th December* 1868.

No. 2110.

With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 1902, dated 29th October last, it is hereby notified that Sheik Hissamooddeen, Tehsildar of Oomraotee, is to be considered as an Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 2112.

Mr. A. C. Lyall, Commissioner of the West Berar Division, reported his return on the 31st October from the six months' leave on private affairs granted to him in Notification No. 668, dated 9th April last, and resumed charge of his duties from Lieutenant R. H. Hudlestone on the afternoon of the 3rd ultimo.

Lieutenant Hudlestone relieved Lieutenant R. Bullock of the charge of the Akolah District on the forenoon of the 4th ultimo.

No. 2114.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. F. Venning, C. S., an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, from the date on which he reported his arrival at Jubbulpore.

No. 2116.

LEAVE.—Mr. H. LePoer Wynne, Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, with subsidiary leave for one month, from the 26th ultimo.

No. 2119.

Captain W. L. Randall, late 59th Native Infantry, A. D. C. to His Excellency the Viceroy, is appointed to officiate as Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel C. Herbert, or until further orders.

No. 2122.

Assistant Surgeon A. F. Richmond, of the 38th Regiment Native Infantry, made over the medical charge of the Nagode Political Agency to Native Doctor Thakoor Persad on the forenoon of the 1st ultimo.

Native Doctor Thakoor Persad made over medical charge of the Nagode Political Agency to Assistant Surgeon H. Whitwell, attached to the 7th Bengal Cavalry, on the afternoon of the 4th idem.

No. 2124.

Major W. Neighbhard, Commissioner of the East Berar Division, returned from leave to Europe and resumed charge of his office from Colonel J. Stubbs on the forenoon of the 12th ultimo.

No. 2126.

Dr. J. H. Newman, of the Central India Horse, to officiate in the medical charge of the Political Agency at Joudhpore, vice Dr. George King.

No. 2128.

PROMOTION.—Mr. W. E. A. James, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in Mysore, having passed the prescribed departmental test, is promoted to the grade of Assistant Superintendent with effect from the 1st instant.

Telegraph.

The 10th December 1868.

No. 979.

LEAVE.—Mr. W. C. Darling, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, in the Telegraph Department, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from the 1st August last.

No. 981.

Mr. W. H. Congdon, appointed by the Secretary of State for India to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade, in the Telegraph Department, with effect from the 1st September 1868, reported his arrival on the 25th ultimo.

W. S. SETON-KARR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 5th December 1868.

No. 3400.

Mr. T. A. Martin, Collector of Wurdah Division, Central Provinces, is allowed leave on medical certificate for fifteen days, in extension of the leave granted to him in Financial Notification No. 2552 of the 2nd April 1868.

The 6th December 1868.

No. 3408.

The following letter addressed to the Acting Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George is published for general information :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2884 of the 17th ultimo, and in reply to state that under Rule XI of the Rules regarding leave of absence to Covenanted Civil Servants, published on the 16th June 1868, an Officer proceeding on or returning from furlough or special leave is at liberty to select as his port of embarkation or debarkation any port in India, provided only that the journey to it or from it shall not extend to more than thirty days."

The 7th December 1868.

No. 3414.

Mr. L. Berkeley received charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Exchange Department, Calcutta, from Mr. J. Bridgnell on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

The 8th December 1868.

No. 3429.

The following letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal is published for general information :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Officiating Junior Secretary A. Mackenzie's letter No. 4484 of the 13th ultimo, and in reply to state that, under the circumstances therein represented, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule—

"*First.*—That when an Officer who is temporarily promoted on acting lower to a higher acting appointment, takes privilege leave on being relieved of the latter to this consent of Local Government to which he is subordinate to produce declares that on being so relieved he has reverted to the lower acting appointment, it shall not be necessary for the Officer to rejoin the higher acting appointment previously to proceeding on leave, but his allowances on leave shall be calculated as if he had so rejoined.

"*Second.*—That when an Officer holding an acting appointment is transferred to another appointment of not inferior emoluments, he shall continue to draw his acting allowances during the time spent in joining the new appointment."

The 9th December 1868.

No. 3455.

Monthly Statement of Accounts received up to the 30th November 1868.

ACCOUNTING OFFICERS AND DEPARTMENTS.	FOR 1867-68	FOR 1868-69	
		Date of Receipt.	Up to what Month
Accountant General, Bengal	March 1868	6th Nov.	Sept. 1868
Ditto, Madras	Ditto	16th "	Ditto
Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces	Ditto	17th "	Ditto
Accountant General, British Burmah	Ditto	23rd "	Ditto
Accountant General, Bombay	Ditto	24th "	Ditto
Ditto, N. W. Provinces (for Oude)	Ditto	30th "	Ditto
Accountant General, Punjab	Ditto	31st Oct.	Aug. 1868
Ditto, N. W. Provinces (for N. W. Provinces)	Ditto	2nd Nov	Ditto
Treasury and Departmental Accounts Branch (for India)	Ditto	26th Oct.	July 1868
Military Department	Ditto	30th "	Ditto†
Public Works Department	Ditto	19th Nov.	June 1868

* The Accounts for September 1868 received on 1st instant.

† Incomplete.

The 10th December 1868.

No. 3490.

Mr. L. C. Probyn received charge of the Office of Accountant General, Punjab, from Mr. R. A. Fink, on the forenoon of the 2nd ultimo. The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Mr. Probyn in the Notification of this Department, No. 2236, dated the 4th September 1868, is cancelled.

The 11th December 1868.

No. 3492.

Statement of the Amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the Amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

Date.	Circles of Issue.	Balance of Issue Account	Retired by other Offices of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	TOTAL RESERVE.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30th Nov. 1868	Calcutta ...	4,09,[illegible]	[illegible]5,380	4,07,53,660	1,96,49,053	15,61,718	1,47,495	1,76,47,184	3,90,05,450
" "	Madras ...	60,85,590	...	60,85,590	22,05,476	...	...	27,28,404	49,33,880
" "	Bombay ..	4,15,60,390	11,260	4,15,49,130	2,[illegible],38,920	18,00,000	...	1,37,52,960	3,99,91,880
" "	Allahabad ...	46,42,590	9,82,620	36,59,970	33,64,769	...	...	11,03,291	44,68,060
" "	Lahore ...	41,63,500	9,57,720	32,05,780	34,32,613	...	...	7,00,037	41,32,650
" "	Calicut ...	10,29,260	1,85,870	8,43,390	[illegible],29,201	...	...	1,00,059	10,29,260
" "	Trichinopoly ...	13,37,650	8,71,560	4,66,090	2,37,591	...	...	1,00,059	13,37,650
" "	Vizagapatam .	7,76,790	94,290	6,82,450	[illegible],76,671	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
" "	Nagpore ..	45,97,850	[illegible]N 920	45,68,930	[illegible]45,808	...	16	5,47,902	45,93,720
" "	Kurrachee ...	37,69,020	15,51,050	22,17,970	[illegible]61,784	...	...	5,00,106	37,61,990
" "	Akola ...	58,120	1,790	56,330	[illegible]58,120	...	...	...	58,120
	TOTAL ...	10,89,79,740	48,90,450	10,40,89,290	[illegible].006	33,61,718	1,47,505	3,72,80,061	10,40,89,290

CALCUTTA;
COMMR. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY,
The 4th December 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Head Commissioner.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 7th December 1868.

No. 1154 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Non-Commissioned Officer is admitted to pension as specified opposite to his name :—

Sergeant George Davies, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Department of Public Works.	2*s.* (two shillings) a day, payable in England.

No. 1155 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant James Gawler Macleod, of the General List, Infantry.	For 20 months, under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 1156 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the provisions of Government General Order No. 694 of the 14th July 1865, which authorizes the grant of half and quarter rations respectively to the wives and families of soldiers sent to a Convalescent Depôt, are to apply also to families left at a station on medical grounds, under competent authority, consequent on the march of a Regiment.

The 8th December 1868.

No. 1157 *of* 1868.—With reference to Government General Order No. 1079 of the 19th November 1868, the services of Assistant Surgeon J. J. Monteath, M. B., are, as a special case, placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 1158 *of* 1868.—The Government General Order No. 1074, dated 19th November 1868, granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to Conductor T. Foxton, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 1159 *of* 1868.—Lieutenant J. M. McNeile, of the Royal Engineers, is allowed an extension of leave from the 10th to the 12th November 1868, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from furlough to Europe.

No. 1160 *of* 1868.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
1st Bengal Cavalry.	*Duffadar.* Nusseer Khan	Jemadar	7th Oct 1868	Shaikh Jeewun, invalided.

No. 1161 of 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information and guidance, of the following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

MILITARY, No. 382. INDIA OFFICE; *London, 31st October* 1868.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—As it appears from recent circumstances that an impression exists in India that Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades whose leave of absence on sick certificate with retention of appointment is limited to six months, and who may come to this country for that period, are not required to produce evidence of physical fitness for duty before being allowed to return to India, I request that you will notify to the Army at large that all Officers, however employed, and whatever may be the amount of leave granted them, who leave India on sick certificate, are required to produce a certificate of fitness for duty before they can be allowed to return.

I have, &c.,
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

No. 1162 *of* 1868.—With reference to Government General Order No. 540, dated 5th June 1868, Major B. G. Vander Gucht, reported his departure from Zoulla on sick leave to Europe on the 20th March 1868.

The 9th December 1868.

No. 1163 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Edward Logan Stehelin, of the 49th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry.	9th Aug. 1867.

No. 1164 *of* 1868.—Assistant Surgeon Hugh Clark, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the Buxar and Kurruntadhee Studs, is allowed leave of absence from the 15th February to the 15th March 1869 to visit Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Europe on furlough on private affairs for twenty months under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1165 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Stud Department.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. G. Carmichael, M. D., to the medical charge of the Buxar Stud temporarily, during the absence on sick leave of Assistant Surgeon H. Clark, or until further orders.

No. 1166 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
4th Regiment of Native Infantry.	*Jemadar.* Dulmeer Khan	Subadar ..	26th Oct. 1868.	Pothoo Awusthee, deceased
	Havildar. Doorga Awusthee.	Jemadar .	Ditto ...	Dulmeer Khan, promoted.

No. 1167 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned soldier of Her Majesty's Service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1868, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of his pension:—

Sergeant Major W. Cowling... 55th Foot.

The 10*th December* 1868.

No. 1168 *of* 1868.—Under directions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that no Officer of the Staff Corps is to be considered at liberty to decline any employment for which it may be thought proper to select him, or to throw himself out of employment by resignation of an appointment, excepting under special circumstances, to be duly considered and admitted by the Government of his Presidency.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council also announces, under authority from the Secretary of State, that in any exceptional case where the consolidated pay of an Officer in Civil or Staff employ of any description is less than his substantive military pay, the difference will be paid to him and treated as a military charge.

No. 1169 *of* 1868.—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Lieutenant R. H. Grant, of the Royal Artillery, will resume his duties in the Ordnance Department as Officiating 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance.

G. G. O. No. 874, dated 11th September 1868.
G. G. O. No. 900, dated 21st September 1868.
Notification Foreign Department, No. 928, dated 26th November 1868.

The services of Lieutenant H. F. Smyth, of the Royal Artillery, who was appointed to officiate in the Ordnance Department during Lieutenant Grant's employment with the Telegraph Department in Hazara, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 1170 *of* 1868.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 13th October 1868, page 5386, is published for general information:—

London Gazette of the 13*th October* 1868, *page* 5386.

India Office, October 12th, 1868.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Captain.

Captain Edward Lempriere Earle, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, dated 27th August 1858.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Samuel Hunter Cowan, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, dated 9th December 1859.
Lieutenant Edward Stedman, Royal Artillery, dated 19th December 1860.
Lieutenant Charles Henry Tilson Marshall, Bengal Infantry, dated 23rd July 1861.
Lieutenant Robert Patch, 55th Regiment, dated 27th July 1866.
Lieutenant Robert John Humphrey Wyllie, 103rd Regiment, dated 11th January 1867.
Lieutenant Charles Evans Hallett, 97th Regiment, dated 2nd June 1867.

No. 1171 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of the Unattached List is promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor:—

Sergeant Michael O'Connor, Hospital Overseer, Bikar Stud Depôt.

No. 1172 *of* 1868.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentleman to be an Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service.

	Date of arrival in the Bengal Presidency.
Mr. Archibald Cameron, M.D. .	1st Nov. 1868.

No. 1173 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Brigade Command of the Station of Benares shall be abolished from the 1st February next, from which date the command of the Troops at Sealkote will be that of a 2nd Class Brigade.

2. From the same date the command of the Troops at Benares will be exercised by the Senior Officer, who will draw the allowance (Rs. 250) sanctioned under similar circumstances in Government General Order No. 663 of 1861.

3. It is also notified that the new station of Ranee-Khet is to be included in the Rohilcund district, and that of Chuckrata in the Sirhind Division.

No. 1174 *of* 1868.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

PROMOTIONS.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. C. Curtis (retired).	Lieut. Col.	Mar 6, 1868.	Lieut. Col. (Major in 101st Foot) G. C. Lambert, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 54th N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) D. H. Osborn (retired).	Major ...	Ditto ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) H. C. Anderson, promoted.
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) A. Blackwood.	Lieut. Col.	April 24, 1868.	Lieut. Col. F. G. Crossman, deceased.
Cadre of the late 59th N. I.	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) H. A. Dwyer.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) E. L. Ommanney.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) T. P. Waterman.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. A. Blackwood (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 13th N. I.	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) R. C. Germon.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) B. R. Chambers.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) O. E. Rothney.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. T. P. Waterman (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 46th N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) A. E. Osborn.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) W. F. Edwards.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) W. Agnew.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. O. E. Rothney (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 29th N. I.	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) P. F. Gardiner.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. C. J. Garstin (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. L. Nation.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. W. Agnew (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 57th N. I.	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) T. H. Wilson.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) R. A. Wauchope.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) W. B. Irwin.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. J. L. Nation (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 10th N. I.	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. E. L. Willows.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) C. S. Maclean.	Captain ...		

PROMOTIONS,—*continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major W. B. Girdlestone (Staff Corps)...	Lieut. Col.	April 24, 1868.	Lieut. Col. W. B. Irwin (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 67th N. I.	Captain E. Thompson (Staff Corps) ...	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) C. Case...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) C. F. G. Lamb.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) W. B. Girdlestone, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 62nd N. I.	Captain (Bt. Lieut. Colonel) T. H. Sibley, (Staff Corps).	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. R. C. Beavan (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. E. Fraser.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. C. F. G. Lamb (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 4th N. I.	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) G. D'Aguilar.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) G. H. W. Hoggan.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major J. S. Rawlins (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. J. E. Fraser (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 44th N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) W. T. Fagan.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. A. England (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. Smith.	Lieut. Col	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) J. S. Rawlins, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 51st N. I.	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) E. Tyrwhitt.	Major ...		
Infantry ...	Major W. Davis (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. J. Smith (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 31st N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) R. H. Price.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) A. E. Campbell.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major J. T. Watson (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) W. Davis, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 12th N. I.	Captain T. C. Anderson (Staff Corps) ...	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. J. L. Ferris (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) A. D. Dickens.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) J. T. Watson, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 38th N. I.	Captain (Bt. Col.) C. Cureton (Staff Corps).	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. R. C. Clifford (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major J. J. Hume (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. A. D. Dickens (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 48th N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) W. E. Marshall.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Bt. Major) C. A. deKantzow, (Staff Corps).	Captain ...		

PROMOTIONS,—*continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) R. Ouseley	Lieut. Col.	April 24, 1868.	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) J. J. Hume, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 34th N. I.	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) C. C. Drury.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Bt. Major) F. E. A. Chamier, (Staff Corps).	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. R. McMullin.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. R. Ouseley (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 50th N. I.	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) B. E. Bacon.	Major ...		
Infantry ...	Major George Frederick Frank Vincent (placed on the Retired List.)	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. J. R. McMullin (Staff Corps) removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 30th N. I.	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) F. H. Hood	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) C. B. G. Bacon	Lieut. Col.	June 8, 1868.	Lieut. Col. C. E. Mills, deceased.
Cadre of the late 3rd E. R.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) T. H. Chamberlain	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. George William Holdsworth ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) G. W. M. Hall	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. C. B. G. Bacon (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 26th N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. Emerson	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) R. D. Osborn	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) C. F. Smith	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. G. W. M. Hall (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 39th N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. D. MacDonald	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) E. H. C. Simpson	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) G. S. Macbean (Staff Corps)	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. C. F. Smith (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 74th N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) H. Grant...	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. C. A. Dodd (Staff Corps) ...	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) R. A. Napper.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. G. S. Macbean (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 55th N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) W. D. Hoste.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) F. Lance	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major W H. S. Earle (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. R. A. Napper (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 20th N. I.	Captain (Bt. Lieut. Col.) C. H. Barchard, C. B., (Staff Corps).	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) H.A. Lewes	Captain .		

PROMOTIONS.—*continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) R. T. Leigh.	Lieut. Col.	June 8, 1868.	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) W. H. S. Earle, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 6th E. R.	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) G. Swiney.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) W. V. FitzG. Jacob.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) E. Thompson.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. R. T. Leigh (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 4th E. R.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) R. S. Simonds.	Major ...		
Ditto ..	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) E. R. C. Wilcox.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major F. C. Innes, Staff Corps ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. E. Thompson, (Staff Corps) removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 6th N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) J. Keer...	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. R. M. Clifford, Staff Corps ...	Captain ..		
Infantry ...	Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) H. K. Burne, Staff Corps.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) F. C. Innes, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 2nd N. I.	Captain (Bt. Lieut. Col.) T. James, Staff Corps.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. J. R. Marett, Staff Corps ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) S. F. Graham.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. H. K. Burne (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 5th E. R.	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. M. Nuttall.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) G. C. Udny.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. R. Pughe.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. S. F. Graham (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 47th N. I.	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) G. McAndrew.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. Francis Henry Goold ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) A. L. Busk.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. J. R. Pughe (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 66th N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) J. A. Tytler, V. C.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. G. Young (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) T. Wright.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. A. L. Busk (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 46th N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) T. W. Mercer.	Major ...		

PROMOTIONS—*continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. I. Gibbs.	Lieut. Col.	June 8, 1868.	Lieut. Col. T. Wright (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 68th N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) W. R. Gordon	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. C. L. Woodcuffe (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...	Aug. 1868.	
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) C. W. D'Oyly.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. J. I. Gibbs (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 58th N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) W. Elwyn.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut T. Dayrell (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) F. G. Stainforth.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. C. W. D'Oyly (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 61st N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) E. H. C. Wintle.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. W. Hamilton (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) W. D. Morgan.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. F. G. Stainforth (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 22nd N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) S. J. Hire.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. W. C. Anderson (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major W. H. Hawes, (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. W. D. Morgan (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 63rd N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) B. W. Ryall	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) W. Snow ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) H. T. Bartlett.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps), W. H. Hawes, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 21st N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) G. N. Cave.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) J. P. Harris	Captain ..		
Infantry ...	Major H. R. Wroughton (Staff Corps)...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. H. T. Bartlett, (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 40th N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) J. Burn ...	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. H. C. A. Szczepanski (Staff Corps)	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) H. R. Drew	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) H. R. Wroughton, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 6th E. R.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) E. Oakes	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. J. C. Stewart (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		

PROMOTIONS—*continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. F. Richardson, C. B.	Lieut. Col.	June 8, 1868.	Lieut. Col. H. R. Drew (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 49th N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) W. Gordon	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) W. Davidson	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major E. Dandridge (in Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ..	Lieut. Col. J. F. Richardson C. B. (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 73rd N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) C. D. S. Clarke	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. H. G. Becher (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) F. P. Layard	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) E. Dandridge, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 19th N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. W. Bristow	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) M. H. Heathcote	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Bt. Col.) G. W. G. Green, C. B. (Staff Corps)	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. F. P. Layard (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) A. Paterson	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. Henry Vansittart Riddell ..	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) B. P. Lloyd	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) G. W. G. Green, C. B. (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 11th N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) A. W. Owen	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut F. H. Woodgate (Staff Corps) .	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major William Nassau Lees ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. B. P. Lloyd (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 42nd N. I.	Captain F. Allen (Staff Corps) ...	Major ...		
Genl. List, Infantry.	Lieut. William Henry Beckett	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. A. Angus.	Lieut. Col.	June 24, 1868.	Lieut. Col. G. F. F. Vincent, placed on the Retired List.
Cadre of the late 9th N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) W. H. Binny.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. Hugh Gillat Oldham ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major John March Earle	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. J. A. Angus (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 24th N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) A. Irvine	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) G. E. J. Maidman.	Captain ...		

PROMOTIONS—*continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Cadre of the late 46th N. I.	Lieut. E. C. Corbyn (Staff Corps) ...	Captain...	June 28, 1868.	Captain J. R. Russell, deceased.
Cadre of the late 51st N. I.	Lieut. H. M. Pratt (Staff Corps) ...	Ditto ...	Aug. 22, 1868.	Captain W. G. Chalmers, deceased.
Cadre of the late 50th N. I.	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) J. W. O'Dowda.	Ditto ...	Aug. 28, 1868.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) A. W. Bolton, deceased.
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) Brooke Boyd ...	Colonel ...	Oct. 19, 1868.	Col. (General) Sir T. M. Douglas, K.C.B., deceased.
Ditto ...	Major H. F. Waddington (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.		
Cadre of the late 52nd N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) H. L. Campbell.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. A. B. Douglas (Staff Corps) ...	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major J. F. Campbell (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) H. F. Waddington, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) A. Elderton	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. W. H. Brind (104th Foot) ...	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) B. T. Reid.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) J. F. Campbell, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 3rd E. R.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) A. G. Forsyth.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. H. S. Jarrett (Staff Corps) ...	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) H. S. Bivar.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. B. T. Reid (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 18th N. I.	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. Y. Gowan.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) W. B. Barwell.	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major H. N. Davies (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. H. S. Bivar (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 25th N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) A. Taylor	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) E. Temple	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. S. Davies.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) H. N. Davies, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 23rd N. I.	Captain (Bt. Lieut. Col.) C. W. Miles (Staff Corps.)	Major ...		
Ditto ..	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) B. J. Parsons.	Captain...		
Infantry ..	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. A. Steel.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. J. S. Davies (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 17th N. I	Captain (Bt. Col.) T. A. Carey (Staff Corps.)	Major ...		

PROMOTIONS—*continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major T. Wheler (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Oct. 19, 1868.	Lieut. Col. J. A. Steel (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 1st E. B. F.	Captain (Bt. Lieut. Col.) H. F. M. Boisragon (Staff Corps.)	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in 101st Foot) N. Ellis ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Bt. Col.) C. J. Robarts (Staff Corps)	Lieut. Col	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) T. Wheler, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 43rd N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. Dawson	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. Robert Hastie Inglis ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) C. St. G. Brownlow.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) C. J. Robarts (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 15th N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) R. D. Macpherson.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. Nathaniel James Jones ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major G. W. Fraser (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. C. St. G. Brownlow (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 27th N. I	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) N. E. Boileau	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps), D. S. Buist	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major E. St. George (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) G. W. Fraser, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 1st E. B. F.	Capt. (Local Major) N. T. Parsons (101st Foot).	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) A. R. Chapman.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) C. Andrews.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) E. St. George, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 72nd N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) C. T. Hallett	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) C. J. Griffiths	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Bt. Lt. Col.) J. I. Murray (Staff Corps).	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. C. Andrews (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 71st N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) W. Briggs...	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) F. B. Foote	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major J. J. Dansey (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. J. I. Murray (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 16th N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) J. J. O'Bryen	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) G. G. Young	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major T. C. Hamilton (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) J. J. Dansey, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 35th N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) J. P. Sheriff (Staff Corps).	Major ...		
Genl. List, Infantry.	Lieut. Charles Mercer	Captain ...		

PROMOTIONS—*continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) H. Rose	Lieut. Col.	Oct. 19, 1868.	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) T. C. Hamilton, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 4th E. R.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) T. C. Merrick.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) F. M. Armstrong.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) A. B. Johnson, (Staff Corps.)	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. H. Rose (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 5th E. R.	Captain J. E. B. Parsons (Staff Corps) ...	Major ...		
Ditto ..	Lieut. A. P. Palmer (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major M. F. Evatt (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. A. B. Johnson (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 36th N.I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) E. Smalley.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut (Captain in Staff Corps) M. Ramsay.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Captain in Staff Corps) H. L. Millett.	Lieut. Col	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) M. F. Evatt, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 28th N.I.	Captain (Lieut Col. in Staff Corps) J. A. Wright.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. T. A. Scott (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major A. H. Bamfield (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Captain in Staff Corps) H. L. Millett, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 56th N.I.	Captain (Bt. Major) George Charles Lloyd	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) C. C. Taylor	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major Sidney Chalmers	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) A. H. Bamfield, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 53rd N.I.	Captain (Bt. Major) Mowbray Thomson...	Major ...		
Genl. List, Infantry.	Lieut. Thomas James Quin... ...	Captain ...		
Cadre of the late 17th N.I.	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) G. Stewart..	Captain ...	Oct. 21, 1868.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) C. Baily, retired.
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. S. Dunbar.	Lieut. Col.	Nov. 1, 1868.	Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) R. A. Smith, deceased.
Cadre of the late 64th N.I.	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) H. B. A. Poulton.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. E. Kitson (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major J. C. Bonamy (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. J. S. Dunbar (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 32nd N.I.	Captain R. A. Nowell (Staff Corps) ...	Major ...		
Genl. List, Infantry.	Lieut. Alexander Bishop Chalmers ...	Captain ...		

PROMOTIONS—*continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) A. O. Wood.	Lieut. Col.	Nov. 1, 1868.	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) J.C. Bonamy, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 14th N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) E. N. Perkins.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) R. G. Sandeman.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. Reid	Lieut.-Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. A. O. Wood (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 37th N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) S. Black ...	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) J. B. Brander.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) G. A. Black.	Lieut.-Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. J. Reid (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 69th N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. E. Cracroft.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) R. H. Hudlestone.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) F. J. Nelson.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. G. A. Black (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 65th N. I.	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) C. L. Montgomery.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. J. D. Macpherson (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) H. W. H. Coxe.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. F. J. Nelson (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 70th N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) C. H. Byers.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. F. C. W. Drummond (Staff Corps)	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) W. H. Stubbs.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. H. W. H. Coxe (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 33rd N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) C. C. Johnson.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) J. Stevenson	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) H. A. Dwyer.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ..	Lieut. Col. W. H. Stubbs (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 59th N. I.	Capt. H. P. W. Wynch (Staff Corps) ...	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. E. Lightfoot (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) R. C. Germon.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. H. A. Dwyer (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the 13th N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) E. Smyth.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) W. G. Cubitt, V. C.	Captain ...		

PROMOTIONS—*continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major A. E. Osborn (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Nov. 1, 1868.	Lieut. Col. R. C. Germon (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 45th N.I.	Capt. (Bt. Major) A. A. Currie (Staff Corps).	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) L. Wavell...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) P. F. Gardiner.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) A. E. Osborn, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 29th N.I.	Capt (Major in Staff Corps) J. C. Millar,	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. Henry Archibald McNair ...	Captain ..		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) T. H. Wilson.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. P. F. Gardiner (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 57th N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) G. J. D. Hay.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) E. C. Codrington.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. E. L. Willows.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. T. H. Wilson (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 10th N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) Charles Phayre Hildebrand.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) C. W. Campbell.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major E. Thompson (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. J. E. L. Willows (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 67th N. I.	Captain J. T. Bushby (Staff Corps) ...	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. Burnard Edward Reade ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) T. H. Sibley (Staff Corps).	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) E. Thompson, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 62nd N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) J. Leven...	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. Harvey Woodhouse	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) G. D'Aguilar.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. T. H. Sibley (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 4th N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) J. F. Stafford.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. W. J. Parker (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major W. T. Fagan (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. G. D'Aguilar (Staff Corps) removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 44th N. I.	Captain *the Hon'ble* W. M. Fraser (Staff Corps).	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieutenant John Henry Willoughby Osborne.	Captain...		

PROMOTIONS—*continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) E. Tyrwhitt.	Lieut. Col.	Nov. 1, 1868.	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) W. T. Fagan, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 51st N. I.	Captain (Lieut. Colonel in Staff Corps) W. J. Ward.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieutenant Arthur Edward Downing ...	Captain ..		
Infantry ...	Major R. H Price (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. E. Tyrwhitt (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 31st N. I.	Captain (Bt. Col.) H. W. Norman, C. B. (Staff Corps).	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieutenant J. J. Blair (Staff Corps) ...	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major (Captain in Staff Corps) T. C. Anderson.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) R. H. Price, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 12th N. I.	Captain Edward Samuel Jackson ...	Major ...		
Genl. List, Infantry.	Lieutenant C. Middlemas (107th Foot) ...	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major (Bt. Col.) C. Cureton (Staff Corps)	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. (Captain in Staff Corps) T. C. Anderson, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 38th N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) T. W. Holland.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieutenant H. I. Wheler (Staff Corps) ...	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major W. E. Marshall (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) C. Cureton (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 48th N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) J S. Ogilvie	Major ..		
Ditto ...	Lieut C. O'Donel (Staff Corps) ...	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) C. C. Drury.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ..	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) W. E. Marshall, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 34th N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) F. H. Smith.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) G. R. Hennessy.	Captain...		
Infantry ..	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) B. E. Bacon.	Lieut. Col	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. C. C. Drury (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 50th N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) G. A. St. P. Fooks.	Major ..		
Ditto ...	Lieut. A Goldney. (Staff Corps) ...	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major T. Pierce (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col	Ditto ..	Lieut. Col. B. E. Bacon (Staff Corps) removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 30th N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) J. C. Wood	Major ..		
Ditto ...	Lieut. F. W. Collis (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major W. H. Paget (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ..	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) T. Pierce, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 54th N. I.	Capt. C. T. Hitchins (Staff Corps) ...	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. C. S. Pratt (Staff Corps) ...	Captain...		

PROMOTIONS.—*continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what Rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose Rank.
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) T. H. Chamberlain.	Lieut. Col.	Nov. 1, 1868.	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) W. H. Paget, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 3rd E. R.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) E. D. R. Ross	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. A. D. Campbell (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. Emerson.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. T. H. Chamberlain (Staff Corps), removed from the list of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 26th N.I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) D. Mocatta	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) H. C. T. Jarrett, V. C.	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. D. MacDonald.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ..	Lieut. Col. J. Emerson (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 39th N. I.	Captain (Bt. Lieut. Col.) George Huntly Gordon.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) F. Wheeler	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major H. Grant (Staff Corps) G. ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. J. D. MacDonald (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 74th N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) H. [illegible]lor, [illegible]t)	Major ...		
Genl. List, Infantry.	Lieut. Neville Fraser Parker ... [illegible]ohn	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major W. D. Hoste (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) H. Grant, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 55th N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) H. P. Babbage.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. W. J. Forlong (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) C. H. Barchard, C. B. (Staff Corps).	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut.-Col. (Major Staff Corps) W. D. Hoste, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 20th N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) H. Mackenzie	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) A. Vivian...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) G. Swiney.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. C. H. Barchard, C. B. (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 6th E. R.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) G. H. Thompson.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. E. Newbery, (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major R. S. Simonds (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. G. Swiney (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 4th E. R.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) H. J. Hawes	Major ...		
Ditto ..	Lieut.. G. F. I. Graham (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		

PROMOTIONS—*continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major J. Keer (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Nov. 1, 1868	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) R. S. Simonds, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 60th N. I.	Capt. (Bt. Lieut. Col.) P. S. Lumsden (Staff Corps).	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. Charles Herbert Bergman ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) T. James (Staff Corps).	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) J. Keer, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 2nd N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) H. R. Garden	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. M. W. Gataker (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. M. Nuttall.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. T. James (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 5th E. R.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) C. F. Hicks.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt in Staff Corps) H. Morton	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) G. McAndrew.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. J. M. Nuttall (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 47th N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. P. W. Campbell.	Major ...		
General List, Infantry.	Lieut. C. W. Riggs (101st Foot) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major J. A. Tytler, V. C. (Staff Corps)...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. G. McAndrew (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 66th N I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) E. B. Clay...	Major ...		
General List, Infantry.	Lieut. Charles Nesbit Hodgson ...	Captain ...		
Infantry .	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) T. W. Mercer.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps), J. A. Tytler, V. C., removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 46th N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) C. S. Brown	Major ...		
General List, Infantry.	Lieut. T. F. Bruce (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ..		
Infantry ...	Major W. R. Gordon (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. T. W. Mercer (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 68th N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) A. Francis ...	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. James Johnstone ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) W. Elwyn	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) W. R. Gordon, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 58th N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) T. Staples	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. G. C. Gregory (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		

PROMOTIONS—*continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) E. H. C. Wintle.	Lieut. Col.	Nov. 1, 1868...	Lieut. Col. W. Elwyn (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 61st N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) H. S. Obbard.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. N. Lowis (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) S. J. Hire	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. E. H. C. Wintle (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 22nd N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) F. W. Ripley.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. F. W. Grant (Staff Corps) ...	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major B. W. Ryall (Staff Corps) ..	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. S. J. Hire (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 63rd N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) T. E. Webster.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. F. F. J. Toke (Staff Corps) ...	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) G. N. Cave.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) B. W. Ryall, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 21st N. I.	Capt. (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) H. E. Iremonger.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) G. Fitz-Hugh.	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major J. Burn (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. G. N. Cave (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 40th N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) Edward John Wild	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. A. I. Iles (Staff Corps) ...	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) E. Oakes.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) J. Burn, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 6th E. R.	Captain Q. D. Parsons (Staff Corps) ...	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. W. Battye (Staff Corps) ...	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) W. Gordon.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. E. Oakes (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 49th N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) F. R. Pollock.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) A. Chapman.	Captain ..		
Infantry ...	Major C. D. S. Clarke (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. W. Gordon (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 73rd N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) C. N. McMullin.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. A. J. D. Hawes (Staff Corps) ...	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major Lieut. Col in Staff Corps) J. W. Bristow.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto .	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) C. D. S. Clarke, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 19th N. I.	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) H. D. Manning.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. A. Battye (Staff Corps) ...	Captain...		

PROMOTIONS—*continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major A. Paterson (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Nov. 1, 1868.	Lieut. Col. J. W. Bristow (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F.	Captain (Local Major) C. Clarke 104th Foot.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in 104th Foot) H. P. Evans	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) A. W. Owen.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) A. Paterson, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 11th N. I.	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) R. W. Chambers.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. W. L. Samuells (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Captain in Staff Corps) F. Allen ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. A. W. Owen (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 42nd N. I.	Captain Edmund Fisher Litchfield ...	Major ...		
Genl. List, Infantry.	Lieut. Walter Robert Hamilton ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major W. H. Binny (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Captain in Staff Corps) F. Allen, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 9th N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) H. N. Hodgson.	Major ...		
Genl. List, Infantry.	Lieut. Arthur Cortlandt Anderson ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major A. Irvine (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) W. H. Binny, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 24th N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) E. P. Lloyd	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. George Brabazon Ponsonby Alcock	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major J. Ruggles (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) A. Irvine, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 41st N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) G. G. Cunliffe.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. G. L. K Hewett (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major H. L. Campbell (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) J. Ruggles, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 52nd N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) H. D'O. C. Bracken.	Major ...		
Genl. List, Infantry.	Lieut. Frank Hale Berwick Marsh ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major A. Elderton (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) H. L. Campbell, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) W. C. Hamilton.	Major ...		
Genl. List, Infantry.	Lieut. H. E. Ryves (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		

PROMOTIONS—*continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major A. G. Forsyth (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Nov. 1, 1868.	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) A. Elderton, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 3rd E. R.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) A. Pond	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in 107th Foot) G. A. Owen.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. Y. Gowan.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) A. G. Forsyth, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut Colonels.
Cadre of the late 18th N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) A. K. Comber.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. G. R. Grylls (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major A. Taylor (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. J. Y. Gowan (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 25th N. I.	Captain E. J. L. Twynam (Staff Corps)	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. C. H. Ewart (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) C. W. Miles, (Staff Corps).	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) A. Taylor, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 23rd N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) G. L. Fraser.	Major ...		
General List, Infantry.	Lieut. J. H. Campbell, (109th Foot) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Bt. Col.) T. A. Carey (Staff Corps)	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. C. W. Miles (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 17th N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) J. Fendall	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. A. G. Ross (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) H. F. M. Boisragon (Staff Corps.)	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) T. A. Carey (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 1st E.B.F.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) G. M. Battye.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in 101st Foot) W. S. Jervis.	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. Dawson.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. H. F. M. Boisragon (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 43rd N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) A. F. Corbett.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. A. G. Handcock (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) R. D. Macpherson.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. J. Dawson (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 15th N. I.	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) H. C. Cuppage.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. C. H. Bridges (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		

PROMOTIONS—*continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major N. E. Boileau (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Nov. 1, 1868.	Lieut. Col. R. D. Macpherson (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 27th N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) E. Hyndman.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) J. W. McQueen.	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major N. T. Parsons (101st Foot) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) N. E. Boileau, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 1st E. B. F.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) G. Price...	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in 101st Foot) W. H. Warner.	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major C. T. Hallett (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Captain in 101st Foot) N. T. Parsons, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 72nd N. I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) A. T. Armstrong.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. Reginald William Sartorius ...	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major W. Briggs (Staff Corps) ..	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) C. T. Hallett, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 71st N. I.	Captain (Bt. Col.) C. A. Barwell (Staff Corps).	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) R. M. Sewell.	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major J. J. O'Bryen (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) W. Briggs, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 16th N.I.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) T. Lamb	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. L. J. H. Grey (Staff Corps) ...	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major J. P. Sherriff (Staff Corps ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) J. J. O'Bryen, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 35th N.I.	Captain James Cadogan Parkison Baillie	Major ...		
Genl. List, Infantry.	Lieut. Edwin Clarence O'Bryen Horsford	Captain ..		
Infantry ...	Major T. C. Merrick (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Colonel (Captain in Staff Corps) J. P. Sherriff, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 4th E. R.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) G. A. Cuyler.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) M. P. Ricketts.	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major (Capt. in Staff Corps) J. E. B. Parsons.	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) T. C. Merrick, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 5th E. R.	Capt. E. C. Impey (Staff Corps) ...	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Capt. in Staff Corps) J. B. Smith	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major E. Smalley (Staff Corps) ...	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. (Capt. in Staff Corps) J. E. B. Parsons, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 36th N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) J. R. Auldjo	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. H. C. Fagan (Staff Corps) ...	Captain ...		

PROMOTIONS,—*concluded.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room
Infantry ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. A. Wright.	Lieut. Col.	Nov. 1, 1868.	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) E. Smalley, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 28th N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) G. C. Hankin.	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. W. E. Rutherfurd (Staff Corps) ...	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Major G. C. Lloyd	Lieut. Col.	Ditto...	Lieut. Col. J. A. Wright (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 56th N. I.	Capt. (Bt. Major) H. D. Battye (Staff Corps.)	Major ...		
Ditto ...	Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) H. S. Ruxton ...	Captain...		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) J. C. Innes ...	Colonel ...	Nov. 10, 1868.	Colonel (Lieut. Genl.) J. Parsons, C. B., deceased.
Ditto ...	Major Mowbray Thomson ...	Lieut. Col.		
Cadre of the late 53rd N. I.	Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) E. H. Paske	Major ...		
Genl. List, Infantry.	Lieut. H. F. Banbury	Captain...		

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To rank from	In whose room.
Cadre of the late 30th N. I.	Captain G. F. M. Phillips (Staff Corps) ...	May 24, 1866	Captain W. F. Leicester (Staff Corps), retired.
Ditto ...	Captain A. F. P. Harcourt (Staff Corps) ...	June 1, 1867	Captain (Bt. Major) G. F. F. Vincent, promoted.
Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F.	Major (Bt. Col.) G. W. G. Green, C. B. (Staff Corps).	Feb. 6, 1868	Major (Local Lieut. Col., 104th Foot) W. D. Harris, promoted.
Ditto ...	Major J. F. Campbell (Staff Corps) ...	Mar. 2, 1868	Major (Local Lieut. Col., 104th Foot) J. Bleaymire, retired.
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. J. N. Young (Staff Corps) ...	Mar. 6, 1868	Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) H. W. Matthews, promoted to Major General.
Cadre of the late 3rd E. R.	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) B. T. Reid.		
Ditto ..	Captain R. C. W. Mitford (Staff Corps) ...		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. A. F. Baird (Staff Corps) ...	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. J. N. Young (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 18th N. I.	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) H. S. Bivar.		
Ditto ..	Captain J. W. H. Johnstone (Staff Corps) ...		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. R. P. Anderson (Staff Corps) ...	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. A. F. Baird (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 25th N. I.	Major H. N. Davies (Staff Corps) ...		
Ditto ...	Captain H. P. P. Nash (Staff Corps) ...		

ALTERATIONS OF RANK,—*continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To rank from	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. E. Bradford (Staff Corps) ...	March 6, 1868.	Lieut. Col. R. P. Anderson (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 23rd N. I.	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. S. Davies.		
Ditto ...	Captain J. Bartleman (Staff Corps) ...		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. D. Briggs, (Staff Corps) ...	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. E. Bradford (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 17th N. I.	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. A. Steel.		
Ditto ...	Captain J. N. B. Hewett (Staff Corps) ...		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in 101st Foot) E. Brown.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. D. Briggs (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 1st E. B. F.	Major T. Wheler (Staff Corps) ...		
Ditto ...	Captain N. H. Wallace (101st Foot) ...		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. Wredenhall Queiros Pogson ...	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. E. Brown (Major in 101st Foot), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 43rd N. I.	Major (Bt. Col.) C. J. Roberts (Staff Corps)		
Ditto ...	Captain Montague Millett C... ...		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. A. Bagot (Staff Corps) ...	Ditto ...	Lieut. (Bt. Col.) C. Prior, promoted to Major General.
Cadre of the late 15th N. I.	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) C. St. G. Brownlow.		
Ditto ...	Captain Richard Worsley		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. E. G. Langmore (Staff Corps)	Ditto ...	Lieut Col. A. Bagot (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 27th N. I.	Major G. W. Fraser (Staff Corps) ...		
Ditto ...	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) G. H. Basevi		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. H. C. Anderson (Staff Corps) ...	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. E. G. Langmore (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 54th N. I.	Captain R. B. P. P. Campbell (Staff Corps)		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in 101st Foot) G. C Lambert.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. H. C. Anderson (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 1st E. B. F.	Major E. St. George (Staff Corps) ...		
Ditto ...	Captain A. G. Owen (Staff Corps) ...		
Cadre of the late 72nd N. I.	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) C. Andrews.	Ditto ...	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. C. Curtis (retired), promoted.
Ditto ...	Captain E. S. Fox (Staff Corps) ...		
Infantry ...	Supy. Lieut. Col. (Major Genl.) J. M. B. F. Tytler, C B., Staff Corps.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. J. C. Curtis (Staff Corps, retired), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. L. R. Christopher (Staff Corps)		
Cadre of the late 71st N. I.	Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) J. I. Murray (Staff Corps)		
Ditto ...	Captain A. D. Vanrenen (Staff Corps) ...		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. G. B. Mainwaring (Staff Corps)	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. L. R. Christopher (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 16th N. I.	Major J. J. Dansey (Staff Corps) ...		
Ditto ...	Captain F. W. Boileau (Staff Corps) ...		

ALTERATIONS OF RANK—*continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To rank from	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. W. Metcalf (Staff Corps) ...	March 6, 1868.	Lieut. Col. G. B. Mainwaring (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 35th N. I.	Major T. C. Hamilton (Staff Corps) ...		
Genl. List, Infantry	Captain Astell Harrison		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. J. Marquis (Staff Corps) ...	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. W. Metcalf (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 4th E. R.	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) H Rose.		
Ditto ...	Captain Charles David Peter Nott ...		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. W. McNeile, C. S. I. (Staff Corps)	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. J. Marquis (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 5th E. R.	Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) A. B. Johnson (Staff Corps).		
Ditto ...	Captain F. Van H. Sperling (Staff Corps)		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. H. Raban (Staff Corps) ...	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. W. McNeile, C. S. I. (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 36th N. I.	Major M. F. Eratt (Staff Corps) ...		
Ditto ...	Captain A. Pullen (Staff Corps) ...		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) G. R. Roberts.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. H. Raban (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 41st N. I.	Major A. G. Priestley (Staff Corps), deceased		
Ditto ...	Captain R. F. Angelo (Staff Corps) ...		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) W. Paske	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) G. R. Roberts, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 28th N. I.	Major (Captain in Staff Corps) H. L. Millett		
Ditto ...	Captain Henry Russell Wintle ...		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) F. V. R. Jervis.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) W. Paske, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 56th N. I.	Major A. H. Bamfield (Staff Corps) ...		
Ditto ...	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) J. R. A. S. Lowe.		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. Henry Alexander Cockburn ...	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Major in Staff Corps) F. V. R. Jervis, removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 53rd N. I.	Major Sidney Chalmers		
Ditto ...	Captain (Lieut in Staff Corps) E. Beddy ...		
Cadre of the late 23rd N. I.	Captain W. R. M. Holroyd (Staff Corps) ...	Mar. 7, 1868	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) J. A. H. Moore, retired.
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. T. Rattray (Staff Corps) ...	Apl. 9, 1868	Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) F. W. Burroughs, promoted to Major General.
Cadre of the late 64th N. I.	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. S. Dunbar.		
Ditto ...	Captain (Lieut. in Staff Corps) T. D. Madden.		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. C. Reay (Staff Corps) ...	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. T. Rattray, (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 32nd N. I.	Major J. C. Bonamy (Staff Corps) ...		
Ditto ...	Captain (Lieut. in Staff Corps) A. B. Hepburn.		

ALTERATIONS OF RANK—*concluded.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To rank from	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. W. Fullerton (Staff Corps) ...	April 9, 1868.	Lieut. Col. C. Reay (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 14th N. I.	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) A. D. Wood.		
Ditto ..	Captain J. Graham (Staff Corps) ..		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. P. H. P. Gill (Staff Corps) ...	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. W. Fullerton (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 37th N. I.	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) J. Reid...		
Ditto ..	Captain W. C. S. Clarke (Staff Corps) ...		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. J. Wedderburn (Staff Corps) ...	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. P. H. P. Gill (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 69th N. I.	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) G. A. Black.		
Ditto ...	Captain A. H. Eckford (Staff Corps) ...		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) C. T. E. Hinde (Staff Corps).	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col J. Wedderburn (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 65th N. I.	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) F. J. Nelson.		
Ditto ...	Captain R. F. Firth (Staff Corps) ...		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) A. Fytche (Staff Corps).	Ditto ..	Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) C. T. E. Hinde (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 70th N. I.	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) H. W. H. Coxe.		
Ditto ...	Captain C. M. Bushby (Staff Corps) ...		
Infantry ...	Lieut. Col. John Chadwick Dickson ...	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) A. Fytche (Staff Corps), removed from the List of Regimental Lieut. Colonels.
Cadre of the late 33rd N. I.	Major (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) W. H. Stubbs.		
Ditto ...	Captain E. P. Gurdon (Staff Corps) ...		
Cadre of the late 30th N. I.	Major T. Pierce (Staff Corps) ...	April 24, 1868	Major G. F. F. Vincent (placed on Retired List), promoted.
Cadre of the late 51st N. I.	Captain B. Williams (Staff Corps) ...	Ditto ...	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) E. Tyrwhitt, promoted.
Cadre of the late 50th N. I.	Captain B. Cracroft (Staff Corps) ...	Ditto ...	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) B. E. Bacon, promoted
Cadre of the late 54th N. I.	Major W. H. Paget (Staff Corps) ...	May 1, 1868.	Major D. H. Osborn (Staff Corps), retired.
Ditto ...	Captain John Goodeve Barlow ...		
Cadre of the late 46th N. I.	Captain R. E. Boyle (Staff Corps) ..	June 8, 1868.	Captain (Lieut. Col. in Staff Corps) T. W. Mercer, promoted
Cadre of the late 17th N. I.	Captain C. L. B. Constable (Staff Corps) ...	Oct. 19, 1868	Captain (Bt. Col.) T. A. Carey, Staff Corps (promoted).

Memorandum.—The promotion of Captain W. F. Leicester (retired) to the rank of Major in the Staff Corps, published in G. G. O. No. 1158 of 1867, is cancelled; and in para. 3 of the despatch from the Secretary of State, published in G. G. O. No. 1134 of 1868, announcing Captain Leicester's retirement from the service, for "24th May 1868," read "24th May 1866."

The 11th December 1868.

No. 1175 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of the following clause of the Army Circulars of 1868, dated War Office, 1st October 1868, applicable to Corps serving in India:—

COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF CLOTHING.

Clause 107.

1. The Secretary of State for War has decided, with reference to the first portion of paragraph 67 of the revised Royal Clothing Warrant, 1865, directing that compensation in lieu of clothing shall be paid up *to the end of the month preceding the men's departure from* the service Companies or Depôt, that in future the men shall only be settled with in respect to clothing *to the 31st March preceding.*

No. 1176 *of* 1868.—Sub-Conductor C. H. Gilson, of the Army Commissariat Department, appointed by Government General Order No. 951 of the 20th October 1862, is remanded from his present grade to the rank he held previous to his transfer to the Commissariat Department, and his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 1177 *of* 1868.—The following order issued by the Government of the Punjab is confirmed:—

No. 272 *of the 2nd December* 1868.—Confirming the Regimental Order issued to the 6th Punjab Infantry, No. 526, dated 2nd ultimo, appointing Ensign C. B. Norman, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Lieutenant Mosley, promoted to Quarter Master.

No. 1178 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Bombay.
Major G. H. Basevi, of the Bengal Staff Corps.	14th November 1868.
Lieutenant Colonel S. J. Hire, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General of Division.	21st November 1868.
Lieutenant A. W. Bird, of the General List, Infantry.	21st November 1868.
	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Assistant Surgeon C. O. Daniell, M. D., of the Medical Department.	2nd Dec. 1868.

No. 1179 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Lieutenant Arthur Irwin Iles, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 41st (the Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry.	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1180 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major General David Pott, of the Bengal Staff Corps.	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868.
Major Robert Stevenson Moseley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 13th (the Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry.	
Captain Boyle Torriano Stafford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.
Lieutenant Richard Tickell Montgomery Lang, of the General List, Cavalry, Assistant Commissioner, Hazara District, Punjab.	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868.
Lieutenant Arthur Edward Downing, of the late 51st Regiment of Native Infantry, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, Topographical Survey of India.	

No. 1181 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their names:—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) H. Forbes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 1037 of 1868.	*Bengal,* 7th November 1868, from Bombay.
Captain F. P. Luard, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 1123 of 1868.	*Columbian,* 14th November 1868, from Bombay.
Major J. A. Tytler, V. C., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 1147 of 1868.	*Golconda,* 21st November 1868, from Bombay.
Major D. Mocatta, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 1082 of 1868.	
Lieutenant H. C. Creak, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry, Government General Order No. 1049 of 1868.	*Carnatic,* 28th November 1868.

No. 1182 *of* 1868.—Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Thacker, Bombay Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 11th December 1868, under the operation of Clause 2 of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1183 *of* 1868.—The following promotion is made from the date specified, under the operation of Government General Order No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Preston Molony, Madras Staff Corps.	11th Dec. 1868.

No. 1184 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the dates specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major William Davis ...	9th Dec. 1868.
Major Alexander Mackay MacKenzie.	
Major Charles Irvine.	
Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) John Irvine Murray.	10th Dec. 1868.
Major Thomas Charleton Merrick.	
Major Henry King.	
Major Felix Vincent Richard Jervis.	

No. 1185 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain George Johnston Reeves.	8th Dec. 1868.
Captain (Brevet Major) Francis Booth Norman.	
Captain Francis John Craigie	
Captain Charles Stuart Lane	9th Dec. 1868.
Captain William George Davies	
Captain Henry Manley Wemyss	
Captain Alfred Blunt ...	
Captain Robert Gordon Rogers	
Captain Boyle Torriano Stafford	
Captain John Palmer Turton	
Captain Edward O'Brien Horsford ...	

No. 1186 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Medical Department, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 1060 of the 23rd December 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Assistant Surgeon Richard Theophilus Abbott, M. D.	10th Dec. 1868.

No. 1187 *of* 1868.—Supernumerary Surgeon William Walker, M. D., of the Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 1188 *of* 1868.—Lieutenant C. G. Cautley, of the General List, Cavalry, Assistant, Pay Department, Officiating Deputy Pay Master, Trans-Ravee Circle, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 2nd February 1869, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 1189 *of* 1868.—The following promotion is made from the date specified, under the operation of Government General Order No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, and the despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 298, dated 24th October 1867, paragraph 4, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant John Balsir Chatterton, Bengal Staff Corps...	4th September 1868.

No. 1190 *of* 1868.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Commissioned grades of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, with effect from the 28th October 1868, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Russell, Royal Artillery, 1st Class Commissary of Ordnance, or until further orders:—

Captain E. Tierney, 2nd Class Commissary of Ordnance, to officiate as 1st Class Commissary.

Captain N. D. Garrett, 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, to officiate as 2nd Class Commissary.

ARTHUR BROOME, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10*th December* 1868.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department during the month of November 1868:—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAMES.	DATE OF DECEASE.	PLACE OF DECEASE.	TESTATE OR INTESTATE.	REMARKS.
Bengal Infantry ...	Colonel R. A. Smith ...	31st Oct. 1868	Umballa ...	Intestate..	Widow, Mrs. L. Smith, and one daughter.
Commissariat Department.	Honorary Capt. J. Burnell ...	6th Nov. „	Hazareebaugh	Testate ...	Widow, Mrs. M. Burnell, administering.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Lieut. R. T. Birch ...	6th „ „	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Widow, Mrs. M. A. W. Birch, administering.
General Officer ...	Lieut. General J. Parsons, C. B.	9th „ „	Almorah ...	Ditto ...	Widow, Mrs. E. Parsons; Capt. J. Parsons, administering.
2nd Battalion, H. M.'s 25th Foot.	Lieut. R. X. L. O'Connell ...	14th „ „	Berhampore.		
Invalid Establishment...	Major H. C. Talbot ..	22nd „ „	Mussoorie.		

ARTHUR BROOME, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1868.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice:—

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Military Service during the Month of November 1868.

Date of Deposit.	On whose Account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of Monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed Amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
	Commissioned Officers.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
3rd Nov. 1868	(a) Francis Madden ...	Staff Asst. Surgeon	Royal Artillery ...	...	31st Aug. 1868	Intestate	1,578 6 10	...	1,578 6 10					
9th " "	(b) John Mylne Young ...	Lieutenant ...	Ditto		4th July "	Ditto...	1,699 7 1	...	1,699 7 1					
10th " "	(c) Edward Steer Kennet Dawson.	Major ...	106th Foot ..	...	10th Sept. "	Testate	3,256 3 2	...	3,256 3 2					
12th " "	(d) Richard Butler Willington.	Ditto ...	H. M.'s 77th Foot ...	...	1st " "	Testate	4,796 8 11	...	4,796 8 11					
13th " "	(e) Alexander Cowper ...	Lieut. Colonel ...	Royal Bombay Engineers	...	16th June "	Testate	5,747 7 3		5,747 7 3					
					TOTAL ...	...	17,078 1 3		17,078 1 3					

(a) Father and mother residing at Points Pass, Lough, Brickland, Ireland; Administrator General administering.
(b) Father, William Richard Young, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, care of Messrs. Ransome, Bouverie & Co., 1, Pall Mall, E. London; Administrator General administering.
(c) Mother, Mrs. Mary Anne Dawson, Bedford House, Sidmouth, Devon.
(d) Widow, Mrs. Mary Willington; children, two sons, names not known.
(e) Sister, Mrs. Charlotte Hume, 2, Montague Villas, Canning Road, Addiscombe, Craydon, remitted, on the 16th November 1868, to the Military Secretary to Government of Bombay.

FORT WILLIAM;
PAY OFFICE,
The 30th November 1868

C. F. M. MUNDY, *Colonel,*
Presidency Paymaster.

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majes'y's Indian Military Service during the Month of November 1868.

Date of Deposit.	On whose Account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of Monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed Amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
	Commissioned Officers.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
9th Nov. 1868	(a) Hugh Davies Jones ...	Surgeon ...	Late in medical charge, 17th Bengal Cavalry.	...	16th Sep. 1868	Testate	749 0 6	...	749 0 6					
20th " "	(b) James Henry White ...	Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Establishment.	Attached to the 9th N. I.	...	1st Oct. "	Intestate	1,395 15 0	...	1,395 15 0					
30th " "				...	1st " "	Ditto	27 8 7	...	27 8 7					
					TOTAL ...	...	2,172 8 1		2,172 8 1					

(a) Mother, Jane Jones, High St. Conway, Carnarvonshire, North Wales, England.
(b) Mother, Mrs. Jas. White, Townview, County Tyrone, Ireland; Administrator General administering.

FORT WILLIAM;
PAY OFFICE,
The 30th November 1868.

C. F. M. MUNDY, *Colonel,*
Presidency Pay Master.

ARTHUR BROOME, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Fort William, the 8th December 1868.

No. 322.

Corporal J. Kelly, of the Royal Engineers, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, and posted to Central India.

No. 323.

Major J. G. R. Forlong, M. S. C., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, assumed charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer of the Rajpootana Circle of Public Works, from Major J. H. Cobbe, in the forenoon of the 6th November 1868.

The 9th December 1868.

No. 224.

The under-mentioned passed Students of the Thomason College are appointed to the Public Works Department, and posted as follows, with effect from the dates they joined their appointments:—

To Bengal.

As Overseers, 1st Grade.

Breslain, Lance Corporal J, 21st Hussars.
Scollard, Private J., 1-3rd Foot.
Wilson, Gunner J., A-A Royal Horse Artillery.

To North-Western Provinces.

As Engineer Apprentice.

Palmer, Mr. H.

As Overseers, 1st Grade.

Bradley, Private T., 2-12th Foot.
Chapman, Shoeing Smith T., B-A Royal Horse Artillery.
Gregg, Private G., 90th Foot.
Laing, Gunner J., E-A Royal Horse Artillery.
McAlees, Gunner J., F-19th Royal Artillery.
Hodges, Mr. E.

As Overseers, 3rd Grade.

Clowsley, Mr. J.
Conduit, Mr. H.
Henry, Mr. G.

To Punjab.

As Engineer Apprentices.

Bradley, Mr. R.
Smallman, Mr. H.

As Overseers, 1st Grade.

Byrne, Private M., 2-12th Foot.
Cowley, Private G., 20th Hussars.
Connolly, Lance Corporal R., 7th Hussars.
Dunbar, Private R., 2-12th Foot.
Gibney, Private J., 94th Foot.
Henderson, Corporal F. A., 105th Foot.
Macartney, Private H., 77th Foot.
Moore, Lance Sergeant T., 1-11th Foot.
Pace, Sergeant T., A-F Royal Horse Artillery.
Radcliffe, Troop Sergeant Major H. C., 21st Hussars.
Ridsdale, Bombardier W., A-F Royal Horse Artillery.

As Overseer, 3rd Grade.

Kuppoor Singh.

To Oudh.

As Engineer Apprentice.

Keelan, Mr. E. J.

To Central Provinces.

As Overseers, 1st Grade.

Jackson, Private R., 21st Hussars.
Mathews, Lance Sergeant H., 21st Hussars.
McCarty, Private J., 36th Foot.
Rogers, Private S., 55th Foot.
Shepherd, Private E., 55th Foot.
Taylor, Sergeant G., Sappers and Miners.
Thompson, Private J. F., 7th Hussars.
Williamson, Corporal J., Royal Engineers.

To Central India.

As Overseers, 1st Grade.

Forkgen, Lance Corporal J., 105th Foot.
Stewart, Lance Sergeant J., 77th Foot.

As Overseers, 3rd Grade.

Hussen, Mahomed.
Salig Ram.

To the Thomason College.

As Overseers, 1st Grade.

Perry, Sergeant W., 105th Foot.
Sparke, Corporal G, C-8th Royal Artillery.

Revenue—Forests.

The 6th December 1868.

No. 21F.

Referring to Notification No. 2 F, dated 8th January 1868, the appointment of Captain C. W. Losack, late 93rd Highlanders, to be an Assistant Conservator of Forests, Oudh, will have effect from the 25th December 1867, the date on which he joined the head quarters of the Forest Department in Oudh.

C. H. Dickens, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Nagpore, the 30th November 1868.

The public are informed that there are available at the Nagpore Currency Office the following Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle:—

7 Ten	Rupees Notes, value	Rs.	70
3 Twenty	„	„	60
28 Fifty	„	„	1,400
26 Hundred	„	„	2,600
	Total Rs.	...	4,130

The above Notes are a legal tender for all payments within that Circle of Issue, and are payable in cash or in exchange for other Notes of the Bombay Circle, at the Office of Issue at Bombay.

G. W. Cline, LL.D.,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency,
Nagpore Circle

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India from 1st April to 30th June 1868, compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

REVENUE.	From 1st April to 30th June 1868.	From 1st April to 30th June 1867.
	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	5,717,261	5,735,524
II.—Tributes and Contributions from Native States...	172,581	168,350
III.—Forest Revenue	77,311	52,711
IV.—Abkaree	590,578	562,246
V.—Assessed Taxes	81,247	225,607
VI.—Customs	706,603	588,208
VII.—Salt	1,236,689	1,337,870
VIII.—Opium	2,107,121	2,095,185
IX.—Stamps	571,200	537,019
X.—Mint	40,347	61,085
XI.—Post Office	83,852	37,914
XII.—Telegraph	39,474	29,107
XIII.—Law and Justice	159,915	153,960
XIV.—Police	55,302	56,630
XV.—Marine	122,035	32,364
XVI.—Education	15,816	15,[illegible]
XVII.—Interest	57,384	35,324
XVIII.—Miscellaneous—Civil	77,821	57,513
Army	240,670	157,838
Public Works	108,330	40,660
Total Revenue ...	12,261,537	11,980,566

EXPENDITURE.	From 1st April to 30th June 1868.	From 1st April to 30th June 1867.
	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	620,857	588,685
2.—Interest on Special Loans for Public Works ..	18,143	
3.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts .	46,825	182,034
4.—Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks	83,445	75,566
5.—Land Revenue	500,246	492,768
6.—Forest	54,656	50,180
7.—Abkaree	46,771	68,276
8.—Assessed Taxes	4,056	2,108
9.—Customs	40,678	51,109
10.—Salt	86,936	81,455
11.—Opium	926,138	1,129,236
12.—Stamps	22,411	22,688
13.—Mint	21,832	29,474
14.—Post Office	82,232	39,444
15.—Telegraph	56,803	30,219
16.—Allowances to District and Village Officers ...	51,566	46,800
17.—Administration and Public Departments ...	253,209	246,569
18.—Law and Justice	607,094	593,194
19.—Police	580,980	594,063
20.—Marine	198,033	203,062
21.—Education, Science, and Art	180,462	160,583
22.—Ecclesiastical	38,030	36,773
[illegible]—Medical Services	83,335	73,491
[illegible]tionery and Printing	47,996	53,644
[illegible]litical Agencies and other Foreign Services ..	57,622	53,140
[illegible]llowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	341,267	375,469
27.—Miscellaneous Services	131,747	76,763
28.—Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	127,984	106,615
Army	2,968,236	3,178,599
Public Works Ordinary	993,527	1,262,510
	9,272,117	9,904,517
Public Works Extraordinary	437,394	
Total Expenditure ..	9,709,511	

Published with reference to the Resolution of the Government of India, Financial Department, dated 25th October 1868. See *Gazette of India* of the 4th November 1865.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF ACCOUNTS;
Central Accounts Branch,
The 9th December 1868.

THOMAS PEACHEY,
Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General of Accounts.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Doon, the 2nd December 1868.

No. 64.

Mr. Charles Goslin is appointed a Sub-Assistant of the 4th Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect from the date he joins the Kattywar Survey Party.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut. Colonel, R. E.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Doon, the 3rd December 1868.

Mr. A. Chamarett, Civil Assistant, 2nd Grade, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs for six months, with effect from the 3rd September last.

T. G. MONTGOMERIE, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Depy. Surveyor Genl.,
and Supdt. of Topographical Surveys.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1868.

With reference to Post Office Notification dated 7th October last, regarding the Time Table of the British India Steam Navigation Company's Contract Mail Service between Calcutta and Bombay, the Port of Gopaulpore is made compulsory for the Steamers to touch at, experimentally for six months, commencing with the vessel which left Calcutta on the 1st, and Bombay on the 8th instant.

C. K. DOVE,
Offg. Dy. Dir. Genl. of the
Post Office of India.

No. 237.

Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Tuticorin, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, Carwar, Vingorla, Rutnagherry, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 14th December, at 6 P. M.

No. 238.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Tuesday, the 15th December 1868.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 14th.

3. There will be no Express.

N. B.—The letter boxes will close at 6 P. M. precisely.

W. H. MCGOWAN,
Post Master of Calcutta.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st November 1868.

Consequent upon the return of the Viceroy and Members of the Government of India to the Presidency, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta until further notice. All communications, therefore, should be addressed to the "Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Calcutta."

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver Tendered, Estimated Value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 30th, 1868	4,142	..	6,84,003	40,981	15,61,717
Dec 1st, " . ..	.....	1,37,717	6,95,774	1,78,884	15,61,717
" 2nd, "	6,840	2,38,612	3,04,582	4,02,758	15,61,717
" 3rd, "	82,000	1,51,358	2,62,589	5,54,405	15,61,717
" 4th, "	34,120	.. ...	3,49,141	4,65,952	15,61,717
" 5th, "	17,200	1,85,093	2,88,218	4,43,725	15,61,717

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 7th December 1868

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004 A, dated Simla, 30th July 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India.*"

Lost.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. $\frac{A}{35}$64024 for Rs. 50.

JUDDOONAUTH BANERJEE.

In transit by Post from Dey. ah to Meerut, half of the following Allahabad Circle Currency Note :—

No. 39863 for Rs. 10.

J. T. SHEPHERD.

In transit between Pertabgurh and Lucknow, half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. $\frac{A}{46}$52104 for Rs. 500.

KUTH ALI KHAN.

The following Currency Note :—

No. $\frac{A}{59}$28794 for Rs. 100.

MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO.

The following Currency Notes :—

No. $\frac{A}{39}$05776 for Rs. 100.

" $\frac{A}{39}$05777 " 100.

INDRO NARAIN BISWAS.

Halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. $\frac{A}{39}$05788 for Rs. 100.

" $\frac{A}{35}$67810 " 50.

INDRO NARAIN BISWAS.

Left half of the following Currency Note :—

No. $\frac{A}{21}$06905 for Rs. 10.

BAHADOOR KHANSAMAH.

Lost or Stolen.

At Umballa the following Currency Note :—

No. $\frac{A}{58}$90062 for Rs. 100.

A. R. BECHER.

In transit, 1st half of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office :—

No. $\frac{A}{41}$60310 for Rs. 10.

" $\frac{A}{43}$78551 " 10.

G. E. PORTER.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. $\frac{A}{49}$10570 for Rs. 10.

RAKHAL DOSS MULLICK.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. $\frac{A}{46}$71575 for Rs. 500.

" $\frac{A}{55}$73201 " 50.

" $\frac{A}{50}$56607 " 10.

" $\frac{A}{48}$79295 " 10.

" $\frac{A}{49}$00990 " 10.

" $\frac{A}{49}$53145 " 10.

CECIL STEPHENSON.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. $\frac{A}{48}$37894 for Rs. 10.

" $\frac{A}{58}$18187 " 20.

" $\frac{A}{58}$18188 " 20.

HURRYMOHUN CHOWDRY.

Stolen.

The following Currency Notes :—

No. $\frac{A}{46}$71575 for Rs. 500.

" $\frac{A}{55}$73201 " 50.

" $\frac{A}{50}$56607 " 10.

" $\frac{A}{48}$79295 " 10.

" $\frac{A}{49}$00990 " 10.

" $\frac{A}{49}$53145 " 10.

J. MACGREGOR.

Burnt by Fire.

Second half of the following Currency Notes :—

No. $\frac{A}{81}$50185 for Rs. 10.

" $\frac{A}{7}$99186 " 10.

" $\frac{A}{8}$12339 " 10.

" $\frac{A}{81}$98601 " 10.

" $\frac{A}{81}$28852 " 10.

POORNOO CHUNDER SHAHA.

Wrongly Joined.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

1st half No. $\frac{A}{18}$29476 }
2nd " " $\frac{A}{18}$29472 } one Note for Rs. 10.

J. D. DAWSON.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

1st half No. $\frac{A}{55}$82353 }
2nd " $\frac{A}{55}$82352 } one Note for Rs. 50.

SYUD SHURFOODDEEN.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. $\frac{A}{7}$89575 }
" $\frac{A}{7}$94343 } one Note for Rs. 10.

ESAHCNUNDER GHOSE.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note of which the two halves bear different numbers:—

1st half No. A/9 10945
2nd „ A/9 10943 } one Note for Rs. 20.

F. G. MOORE, *Capt.*

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note of which the two halves bear different numbers:—

1st half No. A/20 10807
2nd „ A/20 95531 } one Note for Rs. 10.

GOPAUL CHUNDER BISWAS.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

In transit to Umballah by post the lower half of a Government Promissory Note No. 011153/010583 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60 standing in the name of A. A. A. Greenway, but bearing no endorsement.

ROBERTSON, PAYNE, & HARRISS.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. loan, standing in the name of Nursoo Babjee Sanch Wayekur, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Notes and of interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office; application is about to be made to Government for the issue of their duplicates in favor of the proprietor:—

Note No. 003254/001285 of 1835-36, for Govt. Rs. 2,500.

Note No. 001015/000088 of 1865-66, for Govt. Rs. 2,000.

A. G. MAYNE,
In charge of Treasury.

POL. TREASURY, GWALIOR,
The 5th December 1868.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

The public are hereby informed that all Bills, Vouchers, Orders, &c., of the Homœopathic Pharmacy will from this date bear the signature of the Firm with the initials J. N. G.

Any Bills, Vouchers, Orders, &c., not bearing the initials J. N. G. are not to be recognized.

BERIGNY & Co.

Notice.

Dr. Leopold Salzer attends the Pharmacy from 3 to 5 P. M.

BERIGNY & Co.

Notice.

Finding that some of the customers of the Homœopathic Pharmacy are in the habit of sending their letters, remittances, &c., for and on account of the Pharmacy to the address of Baboo Brindabun Chunder Chatterjea, who was an employé in the establishment, we beg to inform them that the services of the Baboo have been dispensed with from the 16th of this month. All orders, letters, remittances, &c., are requested to be sent to the address of the Firm.

BERIGNY & Co.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
Calcutta, the 21st November 1868.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Notice

Is hereby given that, in conformity with Section XV of the Charter (Act IV of 1862), a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 14th proximo, at 10 A. M., to elect two Directors in the room of Messrs. E. Broughton and E. C. Morgan, who go out by rotation.

By order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th November 1868.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on Thursday, the 24th instant, and two following days, on account of the Christmas holidays.

By order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th December 1868.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on Friday, the 1st proximo, in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of the 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th December 1868.

Home via Jubbulpore.

Government Dâk.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1.—By *Special* Cart for one or two persons with four or two maunds luggage ...	100	0	0
2.—Ordinary or Parcel Mail Cart with ten seers luggage free (ten additional seers for Rs. 6)	25	0	0
The "*Special*" and Mail Cart does the trip in twenty hours, Parcel Cart in twenty-four hours, and stops for food, &c., two hours on the way.			
3.—Bullock Coach with six maunds luggage (or servant and four maunds) ...	42	12	0

N. B.—This is a covered Spring Cart ("Bandy"), holds two comfortably, well adapted for ladies or invalids, occupies about sixty hours in transit. *Extra baggage.*—Passengers by this or Mail Cart can send their extra baggage for Rs. 3-8 per maund by separate Bullock Cart.

For particulars apply to Post Master or Mail Superintendent, Jubbulpore.

F. J. JORDAN,
Offg. Chief Inspr. of Post Offices, C. P.

NAGPORE,
The 6th October 1868.

Will be published immediately

AN ANALYTICAL INDEX

TO THE

CIRCULARS

OF THE

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF ACCOUNTS,

ADDRESSED TO ALL ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL DURING 1865-66, '66-67, '67-68.

8VO. STITCHED. PRICE ONE RUPEE.

Barham, Hill & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

Administrator General's Office.

List of Estates which have come under charge of the Officiating Administrator General of Bengal during the months of September, October, and November 1868:—

Chalmers, William Gordon, late a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps.
Coyde, Thomas, late a Sub-Contractor in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Crawford, William, late a Sergeant Major in the 1st Battalion, H. M.'s 19th Foot.
Fenn, Samuel, late a Solicitor of the High Court at Calcutta.
Finlayson, Alexander V., late of Calcutta, a Broker.
Goodall, Edward (Junior), late a British subject residing in Calcutta.
Hare, John, late of Jumalpore, a Wine Merchant.
Harris, G. G., late a Sub-Auditor in the East Indian Railway at Jumalpore.
Hunt, Thomas Wingfield, late Officiating Assistant Commissioner of Akyab.
Inglis, John, late of Intally, in the suburbs of Calcutta.
King, Mrs. Elizabeth Augusta Amelia, late a widow residing at Cuttack.
Lewis, Joseph Hart Tulloch, late Registrar of the Office of the Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces.
Madden, Francis, late a Staff Assistant Surgeon attached to E-16th Royal Artillery.
McCally, Whitney Robert, late an Ensign in the 1st Battalion, H. M.'s 3rd Foot.
Milner, Thomas, late Proprietor of the Victoria Hotel at Lahore.
Moultrie, Cecil Bligh, late employed in the Nagpore Branch of the Bank of Bengal.
Nelson, William, late an Engine Fitter in the service of the East Indian Railway Company.
O'Connell, John W., late a Sub-Engineer attached to the Public Works Department.
Orr, William Ector, late a Civil Engineer and Resident of Nulhatee, in the District of Moorshedabad.
Page, Benjamin (the younger), late a British subject.
Page, Mrs. Eliza Ann, late a British subject and a widow.
Page, Miss Mary Ann, late a British subject.
Page, Miss Selina Ann, late a British subject.
Quincey, John, late an Assistant Plate-layer in the service of the Delhi Railway Company.
Ross, James Robert Boddington, late Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah.
Russell, Alexander Wood, late of the Bengal Civil Service.
Russell, James John, late a Captain in the late 46th Regiment N. I.
Scott, John, late Superintendent of the Coining Department of the Calcutta Mint.
Spears, Thomas, late of Rangoon, a Merchant.
Swetenham, James Robert, late a Contractor in the Government employ at Prome.
Tydd, Arthur George, late an Inspector in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Webb, John, late a British subject residing in Calcutta.
Whitaker, J. H., late Civil Surgeon of Tavoy, in the Tenasserim Division of British Burmah.
Williams, Robert Woodhouse, late an Assistant Engineer in the service of the East Indian Railway Company.
Young, John Mylne, late a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery.

N. B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above-mentioned Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned.

C. J. WILKINSON,
Offg. Administrator General.

4, STRAND,
The 4th December 1868.

Notice.

Whereas a woman calling herself Mrs. Kelly, but whose right to bear my name I hereby publicly deny, has lately arrived in this country and is endeavoring to procure goods from all quarters in my name; notice is hereby given that any merchant or other person trusting her with goods or money will do so only at his own risk, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract.

3rd December 1868.

M. A. KELLY,
Mirzapore.

In the Civil Court of Lucknow, in the Province of Oudh.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and the Oudh Banking Corporation, "Limited." } The Civil Court of Lucknow has, by an order dated the first day of December 1868, appointed Robert Graham Macdonald, of Lucknow, to be Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.

The creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the second day of April 1869, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attornies or representatives, if any, to the said Robert Graham Macdonald as such Official Liquidator as aforesaid; and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their attornies or pleaders, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Civil Court of Lucknow aforesaid, at such time as shall be specified in such notice; or, in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The twentieth day of April 1869, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Civil Court of Lucknow aforesaid, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

JOHN C. MULLALY,
Solicitor to Official Liquidator.

F. LINCOLN,
Offg. Civil Judge.

CIVIL COURT OF LUCKNOW,
The 1st December 1868.

Notice

Is hereby given that Roopoll Sein, late of Chinsurah, by his last Will and Testament gave to his wife Sroemutty Prosonomoney Dossee a five per cent. Government Promissory Note of 1856-57, No. 73707, for five thousand rupees, for the purpose of the interest thereof only being enjoyed during her life, and it was inadvertently endorsed to her without restricting her right to the interest thereof only, so the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negociating the same.

WATKINS, STOKOE, & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th December 1868.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

The Thirty-first Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 30th January 1869, at 3 P. M., to receive the report of the Directors, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,
GEO. W. KELLNER,
Secretary.

U. S. F. P. FUND OFFICE,
The 7th December 1868.

Oudh Forest Department.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

Leases for (1) Collecting old Sâl logs, dead Sâl and Sissoo. and other trees for timber, boats, and fuel;
(2) Grazing dues;
(3) Minor Forest produce (grasses, fibres, barks, fruits, gums, honey, wax, &c., &c.);

will be put up to Public Auction at the under-mentioned places on Tuesday, the 1st of December 1868:—

For the Khyreeghur Forests,—Deputy Commissioner's Office, Lukheempoor;
For the Baraitch Forests,—Deputy Commissioner's Office, Baraitch.
For the Gondah Forests,—Deputy Commissioner's Office, Gondah.

The Forests will be leased in blocks of about 35 square miles, or 20,000 acres, each till the end of September 1869. Terms of sale and maps showing the position of the various blocks may be seen, on and after the 20th of November 1868, at the Offices of Assistant Conservators and Deputy Commissioners at the above-named places.

E. WOOD, *Captain,*
Conservator, Oudh Forests.

LUCKNOW,
The 30th October 1868.

To be had at Geological Survey Office, 1, Hastings Street; at Office of Superintendent Government Printing, Calcutta, 8, Hastings Street; or through any Bookseller.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 4th December 1868.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble G. Noble Taylor.
The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
The Hon'ble Colonel H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sir George Couper, Bart., C. B.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Sir Dirg-Bijay Singh, Bahádur, K. C. S. I. of Balrámpúr.
The Hon'ble Gordon S. Forbes.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble M. J. Shaw Stewart.

The Hon'ble MR. SHAW STEWART took the oath of allegiance, and the oath that he would faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

EVIDENCE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE moved that the Bill to define and amend the Law of Evidence be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. He said that the Council were no doubt aware that, on referring a Bill to a Select Committee, what was affirmed was the principle of the measure or the expediency of legislation within the general principles of the measure. This being understood, MR. MAINE did not suppose that the Council would ever seriously think of refusing to refer to a Select Committee a Bill prepared by the Indian Law Commissioners, and therefore he should say very little in commending it to the Council. The consideration of the measure was essentially a consideration of its detail, and to that detail the Select Committee would doubtless give the most careful attention, not, as

MR. MAINE hoped, for the purpose of setting its judgment against the judgment of the Commissioners in matters which lay legitimately within the sphere of their great judicial and forensic experience, but for the purpose of seeing whether their specific proposals required in any way restriction or extension with regard to the special circumstances and facts of this country.

On the general expediency of obtaining a codified law of evidence for India, MR. MAINE did not suppose that there could be two opinions. He ventured to think that the Commissioners had, if anything, rather understated the grounds on which such a law was desirable. They observed that India did not possess any uniform law on the subject. After stating that within the Presidency towns the English law of evidence was in force, modified by certain Acts of the Indian legislature of which Act II of 1855 was the most important, they went on to say that a customary law of evidence prevailed in those parts of British India where English law was not administered. "This customary law," they added—

"has not assumed any definite form; the Mahomedan law, since the enactment of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, has ceased to have any validity in the country courts, even in criminal matters; and those courts have in fact no fixed rules of evidence except those contained in Act II of 1855. They are not required to follow the English law as such, although they are not debarred from following it where they regard it as the most equitable."

On looking, however, at the two Indian Evidence Acts, it would seem that they implied that the English law of evidence, except where they modified it, was in force in the bulk of India, the Mofussil. During the last ten or fifteen years the doctrine that the English law of evidence was *vi propriâ* in force throughout the whole of the country had certainly gained strength, and the habit of applying that law with increasing strictness was gaining ground. No doubt much evidence was received by the Mofussil Courts which the English Courts would not regard as strictly admissible. But MR. MAINE would appeal to Members of Council who had more experience in the Mofussil than he had, his hon'ble friends Sir George Couper and Mr. Cockerell, whether the Judges of those Courts did not as a matter of fact believe that it was their duty to administer the English law of evidence as modified by the Evidence Acts. In particular, MR. MAINE was informed that when a case was argued by a barrister before a Mofussil Judge, and when the English rules of evidence were pressed on his attention, he did practically accept those rules, and admit or reject evidence according to his construction of them.

MR. MAINE could not help regarding this state of things as eminently unsatisfactory. He entirely agreed with the Commissioners that there were parts of the English law of evidence which were not suited to this country. They heard much of the laxity with which evidence was admitted in the Mofussil Courts, but the truth was that this laxity was to a considerable extent justifiable. The evil, it appeared to MR. MAINE, lay less in admitting evidence which under strict rules of admissibility should be rejected, than in admitting and rejecting evidence without fixed rules to govern admission and rejection. Anything like a capricious administration of the law of evidence was an evil, but it would be an equal, or perhaps even a greater, evil that such strict rules of evidence should be enforced as practically to leave the Court without the materials for a decision. MR. MAINE would venture to state his impression that the fault of substance ordinarily committed by the Mofussil Courts consisted less in lax admission of evidence, than in averting their attention from the evidence really before them, and in conjecturing the facts of the case upon probabilities derived from a consideration of what the Natives of this country would be likely to do under given circumstances. Another objection lay in the necessity which the Mofussil Judges were thus placed under of depending upon English textbooks. There were excellent textbooks of the English law of evidence, but their usefulness consisted more in refreshing knowledge which had been gained by forensic experience, than in teaching knowledge. The Commissioners would appear to be right in supposing that what was wanted for the greatest part of India, was a liberalized version of the English law of evidence, enacted with authority and thus excluding caprice, and superseding the use of textbooks by compactness and precision.

Another objection which MR. MAINE entertained to the present state of the law might appear to be speculative, but was really of some practical moment. The doctrine that the English law of evidence without authoritative enactment prevailed *vi propriâ* and of its own virtue, was calculated to encourage the notion that rules of evidence constituted a scientific machinery by which truth as to facts and as to men's actions could be ascertained somewhat as physical truths could be ascertained by the processes in use among men of science. There were certain Continental systems of evidence which did make a pretension to include a process of the kind. And perhaps some such theory did pervade the rules of the English law with regard to presumptions, which he was happy to see the Commissioners had discarded. But the English law of evidence as a whole made no claim to be such a system. It was justly regarded by English lawyers as a model of good sense; but it would probably have never come into existence but for one peculiarity of the English judicial administration,—the separation of the judge of law from the judge of fact, of the Judge from the Jury. It consisted mainly of rules of exclusion, that is, of rules for keeping certain kinds of evidence out of sight of the judge of fact. Such a system, MR. MAINE apprehended, could only be justified on two grounds. First of all, some evidence must be excluded. If all evidence were admitted, nay, even if all relevant evidence were admitted, if everything were let in which tended to throw light on the matters in issue, the Courts would be overwhelmed. Even in England they would break down, and it would be quite impossible for the Courts to discharge their functions in this country with the notorious habit of its Natives of attempting to help on the proof by accumulating everything which has even the remotest bearing on it. It being, then, assumed that, under the actual conditions of judicial enquiry, some sorts of evidence must necessarily be shut out, the English law excluded those descriptions of evidence which were found practically to affect the minds of all men, except those of the most sagacious judgment, out of all proportion to the real value of such evidence. This was the case of the great department known to English lawyers as 'hearsay.' It was not at all meant that hearsay evidence was not incidentally valuable, and MR. MAINE could well imagine a great Indian statesman conducted in an emergency to a most important conclusion by evidence which a court of justice would reject as absolutely inadmissible. But, taking men as you found them, and taking the average of judicial ability, it was really true that some kinds of evidence did produce an impression on the mind far deeper than was consistent with their real weight. The good sense to which the English law laid claim was evinced by the tests which it laid down for distinguishing those kinds of evidence from those which remained. It would be presumptuous in MR. MAINE to praise the Commissioners' proposals, but he ventured to say that, in his humble opinion, they had wisely availed themselves of the results of English experience, but had wisely modified those results upon two considerations, which they stated as follows:—

"The English practice has been moulded in a great degree by our social and legal institutions and our forms of procedure; and much of it is admitted to be unsuited to the various states of society and the different forms of property which are to be met with in India."

"In a country like India, where the task of judicial investigation is attended with peculiar difficulties, and where it is the duty of the Judge in all civil and in some criminal cases to decide without a jury, there is greater danger of miscarriage from the mind of the Court being uninformed than from its being unduly influenced by the information laid before it."

MR. MAINE had said that he would not comment on the details of the measure, but there was one point of detail which it was necessary to notice, because, as it involved a financial question, the Select Committee would probably not like to deal with it without knowing the opinion of the Executive Government. The Commissioners' draft and the Bill based upon it saved the Registration Act; but it would be observed that they did not refer to the Stamp Act. The omission in the Bill was explained by its being doubtful whether the Stamp Bill now in the hands of Mr. Cockerell would or would not receive the assent of the Governor General before the present measure. If the Stamp Bill were passed last, it would control the present measure. But another reason must probably be assigned for the omission in the Commissioners' draft, which

appeared to be deliberate. MR. MAINE found that the last paragraph of their third Report, on the Law of Negotiable Instruments, was to the following effect:—

"Negotiable instruments have recently been subjected to a stamp duty in British India by an Act which, like the English Stamp Act, renders instruments invalid if its regulations are not observed. This provision of the English Stamp Act has led to the establishment of several rules and distinctions not unattended with inconvenience, and we would suggest that a law which merely imposed a penalty in case of infringement would be more conducive to the public interests. For the present, we have thought it our best course to frame our rules irrespectively of the stamp law."

Now from the Commissioners' point of view, which was the purely juridical point of view, there was no doubt that simplicity would be attained by the course proposed. But what would be the practical effect? His hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell had had a vast mass of papers before him relating to the operation of the Stamp law. MR. MAINE appealed to him whether the following was not a fair inference from those papers. If effect were given to the Commissioners' suggestion, either there would be an enormous evasion of the law, or that evasion would be prevented by recourse to the criminal Courts for the enforcement of penalties to an extent which would itself be a greater evil than the sacrifice of any branch of revenue. Under those circumstances, the point had been considered by the Executive Government, and MR. MAINE had to state that, having regard to the fact that the stamp duties on commercial instruments were easily levied, and did not press hardly on the people, the Government was not prepared to give up that portion of the public receipts.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DIVORCE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE also moved that the Hon'ble Sir George Couper and the Hon'ble Messrs. Gordon Forbes and Shaw Stewart be added to the Select Committee on the Bill for conferring upon the High Courts of Judicature in India the jurisdiction and powers vested in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England. He said that though this matter did not permit any discussion, he would, with His Excellency's permission, explain that the Committee had made a preliminary report at Simla recommending the subject for further consideration at Calcutta. The amended Bill had in fact been sent to the learned Judges of the High Courts, from whom valuable suggestions might possibly be received. There was, however, one imperative reason why the Committee should sit again. The operation of the amended Bill was confined to cases where the husband was a Christian whose marriage had been solemnized in India and who at the date of the marriage had his domicile in India and retained that domicile down to the institution of the suit. This limitation was occasioned by what, when the Committee reported, was believed to be the state of the English law. The balance of legal opinion certainly inclined to the view that the English Courts would not recognise divorces pronounced by foreign courts where the parties had contracted marriage in England. But this doctrine had recently been disturbed by a decision of the House of Lords, which, as was often the case in English law, had come as a surprise on the legal profession. The Select Committee would have carefully to consider the judgment of Lord Westbury in *Shaw* v. *Gould*, 3 Law Reports, English and Irish Appeals, p. 80, and would probably be of opinion that the measure might be made applicable to classes who, as the measure was at present framed, were excluded from its operation.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to define and amend the Law of Evidence—The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, the Hon'ble Sir George Couper, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Gordon Forbes, Shaw Stewart and the Mover.

The Council adjourned till the 11th December 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

CALCUTTA,
The 4th December 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

LATE CAMPAIGN IN HAZARA.

No. 958-446, dated 6th November, 1868.

From—T. H. THORNTON, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* FOREIGN DEPT.

Your letter No. 996, dated 8th September, conveyed the sanction of the Government of India to the despatch of a military force for the punishment of certain independent tribes on the Hazara border, for their invasion of British territory, their attempt to destroy the police post at Oghí, in the Agrore valley, and their subsequent hostile proceedings, as detailed in my letter No. 334, dated 31st August, and previous correspondence.

2. You further conveyed the instructions of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council to the effect "that the efforts of the avenging force should be limited to what was essentially necessary for the accomplishment of the object in view, as well as to what might be feasible, with reference to the character of the mountainous country in which operations would have to be carried on; that care should be taken to respect the possessions of all adjacent tribes who might not have joined, or who might subsequently not join, the enemy; and that in the event of its being necessary to march through the lands of non-offending tribes, arrangements should be made to give them assurances beforehand, that no hostile measures against them were intended."

3. I have now the honor to report that, in accordance with the above instructions, a military force was assembled at Oghí under the direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the command of Major General Wilde, C. B.; that the force left its camp at Oghí on 3rd October, accompanied by Major Pollock, Commissioner of the Peshawar Division, and Captain Ommanney, Deputy Commissioner of Hazara; marched up the slopes of the Black Mountain and occupied the Machai peak, 10,200 feet above the level of the sea, after ineffectual resistance on the part of the enemy, and returned to British territory *viâ* Tikrí and Nandihar on the 20th instant, after having secured the formal submission of all the tribes concerned against us, and all men of note save the chief Sayad of Purári and a petty chief named Shál Khán of Takôt, an insignificant section of the Swátís, both of whom fled on the approach of our troops; the latter, across the Indus.

4. The details of the expedition in its military aspect will be reported by Major General Wilde through His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Its political history is reported in the accompanying copy of Major Pollock's letter dated 31st October, and enclosures; and amongst the latter will be found a report by Lieutenant Colonel Johnstone of the Hazara Survey (who accompanied the expedition), describing the tracts of country visited, as also one by Mr. Ribbentrop of the Forest Department, describing the geological features and timber resources of the Black Mountain.

A map of the country, prepared under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Johnstone, is also forwarded in original.

5. The narrative of the proceedings of the Commissioner, and the grounds on which they have been based, are stated with so much clearness in Major Pollock's report that with the help of the Appendices and the additional light thrown upon the whole by General Wilde's despatches, His Honor trusts the Supreme Government will have no difficulty in following the entire course of the negociations entered into by the Commissioner, in communication with the General Commanding; the views by which he has been guided, and the results attained.

The several matters referred to in Major Pollock's 56th paragraph, together with a statement of the amount of fines levied from the independent Swátí tribes, which has not been mentioned in the accompanying report, and any other points on which further information may appear to be required, will be

reported on hereafter; more especially the permanent reward to be conferred on the loyal and gallant Nawáb of Amb, and the mode in which the Ex-Khan of Agrore is to be dealt with.

6. It will be perceived that of the Pathán tribes of the Black Mountain, the Hussunzais, whose country was invaded by us in 1852, have not only from the first held aloof as a tribe from the hostile measures of others adjoining them—however strong a feeling of sympathy a portion may at first have evinced—but even before the Hazara force assembled, entered into friendly negociations with the Khan of Amb, which greatly disconcerted and disheartened the Swátí tribes, then most actively opposed to us, and subsequently prevented sympathizers of cognate tribes, on the right bank of the Indus, from crossing over. The Khán Kheyl section alone of this tribe, who are closely connected by marriage with the Khán of Agrore, form an exception; this section having been arrayed against us at the period of the outbreak, and for some time afterwards.

7. Two Pathán tribes only have from the first been considered to be clearly implicated, *viz.*, the Akazais and Chuggarzais. But to these must be added their spiritual advisers the Purári Sayads, who, from being closely connected in many ways with the Khán of Agrore, have taken a very prominent part throughout, insomuch that they must be regarded as the principal instigators, next to the Agrore Khán himself; and amongst the chief actors in all the hostilities which have occurred, the Akazais would appear to have taken a somewhat leading part on this occasion, as well as to have been generally insolent in their bearing heretofore, as described in the 8th and 35th paragraphs of Major Pollock's report. But of the Chuggarzais, who are a trading, and for the most part peaceful tribe, but few are ultimately found to have participated, save those in the immediate employ of the Purári Sayads.

8. The independent Swátí tribes bordering on Hazara are four: the Deshís, the Nandiharis, the people of Tikrí, and of Allai; of these, the first three have been implicated in hostile proceedings, especially the people of Nandihar and Tikrí; while the Allahies, the most numerous and important of all, have, as a tribe, held aloof, though a small section of them were concerned in the attack on the Assistant Surveyor Mr. Scott, for which they will be separately called to account. Ata Muhammad Khán, the Ex-Chief of Agrore, being a Swátí, these tribes naturally were more disposed and eager to take up his cause than most of the Pathán tribes adjoining. They are not acknowledged by Patháns as belonging to their body, though they speak the Pushtu language, and formerly possessed the valley of Swát, from which they were driven out by the ancestors of the Patháns, who now occupy it. They are at the same time less warlike in character than the Patháns even of the Cis-Indus, who are less so, as a rule, than those Trans-Indus; and there is but little of cordiality or mutual confidence between the Swátís and Patháns; as was shown by the dismay and distrust evinced by the former when the Hussunzais began to treat with the Khán of Amb.

9. Hence it early became apparent to the local officers that the Swátís should be dealt with apart, and in a different manner from the Patháns. They began to show alarm at the results of the course they had taken as soon as they became aware of the firm resolution of Government to punish them. The people of Tikrí and Nandihar spontaneously proffered payment of fines to expiate their offence, and even commenced to distribute amongst the members of their tribes, according to the means of each, the sums which they were led to suppose would be required of them; and by the time the Hazara force was prepared to advance, the representatives of these two tribes had come in, and engaged to hold aloof—sending hostages to accompany our troops during their ascent up the Black Mountain. The Deshís at first hesitated, but so soon as our troops reached the top of the range, they were the first to come in, which completed the submission of all the Swátís whom it was deemed necessary to coerce.

10. The only exception to this, as stated above, was a small body of men attached to Shál Khán of Takôt, the occupants of which place appear to be an offshoot from the Deshís. This man, though not the real chief of Takôt, has managed by force of personal character or otherwise to assume a permanent

position, and a certain amount of ascendancy in this small tract; and being in some way specially connected with the Agrore Khán, he took a decided part against us. He appears also to have relied on the inaccessibility of the place, and the facility of escape afforded by its position immediately over the left bank of the Indus, where that river rounds the northern extremity of the Black Mountain range; and refused to the last to come in, when summoned; fleeing ultimately, when threatened, across the Indus with his family and goods.

11. On the offending Swátí tribes, fines aggregating Rs. 7,000 have been inflicted, according to the circumstances of the case of each, and their respective ability to pay them, so far as a judgment on this point could be formed. Besides which, after taking from them hostages to accompany our force, the latter marched in strength through the greater part of their territory; while on a shot being fired at a rear guard on entering Nandihar, the heads of the village, though not the real offenders, were held responsible, and made to pay an additional fine of Rs. 500 on reaching Abbottabad.

12. Shál Khán of Takôt and his immediate followers are the only Swátís who have not as yet either surrendered or been punished. The reasons why it has not been thought worth while to adopt special measures to coerce him by actual force are explained in paragraphs 48 to 50 of the Commissioner's report. But he will not be lost sight of. It is probable that the events which have occurred will have the effect of depriving him of the influence he had acquired. But if not, there is little doubt that means can now be found of bringing such pressure to bear on him as will compel him to make amends for his misconduct.

13. With the Pathán tribes it has been deemed advisable to deal in a somewhat different manner for the reasons given in paragraphs 37 to 39 of Major Pollock's report, and the Appendix marked B; in the views expressed in which the Lieutenant Governor entirely concurs. As regards the Khán Kheyl section of the Hussunzais, some excuse may be found for them in the fact that they are closely connected by marriage with the Khán of Agrore, whose influence appears to have been incessantly exerted to prejudice them against us by false representations. Very much the same may be said in respect to the Akazais, as resulting from their immediate juxtaposition to Agrore; and in their case, on their making their entire submission, it has been deemed sufficient to deprive them of their independent tenure of Shahtút, within the Agrore boundary; which has heretofore afforded an asylum to the bad characters of Agrore. The representatives of all the Pathán tribes concerned presented themselves to the Lieutenant Governor at Oghí, and were addressed by him on the subject of their past bearing, and what is expected of them for the future; and they fully appreciate the altered relation in which they now stand towards us.

14. The Purárí Sayads and their immediate following of Chiggurzais have alone been exceptionally treated, several of their villages and much of their property having been destroyed on the 7th October by levies supported by some regular troops. After this, some of their representatives tendered their submission; but their most influential man, named Kudrat Shah, refused to come in, and fled; and as on the 12th a shot was fired at our rear guard, which was traced to one of his followers, his villages and property were, on the 14th, destroyed by a force detached for the purpose under Brigadier General Vaughan, with the full acquiescence, as it is stated, of the representatives of the tribes then in attendance. What may be the attitude taken up by this individual, on his return to his ruined villages, remains to be seen; but he will now be powerless for evil; and as in the case of Shál Khán of Takôt, it may be anticipated that he will ere long show a desire to make some amend.

15. The Lieutenant Governor having already stated that he entirely concurs in the views expressed by Major Pollock, he cannot well add to what that officer has said in the 36th and following paragraphs of his report, as to the general results of the late proceedings. He is most firmly convinced that the effect produced on the whole of Hazara, both within and beyond our own frontier, by witnessing the entry of a force quite irresistible, into whatever part of their territory it has been deemed necessary to reach; the vigor with which it has put down all opposition, and the skill, order, and moderation manifested throughout its operations, has been of the most salutary and lasting

kind; and will lead to much more of friendly intercourse between us and the independent tribes than has hitherto existed.

16. He has now, too, moved into the Peshawar valley, and has thus had an opportunity of learning how profound and beneficial an effect has been produced by all that has occurred on the races of these parts and those beyond our border here. The punishment inflicted on the latter, when opposed to us at Ambela in 1863, has no doubt taught them a salutary lesson; the deterrent effects of which will be apparent if we should be again brought into conflict with them. But it may well be doubted whether even the effects of that campaign have been so entirely beneficial as the deliberate show of strength and resolution, combined with forbearance, which have throughout characterized the late campaign in Hazara.

17. The effect produced in Hazara itself has been proved by the entirely altered attitude of the Deshís, and the recusant Pathán tribes, immediately after our force had reached the Machai peak of the Black Mountain; their ready supply of hostages to accompany the force during the remaining operations; their entire assent to the destruction of the Purárí villages; the meekness with which the Swátís submitted to the march of our troops through their valleys, which at first made them exceedingly uneasy; the immediate payment of fine inflicted on a village of Nandihar, where our rear guard was fired on; and the willingness with which the representatives of all came into Abbottabad to present themselves to the Lieutenant Governor. We have now made really good roads into and through their valleys; we have obtained a thorough knowledge and good surveys of them, and of the entire country visited; and we have ascertained the important fact that most of the tribes are quite as amenable to blockade, as an effective means of coercion, should they again offend, as any tribe along our entire frontier.

18. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will have formed his own opinion, and communicated it to Government, in regard to the mode in which the military operations have been conducted by General Wilde. But the Lieutenant Governor deems it incumbent on him to express the admiration with which he has regarded those operations throughout. The completeness of the force and its equipments in all respects; the rare excellence of the Commissariat arrangements; the entire freedom from encumbrances with which the force marched when it had to advance; the skill with which the line of march was selected, all subsidiary arrangements made, and all requirements provided for; as well as the excellent spirit and cheerful endurance shown by all ranks, have been conspicuous throughout; while His Honor desires specially to record his acknowledgments for the cordial manner in which General Wilde, and all under him, have co-operated with the Civil authorities, and the sound and excellent advice which he has at all times rendered to the Commissioner on all points relating to which his great experience could prove useful.

19. From what has been said above, as well as from former reports, it will have been gathered that Major Pollock has at all times enjoyed the entire confidence and approval of the Lieutenant Governor, who considers him to have acted throughout the late negociations, not only with entire devotion to the public interests, but with great prudence and judgment, firmness and forbearance; while his proceedings have resulted in what His Honor considers to be entire success. He trusts that Major Pollock's zealous and earnest exertions will have equally secured the approval of the Supreme Government, and will be acknowledged by it in such terms as may be deemed suitable.

20. The Commissioner has been most ably and energetically supported, from the first outbreak to the close of the campaign, by Captain Ommanney, Deputy Commissioner, who has always been to the front where any work was to be done, and whose intimate acquaintance with Hazara and its populations has been of the greatest value. Lieutenant Wace, who chanced to be present in Hazara as Settlement Officer, has rendered most excellent service in various ways throughout, cheerfully and energetically performing whatever duties the Commissioner deemed it advisable from time to time to entrust to him. When a force was detached to occupy Darband, he was selected, with reference to his experience in dealing with frontier tribes, and matured judgment, to

accompany it, and fulfilled the duty devolving on him in the most satisfactory manner. Major Pollock makes favorable mention also of the other Assistants employed under him.

21. The valuable services rendered to the force and to Government by Colonel Johnstone, Revenue Surveyor, have been noticed by Major Pollock in his 63rd paragraph, and will doubtless have been brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief by General Wilde. But as these services were lent from the Civil Department, the Lieutenant Governor deems it right to solicit for them the favorable recognition of the Supreme Government. He regards it as having been most fortunate that an officer so especially qualified in many ways for the post he has lately filled, as Surveyor in attendance on the force, was available on the spot. A very large amount of valuable information has been collected by him. And His Honor believes that no one could have fulfilled more zealously or efficiently than Colonel Johnstone has done the important and laborious duties recently entrusted to him.

22. The fact of the campaign having come to a close without our having been able either to punish and drive out the Hindustani fanatics, or to induce them to surrender and return to their homes in Hindustan, cannot but be regretted. The causes, however, which have rendered this impossible are fully explained in the Appendix marked C, and it is needless to add anything on the subject here, beyond remarking that their spirit appears to have been quite broken by the bearing towards them of their own co-religionists; that there is little or no prospect of their ever again being able to live with comfort or security amongst the frontier tribes; and that His Honor anticipates that the results of the late campaign will exercise a material influence towards inducing them to surrender themselves to us.

23. The mode in which it will now be necessary to deal with the Ex-Khan of Agrore will, as above stated, be separately reported on. But it may be well here to mention that, besides the clear demonstration afforded in various ways, by the course of events, of that individual's extreme perfidy, this has lately been acknowledged in the most circumstantial manner by members of his own family.

24. The Lieutenant Governor desires, before closing this report, to make favorable mention of the contingent so promptly lent by the Maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere immediately after the occurrence of the outbreak. Whatever work was required of them from time to time, they have always cheerfully undertaken and efficiently performed. His Honor personally on the parade of troops, and subsequently in Durbar, expressed to the Commandant the favorable impression which had been conveyed to all by their proceedings throughout the late operations, and he has addressed to His Highness the Maharajah a letter of hearty acknowledgment for the important aid he has rendered in placing the services of this excellent body of men at our disposal.

Dated 31st October, 1868.

From—MAJOR F. R. POLLOCK, *Commr. and Supdt., Peshawur Division,*

To—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

In my former reports on the subject, ending with my No. 68, dated 27th August, I have done my best to put before His Honor the circumstances leading to, and attending, the attack on the Oghí Thanah, and the subsequent outrages which extended over a fortnight, and were brought to a close by the successful operations, on 12th August, of the troops in the Agrore valley under Colonel Rothney's direction.

2. Your letter dated 12th September, giving cover to No. 996, dated 8th September, from Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, conveyed sanction of the Supreme Government to a punitory expedition for the coercion of the tribes of the Black Mountain, and of those sections of the Independent Swátí tribes who had been actively concerned against the Government.

3. From commencement of August to that of October, during two whole months, every exertion was made to collect information as to the country we were about to act in, and the attitude and capabilities of the tribes who might probably be brought into collision with us; while in the Military Department, the most complete organization was aimed at, in view to our troops moving through a difficult hill country fully equipped and effective, and yet encumbered with a minimum of baggage, ammunition, and Commissariat animals.

4. While thus employed, and while troops for the expedition were being collected, many of them from distant stations, pains were taken to ascertain accurately the proximate cause of the hostile action taken by the tribes, to discriminate between those who had been temporarily led away and those who had by their acts and counsel proved themselves leaders in the outrage, and all concerned were invited to submit before punishment overtook them, or to wait on our officers to tender explanation, if they felt able to clear themselves of participation.

5. Appendix A is a copy of the proclamations issued to the tribes concerned, Cis and Trans Indus, so as to leave no room for doubt as to the aims and objects of the expedition.

6. Appendix B gives a resumé of our former connexion and *dealing* with the Pathán tribes of the Black Mountain. With the Cis-Indus Independent Swátí tribes, we have never previously come into collision, or had serious cause of complaint.

7. The further I extended my enquiries, the more evident and apparent it became that the Swátís were the chief offenders in the Agrore outrage, and in the more serious disturbance which followed so closely upon that outrage, when the deportation of the Khans had aroused the active sympathy of their supporters.

8. The Khan Kheyl section, however, of the Hussunzai tribe was closely concerned in Atta Muhammad Khán's disgrace, owing to the fact of his having formed an alliance with the daughter of the late Hassan Ali Khán, Khan Kheyl, Hussunzai, the man who, at the time of Colonel Mackeson's expedition, was the most influential person in the clan. The Akazais were also implicated. They had escaped unpunished in 1852, although the resistance offered to Colonel Napier's column was almost entirely from them. Their village of Shahtoot, though within our border, had remained independent, and they had an undue idea of their importance, and lying close to the Swátís of Agrore, Atta Muhammad Khan had gained an influence over them.

9. The Patháns were further and more seriously compromised by the fact of the attack on the Thanah having been committed by Purárí Sayads, and their Pathán cultivators, Chuggarzais and also by some Chuggarzais of the main clan.

10. This being the case, it was impossible to deal with the less warlike Swátís, and the Patháns actually concerned, without providing against the contingency of the latter being supported by the whole of the Isazai* Páthan tribe, and by the whole of the Chuggarzai tribe, Cis and Trans-Indus.

* Includes Hussunzai, Cis and Trans-Indus, Akazai, Mudda Khey, Trans-Indus.

11. Nor could we shut our eyes to the fact that, had the above tribes opposed us as a whole, their ranks would probably have been swelled by large bodies of other Trans-Indus tribes, more especially if the religious element had been successfully introduced, and the Akhoond of Swát had, as in 1863, issued his "firman" to all good Muhammadans to join in opposing the hated invaders.

12. I am the more anxious to lay stress on the fact that such formidable combinations as have been above indicated were not only possible, but quite probable, because it has so happened, and very mercifully so, that owing to the wise forethought of the Supreme Government, and of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in sending into the field a more complete force than has ever previously been employed for a hill expedition, and also owing to the masterly disposition of that force by the Major General in Command of it, the aims and object of Government in its employment have been carried out at a comparatively small sacrifice of human life.

13. And this happy result which, to those acquainted with the circumstances, can only be considered as in the highest degree satisfactory, might, in

the absence of full explanation, induce an impression that unnecessary means had been used to secure such results—an impression which would be most erroneous.

14. The operations of the Hazara Field Force from day to day, from 3rd to 20th instant, on which latter date the force re-entered British territory, have, I am aware, been fully detailed by General Wilde in his despatches to the Adjutant General of the Army, and it would be a work of supererogation for me to repeat the account.

15. I shall do well to confine myself to a description of the effects produced, and the objects gained by these operations.

16. It will be difficult for me to explain how slowly the tribes we were about to deal with accepted the fact that our long suffering Government was really bent on coercing the border, and calling them to account; and there seems no room to doubt but that the Khán of Agrore had continuously led the tribes to believe that nothing would induce the Government to sanction a punitory expedition.

17. When, however, our preparations, and the formal declaration of our intentions, altered their views, the nearer Swátís, those of Tikrí and Jundulug, waited on us for tendering submission, and begging for the substitution of a fine for the invasion and devastation of their country.

18. The Hussunzais, who had, as formerly reported, entered into friendly communication with the Tunawalli Chief, as far back as the 10th or 11th of August, and had consequently held aloof from the affair of the 12th idem, similarly sent in representatives with apologies for those of their tribe who had offended, and with the assurance of their willingness to abide by the terms of their engagement entered into with Colonel Coxe, at Darband, at the close of the Ambela campaign.

19. It was true that they had not acted against us as a tribe, and there was force in what they urged, that in August they actually prevented their Trans-Indus brethren, the Mudda Kheyls and others, from crossing to the Hazara bank, and joining in the attack on the Agrore detachment; that they had done this, I had ascertained reliably from other sources not connected with them.

20. Therefore, although the tribe was not, as it endeavored to make out, free from blame, I felt justified, looking to the importance of detaching them from the other tribes, in dealing leniently with them. They were directed, if sincere in their professions of friendship and submission, to tell off representatives to accompany the force through their country, and warned that, in the event of resistance being offered to our troops, they would be liable to the destruction of their villages and crops, and their representatives would be detained in custody.

21. Another significant proof of the overawing effect of the force assembling in Agrore was afforded by the gradual return into British territory of the families and relations of the deported Khans—Atta Muhammad and Alladad Khán. The adjacent hills no longer afforded them safe asylum, and they preferred surrendering themselves to seeking shelter Trans-Indus.

22. We had still to deal, however, with the large Chuggarzai tribe (Pathans), Akazai (Pathans) with Deshí and Tahkote Swátís, the Purárí Sayads and their followers, and not improbably with the Hindustance fanatics, and large bodies of Trans-Indus Pathans.

23. General Wilde's operations of the 3rd instant were conducted in such strength, and with such success, that no serious resistance was attempted, and it became clear, from the non-appearance of the Tikrís and Nandiharis on that day, that they would not trust themselves in collision with us.

24. As the night of the 3rd closed in, the enemy, composed of Akazais, Chuggarzais, Sayads, Goojars, &c., collected around the position "Ab-Munna-ka-Dunna," and until morning persevered in making sudden attacks, showing considerable spirit and determination.

25. On the 4th, our forward movement, and capture of their breastwork under cover of a very effective Artillery fire, seemed to damp their ardour; they

became acquainted for the first time with the effects of Artillery, and learnt that we could make their positions untenable without exposing ourselves to their fire. By evening, we held the spur from Khoondgullee to Chittabut, on the main ridge of the mountain, and no such attack as that of the previous night was attempted.

26. Simultaneously with this advance, the Hazara levies moved up the Burches spur, with orders not to attempt to reach the crest till they saw Chittabut in our possession. Shahzada Ibrahim, Sudozai, was in command of them, and carried out his instructions very creditably. Near the main ridge a faint resistance was offered by a few of the enemy, who caused them a loss of five wounded, two of whom have since died. By night-fall, they joined the camp of the 1st Brigade, and had assigned to them the defence of a position.

27. On the 5th, the Troops under Brigadier General Bright occupied the Machai peak, and in spite of the admirable cover which the difficult nature of the ascent afforded to the enemy, the loss on our side was nominal, compared to what we had reason to expect.

28. At Machai, we had reached an elevation of 10,200 feet. On the highest point of the range here, for the first time, we commanded a view of the Indus scenery at the foot of the western spur of the range. On the left bank, about 10 miles from us, north and east, lay the Chuggarzai village of Joodbor, on the opposite bank, Behar, also belonging to the Chuggarzais. In the latter village a sentry of the fanatics, and one or two tents could be seen, and as these two villages contained the bulk of the fanatics, some 600 or 700 strong, hopes were entertained that we might bring them into our programme, and thus rid the Government and the neighbourhood of this nest of hornets.

29. For the reasons which prevented the fulfilment of these expectations, I refer you to Appendix C, which gives a sketch of the colony from 1863 to the present time, when, by a singular chance, our proceedings against the Cis-Indus tribes was coincident with the expulsion by the Muhammadans of the Wahabi fanatics from their Trans-Indus settlement. The story of their expulsion is too long to be introduced into the body of my report, and I have been much perplexed in my recent attempts to report on them; it was like trying to write out a report upon a shifting sand-bank; their movements and plans have for weeks past been ever changing under the orders of the spiritual Head, or Akhoond of Swát. Fifty of their number have been killed, and from 20 to 30 wounded, and after ordering their expulsion or extermination, he only stayed his hand against them at the last moment, when his fears were aroused lest we should invade his country, when their arms would be of material assistance to him.

30. Called upon by the tribes opposed to us to lead their forces, they were too dispirited to respond, and the submission of Jirgahs which followed upon our occupation of Machai was the signal for the fanatics to return to the right bank.

31. On the 6th, the Deshí Jirgah (Independent Swátís) came into our camp with a copy of my proclamation in their hand, submitted to the terms already given to their Tikrí and Nandihar brethren, and by their statement rather confirmed the truth of the excuses they had made when formerly called upon to come in; their country being so close to that of the Patháns, they dared not act in opposition to their wishes till we had shown ourselves in a commanding position in the Pathán country.

32. On the 7th instant, as the Patháns offered no resistance, and as it was known that their remaining Jirgahs were coming in, troops were not sent to destroy their villages; as on the other hand the Purárí Sayads were still apparently hostile, and showed no signs of submission, the levies were employed, under protection of some regular troops, moving down the Bilunkot spur; they burnt several villages of Saida and Kotwal, with their surrounding hamlets, without opposition.

33. Similar operations were to have been carried out on the 8th by a regular column and levies, acting down the main spur, but we stayed our hands on the representation of the Jirgahs in camp that the Sayads had determined to submit.

34. On the 8th and 9th the Sayads, Chuggarzai and Akazai headmen, waited on us, leaving no tribe unpresented, but the Takôt section of the Swátís, and the Allaiwals, who, as a tribe, had held aloof from the attack on Agrore.

35. On the 10th, assembling the Jirgahs, I accepted their submission, and explained to the Akazais, who, as in the expedition in 1852, had taken a leading part against us, that the village of Shahtoot, on an eastern spur of the range, and within the British border, would in future be held by them as British subjects, and assessed; hitherto, they had been allowed, as in the time of the Sikhs, to hold this rent-free, and as an independent village, in return for which they had been uniformly insolent in their tone towards us, and had for years past readily afforded an asylum to bad characters of the Hazara district. I required their Jirgah, with the others, to accompany our force in token of submission, and as hostages for their good behaviour during our march through their country to the Agrore valley, *viâ* the Independent Swátí tracts of Tikrí and Nandihar.

36. To persons unacquainted with the politics of the border, and the result of former expeditions, it might well appear but reasonable that more stringent terms should be imposed; and although I am perfectly satisfied that, in acting as I did, I best served the interests of Government, which had entrusted to me a heavy and responsible task, and although I am aware that my proceedings met with the full approbation of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, who has from the commencement of our Hazara disturbance so generously and cordially afforded us his support, there are reasons why I should, even at the risk of being tedious, explain proceedings which, to those unacquainted with the circumstances, might seem to have been characterized by undue leniency.

37. In dealing with the Pathán tribes of the border, on an occasion like the present, our object should be rather to effect what is called in oriental phraseology "lifting up their purdahs" than to kill numbers of them, or unceremoniously to impose fines, or to unroof or burn villages, or destroy crops; such punishments, cruel even when rightly directed, fall with the greatest severity on the least guilty members of an offending tribe, and our best officers, civil and military, have always held similar [illegible] a small force.

38. As regards this particular expedition, I am satisfied that the aims and objects of Government had been fully attained, when our troops had at a slight sacrifice of human life established themselves on the most commanding position in the enemy's country, and that enemy had submitted to us.

39. Assuming the question to be put, could we by pursuing a different course to that adopted have secured better results? I unhesitatingly reply in the negative; the tribes are proud, poor, and scattered over a rugged and unproductive country; to have demanded from the heads of such a people, when tendering their submission, fines or compensation, or to surrender, to undergo punishment, any of their leaders, would have been to dismiss them to their homes dispirited but desperate men; and had we used our troops in acting against them along the difficult western spurs running down to the Indus, they would have given us no chance of meeting them on equal terms, and the affair woud have degenerated into a guerilla warfare, in a country where our troops would in a measure have lost their superiority by reason of their ignorance of locality, and inability to act in close order.

In such operations, we should have lost many valuable lives; at best we should have secured no better results than we have actually secured; and at worst it is not too much to say that we might have been in a vastly inferior position, while in any case the expenses of the expedition must have been enormously increased.

40. To resume the narrative. On the 11th and 12th, our troops were moved from the Pathán country, and portions of them were told off to preserve our communications, so long as the remainder of the force was employed in the Independent Swátí country.

41. On the 12th, as our rear guard approached our camping ground at Munna-ka-Dunna, it was fired at, and in the skirmish which ensued, we inflicted some loss on the assailants.

42. This breach of faith being traced to the Sayads, and no redress having been given during the 13th, on the 14th, with the concurrence of the Jirgahs, the chief Sayad village of Gurhee was burnt by a column detached for the purpose; the whole force that evening encamped at Cheerung, on the ridge of the Tikrí valley.

43. On the 15th, we moved on to Tikrí to the village of that name. We were employed on the following day making a road over the Shahburn spur, which divides Tikrí from Nandihar.

44. On the 17th, we moved forward to Nandihar, and were struck with the richness of the country, the abundance of water for irrigation, and the extent of cultivation high up on the ranges dividing Nandihar from Allai.

45. In Tikrí, we at first experienced some little difficulty in re-assuring the people, but as our march through it had been attended by no act of oppression or spoliation, the Nandiharis remained quietly in their villages, and firewood, forage, &c., were freely brought into camp.

46. While at Maidan, we had to decide the question whether from this point the Takôt Swátis, who still remained recusant, should be coerced.

47. Up to this date the representatives of the Swátí Jirgahs led us to believe that the Takotís would put in an appearance, but their distance from us, and the facility with which they could cross the Indus, on the bank of which their principal village is situated, prevented their doing so.

48. On the 18th, the approach to their country was reconnoitred as far as Dubrai, the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Ommanney, accompanying the party. At Paimal, a village immediately below the Gullee, resides Hubeeb ol, a holy man of great local influence. On the arrival of the party, a nons was sent to him, and he shortly after arrived, accompanied by the of the village, and of the Takôtí village of Pomung.

Later in the same day, reliable information was received that Shál he leading spirits in Takôt, had fled across the Indus.

50. It would have been possible for a force to move down to Takôt and destroy it, but the country was so difficult that such a project could not have been safely carried out as a military raid, and to have moved to Takôt in force with guns and Commissariat would have occupied many days, and cost much money for an inadequate object.

51. On the 19th, we moved to Pugora, at the head of the Nandihar valley, and a shot having been fired from the hill side after dark, as the rear regiment approached camp, the Mulliks of the neighbouring villages were arrested, and taken on with us, and subsequently released at Oghí on payment of a fine of Rs. 500 as a punishment for the outrage.

52. On the 20th the whole force re-entered British territory, crossing a low range into the Konsh valley, a beautiful open plateau, about 6,000 feet above the sea.

53. I reached Abbottabad the same evening to meet His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. His Honor entered Agrore on Saturday, the 24th instant, holding a Durbar on the afternoon of that day; conferred the title of Nawab on the gallant young Tunawullee Khan, receiving at the same time the Khans of Upper Hazara, the heads of levies, Government officials, &c.

Every one who had earned approbation by his conduct during the last three months received a suitable acknowledgment.

54. Proceedings were closed by the reception of the seven Jirgahs or councils of elders. These presented nuzzurs, which were touched, but not retained.

55. On the following day, I dismissed these men to their homes, releasing their prisoners, expressing a hope that in future years, when the Commissioner may visit Agrore, they would wait on him, and might be received on more friendly terms.

56. Being anxious to submit my report as early as possible, and being aware that General Wilde's despatches are being, or have been submitted, I will

not detain this letter, although the following points have still to be carefully dealt with:—

(1). Future status of the Nawab of Amb; nature and extent of the rewards to be bestowed on him in addition to his title.

(2). Re-settlement of Agrore.

(3). Conduct of officials and levies, with propositions for pensions or compensation to certain of these.

(4). Course to be followed with regard to the Ex-Jagirdar of Agrore, Atta Muhammad Khán.

These may all well form the subjects of future and separate letters, the preparation of which shall receive my earliest attention.

57. I cannot, however, conclude without recording my sense of gratitude, that I have been associated with Major General Wilde, as the Military Head of the Hazara Field Force. I am indebted to him in a thousand ways for the consideration he displayed at all times, and the valuable advice his frontier experience enabled him to give me. It would be difficult for me to exaggerate the amount of time and trouble saved to both of us by the cordial understanding that existed throughout between us. Our consultations were entirely verbal and demi-official, and I venture to offer my tribute of praise to the admirable management which enabled him at so small a loss to accomplish such excellent results. Those only who are acquainted with the peculiar difficulties attendant on the movement of regular troops, through such a tract of country as the Black Mountain, can properly appreciate the amount of forethought, experience, and special aptitude brought to bear on the matter in hand.

58. I have in former reports and demi-official notes written favorably of Captain Ommanney's exertions during the last three months, and I repeat here that he has shown, throughout the late disturbances, great firmness, self-devotion, and zeal, and the qualities most required to fit an officer for the charge of a frontier district.

59. Before General Wilde's force advanced up the Black Mountain, it was thought desirable to place a small force* at Darband, on the river Indus, opposite to the Amb territory (Trans-Indus). The position at Darband, the extreme north-west corner of the Hazara district, at once protects the Amb town and territory Trans-Indus, and threatens the Southern Hussunzais, Mudda Kheyls, and Amazais, the territory of all these tribes infringing on it.

* 7 Companies, Her Majesty's 38th Foot.
31st Regiment, Punjab Native Infantry.
1 Squadron and Head Quarters 9th Bengal Cavalry.

60. The Mudda Kheyls and Amazais took advantage of the absence at Agrore of the Nawab of Amb and his levies to attack two of his Trans-Indus villages, Sittana and Guner. It was felt that there was good reason for apprehending further disturbances in this direction unless a force was detached to Darband, and in doing this, Government had in view to deter any of the Trans-Indus tribes from crossing over and assisting those opposed to us. The measure was in every way successful. The Mudda Kheyls altered their tone on the arrival of troops at Darband, and the civil officer (Lieutenant Wace), who accompanied the column, was able to report in a few days that these tribes were apparently willing to settle reasonably their dispute with the Amb Chief.

61. The Amazais have sent in a Jirgah, and the Mudda Kheyl Jirgah is also expected. I hope to be able to send you in a few days a short report showing the way in which this matter has been disposed of. I have requested General Wilde to permit the Darband column to remain at that place till our negociations the[illegible] closed.

62. Lieutenant Wace has acted with much discretion at Darband, and before proceeding there, had been of great use to us in many ways, especially as regards the collection of Commissariat supplies. As also had the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner Mirza Azim Beg. I was further indebted to the last named official for the carrying on of the judicial duties of the Hurreepore Pergunnah, the Extra Assistant Commissioner and Tahsildar, who are ordinarily stationed there, being unavoidably called away for the time to the northern half of the district.

63. I desire also to note the invaluable assistance afforded to the expedition by Colonel H. E. Johnstone, of the Revenue Survey, and his establishment; the interruption of their ordinary work by the disturbances led to their employment in Agrore, and to our obtaining as excellent a map of the country, in which we were about to act, as could possibly be compiled from Native information. Colonel Johnstone's services have, I am aware, been appreciated and noticed by General Wilde, but it is only right that I should add my acknowledgments.

He had been employed in several expeditions of a similar kind, and the experience thereby gained peculiarly qualified him for his late position. I am indebted to him for the map which accompanies this report, and for Appendix D, which is a topographical memorandum of the countries through which we passed.

64. Appendix E contains notes kindly furnished by Mr. B. Ribbentrop of the Forest Department.

65. Captain Hastings, Assistant Commissioner, accompanied the 1st Brigade during our advance, and he and Lieutenant Lang, Assistant Commissioner in charge of Levies, and Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. Napier, my Personal Assistant, all deserve my thanks. The last mentioned has at all times rendered most useful and willing assistance.

66. In conclusion, I would record my high opinion of the valuable services rendered to the expedition by the troops of His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere, which will doubtless be acknowledged by Government.

General Dhurm Sing, the Commander, and his subordinates on all occasions displayed a desire to comply promptly with all my requisitions.

By the forethought of the local Government, a strong body of auxiliary Police, nearly 300 in number, under command of Lieutenant Jones and Mr. Hatchell, were placed at our disposal. They were very useful, and performed efficiently the duties required of them.

APPENDIX A.

Translation of Proclamations addressed to Cis and Trans-Indus Tribes.

To Trans-Indus Tribes generally.

Whereas the tribes bordering on British territory, and accustomed to move freely to and fro between it and their own country, are well acquainted with our customs and ways; that Government oppresses no one, unless he is guilty of committing an outrage—either of his own folly or incited by some designing person. But those who live further off from the British border, and hold less communication with us, hear nothing but what is told them by designing persons. Therefore this notice is issued for the information of those who are in ignorance or have been misinformed. That certain independent tribes residing on this (Hazara) bank of the Indus, incited by Atta Muhammad Khan and Alladad Khan, Jagirdars of Agrore, which is situated within the British border, attacked the Thana of Oghí in Agrore. These tribes had, in no respect, been interfered with or oppressed, but after attacking the Thana, they further offended by entering our territory with arms and flags and burning sundry villages—rendering imperative their punishment. Those who were not concerned in the above acts, and continue to hold aloof, should rest quite assured and free from apprehension. Government has no concern with them, nor will it cross the Indus to coerce them. Government calls to account and punishes only those who offend it.

F. R. Block,
Commissioner.

To Cis-Indus Tribes.

Chuggarzais, Akazais, Deshís and Takôtí, residing on this (Hazara) bank of Indus—

Be it known to you—

Prior to this, on sundry occasions you have interfered with Agrore affairs, and now you have gratuitously attacked the Oghí Thana. Government, which is a long-suffering one, can bear with you no further, and calls you to account for the above acts.

It will be better for you to put in an appearance and answer to the above charge, or to do so when the Government forces enter your territory. If you oppose the Government troops,

whatever loss follows is on your own head. Government has no desire to take your lives and destroy your property—in such affairs many innocent persons suffer in life and property—you are hereby required to wait on us here or when the force advances, to receive the orders of Government.

F. R. POLLOCK,
Commissioner.

N. B.—The above were written in Persian on one side of the paper, and on reverse side in Pushtu, written in the Arabic character, which is best understood by the village Moollahs across the border.

APPENDIX B.

As will be seen from the map furnished by Colonel Johnstone, Revenue Surveyor, the lower or southern part of the Black Mountain is inhabited by the Hussunzais, next to them come the Akazais, the smallest, but bravest section of the tribe,* and next come the Chuggarzais. An excellent and full account of all the Pathán tribes situated on the western frontier of Hazara, and on opposite (right) bank of Indus, is given by the late Major Adams in his No. 469½, dated 28th July, 1862, to Commissioner of Peshawur, which was published in the Ambeyla Blue Book (pp. 194-5-6-7-8-9 and 200) as an appendix. This, a very exhaustive and interesting document, was written primarily as a report on the conduct of the Judoon tribe (Trans-Indus) in connection with the kidnapping of Kuthrees, of the Hazara district, by Hindustani fanatics or refugee criminals from British districts, who had taken shelter with them, but it also extends to a general account of the fanatics and surrounding tribes, and includes suggestions as to the measures which should be adopted in dealing with these when troublesome.

* Isazai composed of Hussunzai, Cis and Trans-Indus, Akazai, Cis-Indus, Mudda Kheyl, Trans-Indus.

2. With the Chuggarzais, who are numerically the most important tribe of the Black Mountain, we have had up to the present time literally no dealings as a tribe whatever, except in 1863, when they joined the ranks of the Akhoond before Ambeyla, but retired after suffering severely on the single occasion in which they shared in an attack on our troops. They are agriculturists and traders, and although we have recently had occasion to call them to account, we know now that the bulk of the tribe was innocent, and not cognizant of the attack on the Agrore Thana, and that, *as a tribe,* they took no part in the fighting that occurred in Agrore subsequent to 30th July (date of Thana attack), and prior to the expedition.

Certain families of the tribe have become associated with the Pírárí Sayads as cultivators or holders of mortgaged land, and it was these, with the other cultivators and supporters of the Sayads, who were induced by the Jagirdars of Agrore to attack the Thana. The events of the past three months have brought nothing but loss of life, money, and reputation to the tribe, and its future good behaviour may be safely counted on with reference to its own interests, and irrespective of its engagement never again to offend us.

3. The Hussunzais offended as far back as 1851 by murdering Messrs. Carne and Tapp of the Salt Department. A short account of the outrage and of the expedition which it led to, is given in the Frontier Tribe Report submitted by Mr. (now Sir R.) Temple, Secretary to Government, Punjab, on 31st January 1856, paras. 7 to 11 inclusive.

The tribe was by no means excused or acquitted by the fact that these murders were believed to have been committed at the instigation of Bostan Khan, minister of the Tunawul Khan (or Khan of Amb) Jehandad Khan.

4. A reference to the Ambeyla Blue Book will show (page 43, para. 23 of letter from Secretary to Punjab Government, to Foreign Secretary) that an expedition against the Hussunzai tribe formed part of the Ambeyla programme, owing to misconduct reported by Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, in his letters of 31st August 1863, to Commissioner (see page 33 of Blue Book), and of following day (see page 37 of idem). Also see page 52 of same, giving Deputy Commissioner's letter of 2nd September 1863, and No. 8-47, dated 20th January 1864 (page 184, Blue Book).

Subsequently the Hussunzais waited on Colonel Coxe, Deputy Commissioner at Darband, begged pardon and entered into engagements, which they adhered to pretty well, till a section of them was seduced into misconduct by Atta Muhammad Khan's persistent misrepresentations.

It may be noted incidentally here, that the evil influence of Atta Muhammad Khan over the Hussunzais is, in several places, referred to in the papers I have quoted above.

5. The Akazais also appear to have been chiefly incited to break with us by the insidious counsel of Atta Muhammad Khan, who represented that the location of a Thana at Agrore was but the forerunner of the independent village Shahtoot (referred to in my report) being annexed and assessed. Shahtoot will now be held by them as British subjects, being assessed lightly like all the Agrore villages; and the principal hold we have over this tribe is two-fold:—1*st,* the power to take from them entirely Shahtoot which has some productive lands; 2*nd,* the knowledge we have gained of the valuable and very accessible rice and wheat, and other crops reared by them in the Tikrí valley; they hold one or two entire villages there, and shares in several others, all acquired by Pathán encroachment on the unwarlike Swátis.

F. R. POLLOCK,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX C.

The colony of Hindustanis of the Wahabi persuasion, which has been for years settled among the independent Pathán tribes on our north-west frontier, was founded by Syud Ahmed of Bareilly about the year 1824. A short history of the colony, and an account of our relations with the fanatics up to the end of 1863, will be found in the report of the Secretary to Government, Punjab, on the expedition undertaken against them in that year. After their expulsion from Mulkah, the greater number of the fanatics, led by the Moulvi Abdoollah, retired into the Chuggarzai country, north of Mahabun, and north of the Burrundoo river; a few, including Mahomed Isak and Mahomed Yakoob, two of their best leaders, returned to and remained at Mulkah with Mobaruk Shah, son of the Syud Akbur, who succeeded Syud Ahmed, and was elected king of Swát—dying in 1856-57. After a time the fanatics obtained from the Chuggarzais grants of the villages of Tangora and Buttora, where they made permanent settlement and remained undisturbed up to commencement of the present year. Their position was however by no means comfortable. The people amongst whom they dwelt made them pay dearly for the protection afforded them, and for the supplies they received; it was only by the greatest efforts that their agents in Hindustan were enabled to forward to them sufficient money for their support. They were moreover frequently threatened with expulsion by their hosts, who forcibly prevented the completion of two towers which the Moulvi Abdoollah had commenced to erect in Buttora. The Akhoond also looked upon them with no friendly eye; their Wahabi inclinations are abhorrent to him, and their position in the country was a standing menace, for their leaders maintained their position only by intrigue and were ready tools in the hands of the rival faction in Boneyr and elsewhere, followers of the Kotah Mullah. The reports received during the last five years show that the Akhoond and the Chief Moulvi were at constant feud, the former denouncing the latter as a Wahabi and unbeliever, and the Moulvi in turn accusing the Akhoond of having deserted them, and betrayed the cause of Islam by making peace with the infidels and allowing them to destroy Mulkah.

Political Department No. 51, dated 1st February 1868, published in Ambeyla Blue Book, page 125.

It is not surprising that, with this constant pressure on them, both at home and abroad, the community was several times on the point of dissolution. During the autumn of 1866, Mahomed Isak and Mahomed Yakoob made several attempts to open communication with Colonel Becher, through the instrumentality of Syud Mahmud (formerly in our service); their letters were received, and messages sent to them, but their plans were entirely frustrated by the vigilance of the Moulvi Abdoollah, who appears to have gained an entire ascendancy over all the other leaders. Matters remained thus until the beginning of 1868, the fanatics being too much engaged with their own quarrels and intrigues to annoy us or continue the system of highway robbery in our territories, which had first led to the recommendation by the Punjab Government of punitory expeditions in 1858 and 1863. In February 1868, news was received that the fighting men of the Hindustanis, numbering 400 or 500, had moved from Tangora and Buttora to Bazkutta in Boneyr, on the invitation of Asseem Khan of Bazkutta, an opponent of the Akhoond and firm supporter of his rival the Kotah Mullah. Asseem Khan offered to give the Hindustanis houses and land in his village if they would bring over their families and settle there permanently; his offer was accepted, and the fanatics abandoned Tungora and Buttora, a few only remaining at Mulkah. Nothing more was heard of them until the 18th of April, when the arrival of Feroze Shah at Bazkutta was reported by Asseem Khan himself, who wrote to the Commissioner of Peshawar to make his excuses for harbouring men whom he knew to be mortal enemies of the British Government.

Feroze Shah had arrived some months before at Thanah, the residence of the Akhoond, in great poverty and with only four attendants; he was well received and reported to be in high favor until the evil news of the arrival in Boneyr of his countrymen reached the Akhoond.

This movement of the fanatics into Boneyr was fatal to them; at a distance they might have been tolerated, and in time possibly have regained their prestige. The Akhoond lost no time in exerting all his influence to get rid of what he well knew would be a fruitful source of trouble to him. By skilful management he was enabled to conciliate and bring over all the Boneyr tribes of the opposite faction—Asseem Khan, Zeidoollah Khan, Nawab Khan, and a few other chiefs alone holding aloof. On the 25th May, at a large meeting of all the Boneyr tribes convened by the "Meerjee," the favorite minister of the Akhoond, it was determined that the Hindustanis should be expelled from Boneyr, their presence being displeasing to the Akhoond and contrary to the terms of the treaty made with the British Government. In consequence of this resolve, the fanatics, to the number of about 700 fighting-men, accompanied by Feroze Shah and Asseem Khan, made a precipitate retreat to Mulkah, where they commenced to re-build their houses, and made arrangements with the Amazai for supplies. In the mean time the Moulvi Abdoollah in person visited the Akhoond and found means to turn away his anger, for the Meerjee was recalled and permission given to the Hindustanis to resettle in Boneyr; the greater portion of them returned to Bazkutta, but had not been there very long before the intrigues of their leaders again brought them into trouble. The Moulvi Abdoollah was induced to join a league that had been formed by Asseem Khan and other Boneyr chiefs, together with the Amazais and Mokurrub Khan, Ex-Chief of the Khoodo Kheyls, to oppose the influence of the Akhoond and obtain for Mokurrub Khan recovery of his former possessions, and re-instatement at Punjtar. Mokurrub Khan, who after his expulsion from the Totullye villages, and the destruction of Punjtar and Mungul Thanah by our troops, had come in to the Commissioner of Peshawar, and been allowed to reside in British territory, was

the prime mover in this plot, by which he sought to regain his former position. His money cemented the various alliances and purchased the neutrality of some of the Boneyr chiefs. On the 2nd of August Zeidullah Khan (Boneyr) committed the first overt act of hostility, by seizing a number of Swát traders passing through his lands. The Akhoond immediately mustered his followers and directed the Boneyr tribes to break up the league by expelling the Hindustanis and putting to death the refractory chiefs. In pursuance of the orders, the Esazais and Salarzai, Boneyrwals, attacked and killed Zeidullah Khan in his house. On the 12th, they arrived, together with the Akhoond's followers, before Bazkutta, and sent a message to the chief Moulvi giving him one day to remove all his followers, women and children. The fanatics at first thought of resistance, and exchanged a few shots with the Salarzais, but were induced by Asseem Khan to give in and commence preparations for a retreat. The next day the whole body evacuated Bazkutta, the women and children being sent on a-head and the rear brought up by a guard of 50 or 60 men armed with rifles. For the first few miles all went well, the Boneyr men being occupied in plundering and burning the deserted settlement; but as the fugitives neared the pass between Bazkutta and Buttora, they saw the hills on both sides held by the Akhoond's followers. The mass of the fugitives, including the Moulvi Abdoollah, Asseem Khan, and the Boneyr chiefs, pushed on through the pass and made their escape with slight loss, but the rear guard was cut off, and after a gallant stand, entirely destroyed. From Buttora, the fugitives fled to Gullima Boree in Chuggarzai. Here they obtained a short respite, and even conceived hopes of being able to establish themselves permanently, being promised support in the event of an attack by the Amazais and Juni Kheyl section of Chuggarzais.

The power of the Akhoond, increased by his complete triumph over the rival faction in Boneyr, was however too great for them. The Chuggarzais obeyed his order to expel the fanatics, who continued their flight through Tangora to Dihar on the banks of the Indus, where they arrived about the 18th of September, with some 20 or 30 wounded men. Later accounts of them are very conflicting; but it is certain that the chief Moulvi, with some hundreds of followers, came over to Joodbar, and that many of them remained there till the British force arrived on the crest of the Black Mountain. The fanatics were welcomed and assisted by the Peerzada, son of the late Hajee of Kunhar, by the son of Baj Khan of Kabilgraen, Akhoon Kheyl, and by the Kahil Mian, and the Sayads of Bihar. Through their instrumentality they obtained the grant of a hamlet in Joodbar, and were enabled to purchase several "Jalahs" or rafts, thus getting the command of the river and making themselves independent of the extortionate Pathán ferrymen. Whilst at Joodbar, the Moulvi received letters (it is said) from Ghuffar Khan of Tikrí, who offered to give the whole body of fugitives an asylum in his fort and land in the Tikrí valley, and from the Ullai Jirgah and chief of Takôt, who promised to accompany the Peerzada to Joodbar to hold a big council and discuss measures of resistance against the British. Mobaruk Shah was summoned by him; and the war party, Cis-Indus, was daily increasing. It seems probable that a month later the force under General Wilde would have found a powerful coalition and some organised plan of defence, but our rapid approach disconcerting them, the fanatics hastily re-crossed the river, deserting their Chuggarzai hosts, and thereby departing from their profession as soldiers of the faith, and destroying the last remnant of their former "prestige," already injured by the treatment they had met with at the hand of the Akhoond and his disciples. The main body of them is now at Pulosa, a village of the Trans-Indus Hussunzais, who have according to latest advices refused to allow them a permanent settlement. For the sake of religion they may be fed for a time, but the country is too poor to support them long, and they must soon, I believe, either make terms with the British Government, or break up and scatter themselves through the Mahomedan countries to the north of Swát and the Black Mountain, in which case their power for evil will be almost entirely removed, for the leaders will have lost the source of their importance, and the followers the guiding spirit that kept them together and made them formidable. When the Chuggarzai Jirgah waited on me at Machai, they voluntarily commenced their story by declaring their determinations not to give shelter to the fanatics.

As the name of Feroze Shah (Shah Zadah) has been introduced into this memorandum, I beg to remind you that, as reported in a recent Cabul Diary, the Shah Zadah, finding his position in Swát and Boneyr irksome or untenable, retired to Cabul, arriving just as Ameer Shere Ali regained his capital. The Ameer received him politely and gave him liberal travelling expense, but firmly denied an asylum to a known enemy of the British Government, and he is said to have left for Beloochistan.

F. R. Pollock,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX D.

Memorandum by Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Johnstone, Revenue Surveyor, North-West Frontier, on the tracts of country visited or seen by the Hazara Field Force, under Major General Wilde, C. B. & C. S. I., *in* 1868.

Base of operations.

1. The valley of Agrore was the base of the operations of the Hazara Field Force. Here the troops assembled, and the munitions of war were collected.

People and countries to be dealt with.

2. The people and countries to be dealt with were as follow:—

Puthans.

The Puthán tribes inhabit the western slopes of the Black Mountain. It lies to the west of Agrore, but runs away north some 15 miles beyond. It commences on the edge of the Buruddur plain to the south, and reaches the Indus a little to the west of Takôt. The total length, as the crow flies, is about 25 miles.

Sayads and Deshís.

The Sayads and Deshís (Swátís) on the eastern slopes of the Black Mountain, beginning on the British boundary to the north of Agrore, and ending near Takôt.

Tikrí.

The valley of Tikrí, which lies to the north of Agrore, and is divided from it by the Kiarkote ridge and the Kubbul mountain; it is peopled by Swátís.

Nandihar.

The valley of Nandihar to the north and north-east of Tikrí, divided from it by the Shubora range. To the north of Nandihar runs the Chaila range, and divides it from Ullahi. The inhabitants are Swátís.

Black Mountain.

Punjeer Gully.

3. A short way up the most southern spur of the Black Mountain is the Amb out-post of Chumaeree as a guard against the Hussunzais. A path practicable for troops runs up this spur to Punjeer Gully. (It may be as well to say here that by "practicable" for troops is meant for a force equipped with mule carriage only; such roads might require occasional repairing, but this could be done easily by the Pioneers or Sappers which always accompany a force). Mackeson's column in 1852 ascended by this route. The Gully is a strategic position of importance, as it commands the Hussunzai country. From this Gully is a practicable ascent to Akhoon-baba-ka-choora, where the crest of the main range is reached. This was the point crowned by Napier's Brigade in 1852, and is the key of this part of the mountain. This portion of the hill is well wooded, and water is found on both sides, about a quarter of a mile down and less; of course if wanted in large quantities for an army it must be searched for. There are numerous small springs all about which are never required or used by the people. Forage is abundant. This peak dominates the Khan Kheyls and Turla Hussunzais. There are two practicable ascents to it from the Sherghur and Agrore sides by the Chutta and Sumbulboot spurs, which meet near the top. From the peak a practicable spur runs down to the Indus, having Aboo of the Hussunzais on an elevated plateau at its end; it divides the two tribes above mentioned from the Akazais. Its possession would most thoroughly hem them in. The distance from Buruddur to Akhoon-baba-ka-choora is 12 miles; down from it to Aboo, 3 miles; to Oghí by Sumbulboot spur, 6 miles; and to Sherghur by the Chutta spur, 8 miles.

Akhoon-baba-ka-choora.

Chutta and Sumbulboot spurs.

Chittabut.

4. From Akhoon-baba-ka-choora, along the crest, Chittabut is reached, about 4 miles; a practicable path runs through forests and over grassy glades. From Chittabut strikes off the comparatively easy Koongully spur, up which the ascent of the Black Mountain was made by the Hazara Field Force. From Chittabut to the village of Dilboree, at the foot of the Koongully spur, is 6½ miles.

Dodha and Máchai.

5. From Chittabut, along the crest, the path is practicable over Dodha to the Machai peak, 10,200 feet above sea level, and the highest point of the mountain, distance 3½ miles. From Akhoon-baba to Machai on the west are the Akazai; a practicable spur runs from Machai to the Indus, dividing the Akazai from the Chuggarzais on the north.

Dunda peak.

6. About 2½ miles beyond Machai is the Dunda peak. From it runs a rather difficult spur to the Indus, near the village of Joodbai, where some of the Hindustani fanatics crossed during the late operations. Their encampment was at Bihar, on the other side of the river. Joodbai is about 7 miles from the crest, as the crow flies, which means 14 by the path. These villages and the tents of the fanatics were clearly seen from Machai. From Dunda to the east runs a practicable spur ending in two points at Trund and Gidghoree. Between this spur and the Koongully are the Purárí Sayads. The distance from Dunda to Trund and Gidghoree is about equal, and about 6 miles.

Water.

7. As at Akhoon-baba-ka-choora, water is found in numerous springs all along the slopes and near the crest; the hill sides are covered with fields of Indian corn, affording in the proper season large supplies of forage. The range is well wooded on both sides.

View from Machai.

Mulka.

Ambeyla pass.

8. From Machai the view is grand. The panorama begins with the Gundghur and the Mahabun Mountains, the Indus running between, and Attock seen far off in the distance through the opening. In the cup of the Mahabun on its north nestles the old Hindustani settlement of Mulka, destroyed in 1863. Prominent is the Ambeyla pass with the lofty peak of Guroo to its west; the crag picket and conical hill—both points of painful though glorious interest in connection with the Ambeyla expedition—stand out clear; through the gorge of the pass is dimly seen the cantonment of Hoti Murdan. From the

pass the pretty valley of Chumla slopes towards the Indus. Next mount Illum shows boldly against the sky—the great barrier between Boneyr and Swát. Away on the far horizon glistens the snow-capped Hindookoosh, then the valley of upper Swát and lofty snowy peaks of the Lurrum range beyond, the mountains of Kohistan, Khagan and Kashmir, and ends with the well known Pir Punjal. In the foreground here are the valleys of Pukli and Konsh and the sanataria of Murree and Tundianee—a finer view or panorama is impossible.

Bilundkote spur. Tikrí valley.

The spur from Munna-ka-Dunna to Chermung through Bilundkote is very easy,—distance 5 miles. This was the route taken by the force on its way to the Tikrí valley. The Tikrí valley is a pretty little tract, about 8 miles in length and 5 miles in breadth, covering an area of 40 square miles, and about 5,000 feet above sea level, with good streams of water running through it. There is fair amount of rice cultivation, irrigated from the main and small tributary streams, but the principal produce is Indian corn. These crops were cut before the force entered the valley, but the nature of the soil is very fertile. The valley is singularly deficient in trees. Firewood for a force is a difficulty; even the brushwood on the slopes of the hills is deficient. The practicable Chupri Gully enters it from Bhagrian, the Kaim Gully from Konsh, and the Jul Gully from Agrore. This latter is the best and easiest, and is the route chiefly used between the Swátí valleys and Hazara. Up any spur of the Kúbbul a road might easily be made. Over the west end of the Shubora spur, a practicable path crosses to Maidan in Nandihar;—this was repaired for the passage of the force. From Tikrí to Maidan is 7 miles.

Nandihar.

10. Nandihar is a comparatively large valley; a spur from the Pulaija range cuts it in two, dividing it into two long open glens. Water is abundant. Rice is very largely cultivated. Owing to the numerous springs on the Chaela range, as well as on the Shubora and Phugora spurs, irrigation is easy, and rice fields are seen high up the slopes. Indian corn is raised in quantities here, as in the other valleys, and up the hill sides every cultureable plateau, no matter how small, is brought under the plough. Firewood is deficient. Towards the top of Chaila, which is immediately above Maidan, and must be 9,000 feet high, are forests, but the distance is great. Nandihar from Neelishing or Tundoi pass, both leading into Konsh, to Dubrai Gully is about 10 miles long, with an average breadth of 9 miles; its area is about 90 square miles, and it is about 5,000 feet above sea level.

Dubrai Gully.

11. From Maidan to Dubrai Gully is practicable. Above this Gully is a very strong position for troops; ample room for a large force; not commanded or flanked from neighbouring heights, and water absolutely running and taking its rise within the position. Onwards, the path to Takôt is practicable—down the Paimal spur into the Shamrad Nullah over the Chanjul spur into the main Nandihar stream, then up the spur of the Black Mountain north of Koonjboree to the Kurg culmination and Bishkots Gully. These two last overlook and command Takôt, which is a large place, having some 200 houses, and distant about 9 miles—Dubrai Gully must be about 6,000 feet above sea level; Takôt must be about 4,000 feet.

Takôt.

Drainage.

12. The drainage of the eastern slopes of the Black Mountain, north of the Koon Gully spur, of the valleys of Tikrí and Nandihar, and the southern slopes of the Chaila range, all in due course meet and fall into the Indus at Takôt.

Ullahee.

13. Beyond Nandihar on the north lies the large and fertile valley of Ullahee, inhabited by Swátís, having an average length of 20 miles, and a breadth of about 10, and covering an area of some 200 square miles. A high range known as "Undruk" towards the Indus or west end, and "Shumsher" on the east end, bounds it on the north and divides it from Kohistan. It was not visited by any portion of the Hazara Field Force, nor was there any opportunity of getting a look into it, but the writer of this memorandum, upwards of a year ago, saw the end of the valley from a peak over Pogurmung. Its elevation above sea level must be on an average from 500 to 1,000 feet higher than Nandihar and Tikrí, or from 5,500 to 6,000 feet. It is highly cultivated, and abounds in water to points high up the slopes; unlike the other Swátí valleys, it is not wanting in trees; forests of fir clothe the higher ranges, but nothing is said of the existence of deodar. At the eastern extremity are some high plateaus covered with as fine grazing as the hills of Khagan, which could not be beaten by any grazing grounds in the country. The tract is called "Chots" and is a source of constant feud between the Ullaheewals and their northern neighbours the Kohistanees.

Kohistan.

14. North and north east of Ullahee lies the large mountainous tract of Kohistan; it must cover an area of some five or six hundred square miles. The deodar floated down the Indus to Attock is cut in the forests of Kohistan. This timber trade is in the hands of some Syuds, who reside near Nowshera in the Peshawar District. Their object has always been to make out that the trade is carried on under great difficulties; that a large portion of their timber is broken up and lost owing to the numerous rapids in the Indus; and that the forests are a vast distance from the British border—all this is false. The trade is a regularly understood one on the part of the Kohistanees. The appearance of the timber that arrives at Attock justifies the belief that the rapids are of no consequence, if they exist at all, and that the loss is not more than is usual on other rivers; and now that the exact position of the forests is so nearly fixed, we know that their distance beyond the British boundary is not great. Kohistan, as seen from the tops of

the high snowy mountains which divide it from Khagan on the east, looks somewhat desolate and bleak; the hills are rocky and not covered with verdure up to the perpetual snow line as in Khagan; but towards the Indus the scene changes and cultivation is extensive. The inhabitants wash gold not only in the Indus itself, but in nearly every stream in their country, and bring it for barter and sale into British territory, going as far as Rawulpindi, Lahore and Amritsur. To the question why they did not search up the streams for the mines of gold that must exist, they replied that they had done so, up to the glaciers of perpetual ice, from under which the gold dust was washed down. The inhabitants are stated to have been only during this century converted to the Mahomedan faith, and this by the pressure of their neighbours. By descent they are said to be Kaffirs; accounts differ as to their strength—some go as far as 40,000 men. Published maps do not show the full extent of Kohistan—the course of the Indus is made many miles too far south. The result of this mistake is that Kohistan and Ullahee are both shown as comparatively small tracts.

Chutta.

15. The Hazara Field Force on leaving Nandihar reached British territory over the Neelishing pass, and encamped in the plain of Chutta in Konsh. This is an elevated plain some 6,000 feet above sea level, about 4 miles in length, and about 3 in breadth; it has numerous streams of excellent water running through it; to its north and east are hills covered with forests. As regards healthy climate and the other requirements for a station for European troops, no better locality could be found; but it is perhaps too near the actual border, and rather far from the Grand Trunk Road.

Map accompanied.

16. The map which accompanies will be a guide to all the localities named.

APPENDIX E.

Dated 25th October, 1868.

From—B RIBBENTROP, Esq., *Special Assistant Conservator, Jhelum Division,*

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division.

Has the honor to forward report concerning forests and formations of country traversed with Hazara Field Force.

South-east slopes of Black Mountain.

The jungle on the lower south-east slopes of the Black Mountain is mostly composed of Berberis and Accacia Modesta; in the Agrore valley some camel-thorn is found. Pinus Longifolia grows on both sides of the valley, and at "Munna-ka-Dhunna" (about 6,000 feet), begins the region of Picea Webbina. In the khud to the north of Chittabut, a few oaks show their lighter green between the pine trees, and near the top of Muchai, some sickly looking horse chesnuts are met with—also a few Abies, Smithiana and one stunted specimen of Cedrus Deodara (above Doda) was found. These forests can never be of any use, except to the villagers themselves as firewood and timber.

North-west slopes.

Value of latter Forests for Peshawur Railway.

The north side of the mountain shows about the same picture, but the forests actually seen are not quite the same extent. The small amount of country traversed gave hardly sufficient insight to fix numbers; but there is no doubt one could draw from the Indus side of the Black Mountain yearly about 15,000 maunds of fuel without exhausting the resources: as the people have only to bring the wood down in small pieces, it would not be impossible, I suppose, to find an enterprising native who would make arrangements and land the wood at Attock from Rs. 15 to 20 per 100 maunds.

Formation of Black Mountain.

The formation of the Black Mountain is throughout granite, with exception of the gneiss spurs down to Tikrí, where the cultivation rising higher on the hill at once shows the more fertile soil.

Gneiss and granite soil.

The Tikrí valley, as well as Nandihar, Konsh and Bogurmang, have a much richer soil than the Agrore valley, the higher part being composed of the easier dissoluble and richer gneiss, while Agrore is quite surrounded by granite.

Deshí slopes.

The Deshí slopes of the Black Mountain down to Tikrí, and further on to Takôt, are again mostly on their higher parts covered with Picea Webbiana, but a greater amount of deciduous trees is intermixed.

Trees in Tikrí valley.

Shabora.

The few trees in Tikrí valley are Poplars, Plane, and Rungar in the gardens, and Umlok trees close to the villages. Shabora, the hill dividing Tikrí from Nandihar, is composed of granite, the people have a tradition of a silver mine which was worked in former times. The heights up to Konsh are gneiss, as also are the northern slopes of Shabora towards Nandihar.

Trees in Nandihar valley.

The Nandihar valley shows the same arbori-vegetation, with the addition of Pinus Longifoha on the foot of Dubrai spur, and some more extensive tracts on top of it.

Ullai.

The slopes of the north sides of Ullai are densely wooded, but the distance was too great to enable me to determine the different species—without doubt a very great part of it is Deodar.

The opposite side of the Indus is overhung by some wooded mountains, and on a cliff in front of Takôt, the Deodar is distinctly to be seen through a telescope.

Opposite the Indus.

From Nandihar, the road leads over a gneiss ridge, covered with low jungle of Accacia and Berberis, into Konsh, and we have the extensive Pinus Longifolia forest before us—extending from Batengra to the foot of Thundiani in a great semi-circle of about 35 miles length by 4 to 7 broad—a forest I repeatedly mentioned in former reports.

Konsh.

The valleys and hills in the east are gneiss, only the spurs branching into Pakhore are granite.

Formation Konsh.

In the middle of the valley, between Chutta and Ahl, are some nice hills of Kaolia of the whitest description.

Kaolia.

Feldspath lime, and vast quantities of firewood are in close vicinity, and therefore any ingredient of China fabrication is at hand.

China ingredients.

The Konsh valley gets quite a lovely European character through a few Kernus and Crategus trees scattered alongside the watercourses.

No. 1375, dated 1st December, 1868.

From—W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq., *Secy. to the Govt. of India*, Foreign Dept.,
To—*The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.*

I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 6th of November, No. 958-446, which contains, amongst other enclosures, a letter from the Commissioner of Peshawur on the late operations in Hazara, and which conveys the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor as to the political results gained, and the effect produced on the tribes of the border, by the late campaign.

2. The Government of India has lately recorded, in the Military Department, a Resolution* expressive of the high sense which it entertains of the services of the troops in a difficult and rugged country, of the nature of their operations, and of the conduct, exertions, and discipline of the soldiers. But His Excellency in Council gladly avails himself of this opportunity to record his opinion on some of the political questions raised in your communication under reply, as regards past operations during this season, and as to the method of dealing with these wild tribes for the future.

* 7th November 1868, published in the *Gazette* of 9th November 1868.

3. His Excellency in Council desires me to express his concurrence with the views of the Lieutenant Governor and the Commissioner, of the mode in which these wild and excitable tribes should be dealt with in such expeditions, and of the political objects to be sought for by the same, as well as of the amount and character of the retribution at which the avenging forces should aim. It is by no means the wish of the British Government, on such occasions, to desolate by fire and sword a large extent of country: to mark the track of the invading army by long lines of burning villages and wasted fields; and, while thereby inflicting grievous calamities on every section of the native community, to exasperate the leaders, and to render them sullen, and, possibly, intractable for the future.

4. His Excellency in Council thinks it unnecessary to follow in detail the interesting and clear narrative of the Commissioner showing how, by the advance of the forces, and by their systematic, well-considered, and unchecked operations, the above ends were brought about in a campaign of not three weeks' duration. It is sufficiently clear that nothing was left to chance as far as foresight could guard against it, that every reasonable contingency had been carefully provided for, and that when once set in motion, no effort on the part of the tribes could check the progress, or even impede the movements, of the British force. And the Government of India is clearly of opinion that the expense and trouble of organizing and conducting this expedition have produced results not disproportionate with expectations and with motives of State policy, when difficult passes and lofty mountains have been skilfully and rapidly occupied by divisions of British and Native soldiery, when sharp and summary retribution has been inflicted on some of the principal offenders, when considerable fines have been imposed on others, when the heads of tribes have successively tendered their submission to the representatives of the British Power, when roads have been constructed and a survey has been made through a country little known and almost inaccessible, and when, either by the surrender of hostages, or by the acceptance of the terms dictated, or by their altered demeanour, the chief aggressors have given ample proof of their amenability

No. 51 of 1868

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Statute is published for general information :—

31 & 32 VICTORIÆ, CAP. CXXIX.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Registration of Ships in British Possessions.

(31*st July* 1868.)

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows :

Grant of terminable certificates of registry, subject to conditions, in Colonies.

1. The Governor or Officer lawfully administering the Government of any *British* Possession may, from Time to Time, with the Approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, make Regulations providing that on an Application for Registration under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, in that Possession of any Ship not exceeding Sixty Tons Burden, the Registrar may grant, in lieu of a Certificate of Registry as required by that Act, a Certificate of Registry to be terminable at the End of Six Months from the granting thereof, or of any longer Period; and all Certificates of Registry granted under any such Regulations shall be in such Form and shall have Effect, subject to such Conditions as the Regulations prescribe.

Ship to be deemed registered.

2. Notwithstanding anything in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or in any other Act, any Ship to which a Certificate is granted under any such Regulations shall, while such Certificate is in force, and in relation to all Things done or omitted during that Period, be deemed a registered *British* Ship.

Governors abroad may appoint Surveyors.

3. The Governor of any *British* Possession abroad may from Time to Time appoint fit and proper Persons to be Surveyors, who shall have and exercise within such Possession all the Powers with respect to the Inspection of Crew Spaces that are conferred upon the Board of Trade Surveyors in the United Kingdom by Section Nine of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1867.

Construction of Act.

4. This Act shall be read as One Act with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same.

Short title.

5. This Act may be cited as The Colonial Shipping Act, 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Fort William, the 15*th December* 1868.

No. 4788.

The under-mentioned gentleman, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival in India on the 10th instant :—

Mr. W. H. Page.

No. 4791.

The under-mentioned gentlemen appointed by the Secretary of State for India Members of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, have reported their arrival in India on the 10th instant :—

Mr. R. S. Whiteway.
" A. Macmillan.

No. 4812.

Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I., reported his return to India on the evening of the 13th instant, from the leave of absence granted to him on the 14th August last.

The 16th December 1868.

No. 4825.

APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon J. B. King, M.D., is appointed Second Medical Officer of the Settlement of Port Blair, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th September last.

The 17th December 1868.

No. 4835.

The under-mentioned gentleman, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival in India on the 9th instant:—

Mr. James White.

No. 4838.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. J. C. Colvin, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 28th ultimo.

The 18th December 1868.

No. 4858.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. P. J. Paul is appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Station of Myanoung, in the Pegu Division of British Burmah, with effect from the 11th of April 1866.

No. 4861.

The under-mentioned Specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 380.—Mr. Walter Raleigh Gilbert Hickey, Civil Engineer, Calcutta, for lighting Railway Stations, Barracks, or detached houses.

No. 385.—Mr. James Macdonald, Surgeon, 37th Madras Grenadiers, and Medical Superintendent to the East Indian Irrigation and Canal Company, and Mr. James Penman Hugh Walker, Executive Engineer in the service of the East Indian Irrigation and Canal Company, both resident in the city of Cuttack, Orissa—for an improved form of weir or anicut for the purpose of impounding water to supply canals for irrigation and purposes of navigation.

No. 388.—Messrs. Humphrey Chamberlain and John Craven, Engineers, both of Wakefield, in the County of York, and Mr. Herman Wedekind, Engineer, of No. 2, Dunster Court, Mincing Lane, in the city of London, for improvements in drying and burning bricks, lime cement, and other like substances, and in the kilns employed therein.

Judicial.

The 17th December 1868.

No. 1984.

Under Section 48 of Act XXI of 1863, Lieutenant Colonel R. D. Ardagh, Commissioner of the Pegu Division, British Burmah, is appointed to officiate as Recorder of Rangoon until further orders.

Police.

The 18th December 1868.

No. 717.

Lieutenant C. T. Lane is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the absence on leave of Major A. H. Millett, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Lane took charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 9th September last.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 722.

The provisions of Section 34 of Act V of 1861 (an Act for the regulation of Police) are hereby extended to the town of Budneira, in the Oomraotee District of the Hyderabad Assigned Territory.

J. GEOGHEGAN,
Under Secretary,
For Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 4855.

Lieutenant Colonel H. D. Manning, District Superintendent of Police, Benares, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Police, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Revenue.

The 16th December 1868.

No. 1098.

LEAVE.—Leave of absence for two months is granted to Lieutenant W. F. Badgley, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to the Rewah and Bundelcund Topographical Survey Party, in extension of the leave granted to him under Notification No. 983 of the 21st October last.

The 18th December 1868.

No. 1103.

Major G. H. Thompson, a Surveyor of the 2nd Grade, in the Revenue Survey Department, is permitted to resign his appointment, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Ecclesiastical.

The 18th December 1868.

No. 738.

The Reverend Maurice William Hime, B.A., appointed by the Secretary of State a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 10th instant per Steamer *Simla*.

Mr. Hime's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

J. GEOGHEGAN,
Under Secretary,
For Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Judicial.

Fort William, the 18th December 1868.

No. 339.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 48 of Act XI of 1865, to extend the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Judge of the Cantonment Small Cause Court at Secunderabad, to Rupees one thousand, the highest limit assignable under Section 7 of the Act; and under Section 51 of the same Act, to invest the Judge of the said Court with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, with retrospective effect from 20th May 1865.

Under the provisions of Act XII of 1868, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to suspend the operation of Section 17 of Act XI of 1841 in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, with retrospective effect from the 11th April 1868.

Military.

The 16th December 1868.

No. 253.

Lieutenant C. Young, Adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, returned from sick leave to Europe, and resumed charge of his Office from Lieutenant W. M. Gataker, on the 23rd ultimo.

Lieutenant Gataker, who officiated as Adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps from 25th October to 22nd November 1868, inclusive, will now revert to his position as Wing Subaltern of the Corps.

The 18th December 1868.

No. 255.

In consequence of the transfer of Lieutenant A. F. Taylor, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, from the 2nd to the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, Lieutenant E. Gibson, 2nd Squadron Subaltern of the 1st Regiment, now employed on Boundary Settlement duty in Bundelcund, is transferred to the 2nd Regiment.

No. 257.

ERRATUM.—The following is to be substituted for paragraph 1 of the Notification of this Department, No. 214, dated 23rd October last:—

"Captain J. Jacob, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in command of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, in addition to his own duties."

Political.

The 17th December 1868.

No. 1499.

The following Civil Courts established in the several Political Agencies under the Bombay Presidency, are recognized by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council for the purposes of Section 284 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII of 1859):—

Kattywar.

1.	Political Agent in Kattywar.	
2.	Do. Assistant, Northern District.	
3.	Extra do. do.	
4.	Courts of Wudwan Thannadar	Northern Division.
5.	Do. Choteyla do.	
6.	Do. Palliad do.	
7.	Do. Dussara do.	
8.	Do. Bhoeeka do.	
9.	Political Assistant, Southern District.	
10.	Extra do. do.	
11.	Court of Babra Thannadar	Southern Division.
12.	Do. Lakapadur do.	
13.	Do. Manickwara do.	
14.	Political Assistant, Eastern District.	
15.	Extra do. do. Eastern Division.	
16.	Court of Oond Surveya Thannadar	
17.	Political Assistant, Western District.	
18.	Extra do. do.	
19.	Court of Lodeeka Thannadar	Western Division.
20.	Do. Veerpoor Khureyred Thannadar	
21.	Do. Mengnee Thannadar	
22.	Superintendent, Rajcote State.	
23.	Deputy Superintendent, do.	
24.	Superintendent of Linree States.	
25.	Deputy Superintendent do.	
26.	Special Assistant Political Agent at Bantwa.	
27.	Local do. do. do. Drappa.	
28.	Station Magistrate, Rajcote.	
29.	Small Cause Court Judge, Rajcote.	

Rewa Kanta.

1. Court of the Sunkheria Mehwass Thannadar.
2. Do. Pandoo do. do.
3. Do. Dorka do.
4. Do. Loonawara State do.
5. Do. Barea do. do.

Mahee Kanta.

1. Court of the Assistant Political Agent.
2. Do. Thannadar of the Ruttosun Zillah.
3. Do. Thannadar of the Baveesee Zillah.
4. Do. Thannadar of the Sabur Kanta District.

Kolhapoor and Southern Mahratta Country.

1. Court of the Political Agent, Kolhapoor and Southern Mahratta Country.
2. Do. Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country.
3. Do. Nyayadesh of Kolhapoor.

Peint State.

1. Court of the Assistant Collector in charge.
2. Do. Mamlutdar of Peint.

Sholapoor.

1. Court of Akulkote.
2. Do. Boorhanpoor.

Sawunt Waree.

1. Court of the Nyayadesh at Waree.
2. Do. Moonsiff at Koodal.

General.

The 16th December 1868.

No. 2180.

Surgeon W. J. Moore, M. D., Officiating Surgeon of the Rajpootana Agency, to officiate in the medical charge of the Marwar Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, until the return of Dr. Lowndes.

No. 2182.

LEAVE.—The two months' privilege leave of absence granted to Sree Kishun Nurhur, Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in the Notification of this Office, No. 1985, dated 10th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 2184.

LEAVE.—Dinsajee Soorabjee, Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Ellichpoor District, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 15th January 1869, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 2186.

Mr. A. Shakespear received charge from Mr. B. Sapte, C. B., of the Office of Agent to the Governor General at Benares, on the 8th instant.

No. 2188.

Surgeon T. Ringer, of Her Majesty's 7th Bengal Cavalry, received the medical charge of the Bundelcund Political Agency from Assistant Surgeon J. McLean, of Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment, on the forenoon of the 25th ultimo.

The 18th December 1868.

No. 2196.

Captain W. L. Randall received charge from Captain H. P. Peacock, of the Office of Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh, and Superintendent of Political Pensions, on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

Telegraph.

The 16th December 1868.

No. 1002.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. W. McGregor, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Telegraph Department, having returned from sick leave to Europe, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the office of Superintendent of the Indore Division.

Mr. F. R. Brown, now officiating as Superintendent in charge of the Indore Division, will revert to his substantive appointment, *viz.*, a Junior Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade.

The 17th December 1868.

No. 1006.

Captain H. Mallock, Superintendent of the 1st Grade, in the Telegraph Department, is confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent of Construction in that Department, with effect from the 30th April last, the date on which he was appointed provisionally to that office in the Notification of this Office, dated 30th April 1868, No. 421.

No. 1007.

PROMOTION.—Mr. A. J. L. Cappel, Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, to be Superintendent of the 1st Grade, in the Telegraph Department, with effect from the 30th April 1868, but to carry rank from 14th December 1868.

The 18th December 1868.

No. 1009.

The following extracts from the International Telegraph Convention, signed at Vienna by the delegates of all the countries in Europe and Asia

in which there are telegraphs worked by the State, are published for general information.

2. The portions which are not published relate entirely to departmental procedure.

3. The attention of the public is particularly drawn to the rules laid down in Articles 13, 24, 25, 26, 32, 40, 51, and 52.

4. Under Article 9, messages composed of figure or secret letters must be registered, which involves double payment.

5. It is not clear whether commercial code messages will fall within that category, but as messages in words of ordinary language will be allowed to pass, commercial code messages, if in words to be found in Dictionaries, will be accepted as ordinary messages, until refused by other Administrations parties to the Convention.

6. It is, however, to be clearly understood that no refund can, under any circumstances, be made on account of the loss of such messages, unless registered.

7. Under the new tariff the cost of a telegram of 20 words will be:—

Between any place in India east of Kurrachee and London ...	Rs.	28	8	0
To any other telegraph station in the United Kingdom ...	,,	28	12	0

An additional charge of Rs. 2 will be levied on the above for telegraph stations east of Chittagong, or in Ceylon.

8. Arrangements are in progress for the transmission of half-group messages of ten words under Article 32, to take effect from the 1st July 1869. The tariff for this class of messages will be published in due course.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

Revised at Vienna, 1868.

PART I.

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM.

ARTICLE 2.

Between important towns of the contracting States, the service is, as far as possible, permanent, day and night, without interruption.

Ordinary offices performing full day duty are open to the public—

From 1st April to 30th September from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

From 1st October to 31st March from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Offices of limited duty have their hours of opening fixed by the respective Administrations of the contracting States.

The time kept by all the offices of the same State is the mean time of the capital of that State.

PART II.

TRAFFIC.

Section I.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

ARTICLE 4.

The high contracting parties recognise the right of all persons to correspond by means of the International Telegraphs.

ARTICLE 5.

They undertake to adopt all necessary measures to insure the secrecy of messages, and their prompt expedition.

ARTICLE 6.

The high contracting parties however make known that they accept no responsibility on account of the service of the International Telegraphs.

Section II.

ACCEPTANCE OF MESSAGES.

ARTICLE 7.

Telegraphic messages are classed in three categories:—

1*st*.—Government messages: those which emanate from the Chief of the State, Ministers, Commanders-in-Chief of Land or Sea Forces, and Diplomatic or Consular Agents of the contracting Governments; also the replies to these messages.

Messages from Consular Agents who are engaged in commerce, are not considered as Government messages, except when they are addressed to an official personage, and when they relate to Government service.

2*nd*.—Service messages: those which emanate from the Telegraph Departments of the contracting States, and which relate either to the service of the International Telegraphs, or to objects of public interest determined by common accord by the said departments.

3*rd*.—Private messages.

ARTICLE 8.

Government messages are only accepted as such when the seal or stamp of the authority who sends them is affixed.

The sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine. He has, on his side, the power of including in his message the legalisation of his signature.

ARTICLE 9.

A message may be written in any one of the languages used in the territories of the contracting States, or in Latin.

Each State is at liberty to designate which languages, among those used in its territories, it considers to be suitable for international telegraphic correspondence.

Government messages and service messages may be expressed in figures or secret letters, either wholly or in part.

Private messages may also be composed of figures or secret letters when exchanged between two contracting States which admit that mode of correspondence. They will be subject to the conditions prescribed in the service regulations hereafter mentioned in Article 59.

Messages in transit are not subject to the reserve mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Semaphoric messages must be written either in the language of the country in which is situated the semaphore station which has to signal them, or in the Commercial Code of Signals of all Nations.

Messages which are not admitted as ordinary messages according to the terms of the 1st paragraph of the present Article, are considered as secret messages.

ARTICLE 10.

The message to be transmitted must be legibly written in characters which have their equivalent in the Official Code of Telegraph Signals, and which are in use in the country where the message is presented.

The body of the message must be preceded by the address and followed by the signature.

The address must contain all the information necessary to insure the delivery of the message at its destination.

Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words should be authenticated by the sender of the message or by his representative.

Section III.

TRANSMISSION.

ARTICLE 11.

The transmission of messages takes place in the following order :—

1*st*.—Government messages.
2*nd*.—Service messages.
3*rd*.—Private messages.

A message commenced cannot be interrupted to give place to a communication of superior rank, except in case of absolute emergency.

Messages of the same rank are transmitted by the original sending station in the order of their deposit by the senders, and by the intermediate offices in the order of their reception.

Between two offices in direct communication, messages of the same rank are transmitted in alternate order.

At intermediate stations, local messages and transit messages which have to be sent by the same wires, are placed together, and transmitted without distinction, according to the time received at the office.

This rule and that in paragraph 1 can however be departed from in the interest of quickness of transmission on lines where the traffic is continuous, or which are worked by special instruments.

ARTICLE 12.

Offices at which the duty is not permanent cannot be closed before transmitting all their international messages to an office at which the duty is permanent.

These messages are immediately exchanged in the order of their reception between the offices of permanent duty of the different States.

ARTICLE 13.

Each Government remains judge, with regard to the sender, of the route by which it is expedient to direct messages, both during ordinary working, and in case of interruption or block of traffic on the lines habitually employed.

If, however, the sender prescribes the route to be followed, the stations concerned are bound to conform to the instructions given, unless the exigencies of service oppose, in which case no complaint can be entertained.

ARTICLE 14.

When an interruption to communication occurs during the transmission of a message, the office beyond which the interruption exists immediately despatches the message by post (as a pre-paid registered letter), or by quicker means, if available. It is addressed, according to circumstances, either to the nearest telegraph station able to continue its transmission by telegraph, to the terminal station, or to the receiver direct. As soon as communication is re-established, it is transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been previously acknowledged, or, in consequence of an exceptional pressure of messages, its re-transmission would be manifestly injurious to the general traffic.

ARTICLE 15.

Messages which it has been impossible to signal from semaphore stations to the ships to which they are addressed within 30 days of the date of their original deposit, are considered as dead letters, unless the sender has paid for their registration.

ARTICLE 16.

Any sender can, by proving his identity, stop, if in time, the transmission of a message deposited by him.

Section IV.

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

ARTICLE 17.

Messages may be addressed either to the place of residence of the receiver, or *poste restante*, or *bureau télégraphique restant* (telegraph office waiting).

They are delivered or sent to their destination in the order of their reception.

Messages addressed to place of residence or *poste restante*, within the delivery limits of the

Government messages and service messages may be expressed in figures or secret letters, either wholly or in part.

Private messages may also be composed of figures or secret letters when exchanged between two contracting States which admit that mode of correspondence. They will be subject to the conditions prescribed in the service regulations hereafter mentioned in Article 59.

Messages in transit are not subject to the reserve mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Semaphoric messages must be written either in the language of the country in which is situated the semaphore station which has to signal them, or in the Commercial Code of Signals of all Nations.

Messages which are not admitted as ordinary messages according to the terms of the 1st paragraph of the present Article, are considered as secret messages.

ARTICLE 10.

The message to be transmitted must be legibly written in characters which have their equivalent in the Official Code of Telegraph Signals, and which are in use in the country where the message is presented.

The body of the message must be preceded by the address and followed by the signature.

The address must contain all the information necessary to insure the delivery of the message at its destination.

Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words should be authenticated by the sender of the message or by his representative.

Section III.

TRANSMISSION.

ARTICLE 11.

The transmission of messages takes place in the following order:—

1*st*.—Government messages.
2*nd*.—Service messages.
3*rd*.—Private messages.

A message commenced cannot be interrupted to give place to a communication of superior rank, except in case of absolute emergency.

Messages of the same rank are transmitted by the original sending station in the order of their deposit by the senders, and by the intermediate offices in the order of their reception.

Between two offices in direct communication, messages of the same rank are transmitted in alternate order.

At intermediate stations, local messages and transit messages which have to be sent by the same wires, are placed together, and transmitted without distinction, according to the time received at the office.

This rule and that in paragraph 1 can however be departed from in the interest of quickness of transmission on lines where the traffic is continuous, or which are worked by special instruments.

ARTICLE 12.

Offices at which the duty is not permanent cannot be closed before transmitting all their international messages to an office at which the duty is permanent.

These messages are immediately exchanged in the order of their reception between the offices of permanent duty of the different States.

ARTICLE 13.

Each Government remains judge, with regard to the sender, of the route by which it is expedient to direct messages, both during ordinary working, and in case of interruption or block of traffic on the lines habitually employed.

If, however, the sender prescribes the route to be followed, the stations concerned are bound to conform to the instructions given, unless the exigencies of service oppose, in which case no complaint can be entertained.

ARTICLE 14.

When an interruption to communication occurs during the transmission of a message, the office beyond which the interruption exists immediately despatches the message by post (as a pre-paid registered letter), or by quicker means, if available. It is addressed, according to circumstances, either to the nearest telegraph station able to continue its transmission by telegraph, to the terminal station, or to the receiver direct. As soon as communication is re-established, it is transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been previously acknowledged, or, in consequence of an exceptional pressure of messages, its re-transmission would be manifestly injurious to the general traffic.

ARTICLE 15.

Messages which it has been impossible to signal from semaphore stations to the ships to which they are addressed within 30 days of the date of their original deposit, are considered as dead letters, unless the sender has paid for their registration.

ARTICLE 16.

Any sender can, by proving his identity, stop, if in time, the transmission of a message deposited by him.

Section IV.

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

ARTICLE 17.

Messages may be addressed either to the place of residence of the receiver, or *poste restante*, or *bureau télégraphique restant* (telegraph office waiting).

They are delivered or sent to their destination in the order of their reception.

Messages addressed to place of residence or *poste restante*, within the delivery limits of the

telegraph office, are at once taken to their address.

Messages addressed to place of residence or *poste restante* beyond the delivery limits are, according to the instructions of the sender, sent immediately to their destination by post, or by more rapid means, if available.

ARTICLE 18.

Each of the contracting States reserves to itself to organise, as far as possible, a delivery service more rapid than the post, for localities not provided with the telegraph. And each State engages itself towards the others to enable the correspondence of every sender to have the advantages of the arrangements made and notified in this respect by any of the other States.

ARTICLE 19.

When a message is taken to the place of residence and the receiver is absent, it may be delivered to the adult members of his family, to his employés, lodgers, or landlord, unless the receiver has designated by writing a special person, or the sender has instructed that the message be delivered to the receiver only.

When the message is addressed *bureau restant* (office waiting), it is only delivered to the receiver, or to a person duly appointed by him.

If the message cannot be delivered at its destination, notice is left at the place of residence of the receiver, and the message is brought back to the office to be delivered to him upon his demand.

If the message is not claimed within six weeks, it is destroyed.

The same rule applies to messages addressed *bureau restant* (office waiting).

Section V.

CONTROL.

ARTICLE 20.

The high contracting parties reserve to themselves the power to stop the transmission of any private message which may appear dangerous to the security of the State, or which may be contrary to the laws of the country, to public order or decency, on condition of immediately advising the Administration to which the original sending station belongs.

This control is exercised by the terminal or intermediate offices, subject to recourse to the Central Administration which decides without appeal.

ARTICLE 21.

Each Government also reserves to itself the power to interrupt the system of the International Telegraphs for an indefinite period, if it judges it necessary, either generally, or only upon certain lines, or for certain kinds of messages, upon condition that it immediately advise each of the other contracting Governments.

Section VI.

RECORDS.

ARTICLE 22.

The originals and copies of messages and the slips containing the signals or similar papers are preserved during at least one year, counting from their date, with all necessary precautions to secure their secrecy.

After that time they can be destroyed.

ARTICLE 23.

The originals or copies of messages can only be communicated to the sender or to the receiver after proving his identity.

The sender and receiver have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of the messages sent or received by them.

Section VII.

SPECIAL MESSAGES.

ARTICLE 24.

Any sender can pre-pay the reply which he requests his correspondent to send.

The delivery station pays to the receiver the amount deposited for the reply at the original sending station, either in money, telegraph stamps, or by a cheque on the office, leaving it to the receiver to send his reply at any time, by any route, and to any address he chooses.

The reply is considered and treated as any other message.

If the original message cannot be delivered, or if the receiver formally refuses the amount deposited for the reply, the delivery station informs the sender of it by a telegram which takes the place of the reply. This telegram indicates the cause of non-delivery, and gives, when requisite, the information necessary to enable the sender to cause his message to follow.

The amount deposited for the reply cannot exceed three times the cost of the original message.

ARTICLE 25.

The sender of any message has the power of registering it.

When a message is registered, the different stations employed in its transmission collate it, as it passes, by repeating it to each other integrally, and the terminal station, immediately after the delivery of the message, despatches by telegraph a service to the sender, announcing the exact time at which it reached its destination.

If the message cannot be delivered, the service indicates the circumstances which prevented it, and gives, if possible, the information necessary to enable the sender to cause his message to reach its destination.

The sender of a registered message can have the service addressed to him at any point of the territory of the contracting States by giving the necessary instructions.

ARTICLE 26.

Any sender can request that a notice of the time at which his message is delivered be transmitted to him by telegraph.

If the message cannot be delivered, this acknowledgment of receipt is replaced by a service giving

the information indicated in paragraph 3 of the preceding article.

The sender can have the acknowledgment of receipt addressed to him at any point of the territory of the contracting States on furnishing the necessary instructions.

ARTICLE 27.

Registration is compulsory for messages composed of figures, or secret letters, or considered as secret messages.

ARTICLE 28.

When a message bears the notice *faire suivre* / to follow without further instructions, the delivering station, after presenting it at the address given, re-transmits it immediately, if requisite, to the new address supplied at the residence of the receiver. It is, however, only required to make this re-transmission within the limits of the State to which it belongs, and it then treats the message as a local message.

If no new address is supplied, it keeps the message in the office. If the message is re-transmitted, and the second station cannot find the receiver, the message is retained by that station.

If the notice *faire suivre* / to follow is accompanied by successive addresses, the message is successively transmitted to each, until the last, if necessary; and the last office treats it in accordance with the regulations of the preceding paragraph.

Any person, by explaining the necessity, can request that messages which may arrive at a telegraph office to be delivered to him, within the radius of delivery of that office, be re-transmitted to the address which he furnishes, or in conformity with the conditions of the preceding paragraphs.

ARTICLE 29.

Telegraphic messages may be addressed —

To several persons in different places.

To several persons in the same place.

To the same person in different places, or at several residences in the same place.

In the two first cases, each copy of the message should bear only its own address, unless the sender has requested the contrary.

ARTICLE 30.

In applying the preceding articles, the facilities given to the public for pre-paid replies, registered messages, messages to follow, multiple messages, and acknowledgments of receipt, can be combined.

ARTICLE 31.

The high contracting parties engage to take measures for the delivery of messages sent from sea through the medium of the semaphores established, or to be established on the coast of any of the States which shall have taken part in the present Convention.

PART III.

CHARGES.

Section I.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

ARTICLE 32.

The high contracting parties resolve to adopt the following bases for the establishment of international tariffs :—

The charge for all messages exchanged by the same route between the offices of any two of the contracting States shall be uniform. To render this always applicable, a State may be sub-divided in Europe into, at the most, two large territorial divisions.

The minimum charge applies to a message which does not exceed twenty words. The charge for a message of twenty words is increased one-half for every ten words or fraction of ten words above twenty.

Telegraph administrations out of Europe are authorised to admit upon their lines messages of ten words at a reduced tariff; the charge however for the transit of such messages in Europe will be the same as if they contained twenty words.

ARTICLE 33.

The Franc will be considered the monetary unit for international tariffs.

The charges for messages exchanged between any two points whatever of the contracting States should be so regulated that the cost of a message of twenty words should invariably be a multiple of half a Franc.

A Franc will be valued as follows :—

In North Germany—8 silbergros.
In Austria and Hungary—40 Kreuzers (Austrian value.)
In the Grand Duchy of Baden, in Bavaria, and Wurtemburg—28 Kreuzers.
In Denmark—35 Skillings.
In Spain—0,40 Crown.
In Greece—1,11 Drachma.
In British India—76 Pies.
In Italy—1 Lira.
In Norway—22 Skillings.
In the Netherlands—50 Cents.
In Persia—1 Sahibkran.
In Portugal—200 Reis.
In the United Principalities—1 New Piaster.
In Russia—25 Copeks.
In Servia—5 Piasters.
In Sweden—72 Ores.
In Turkey—4,7 Piasters 32 paras medjidies.
Payment can be demanded in value sterling.

ARTICLE 34.

The rate of tariff is laid down from State to State under agreement between the furthermost Governments and the intermediate Governments.

The tariff applicable to the messages exchanged between the contracting States is fixed according to the tables annexed to the present Conven-

tion. The charges entered in these tables may at any time be reduced by common consent between the Governments interested. These reductions must not however be effected with the object of creating opposition in rates between existing routes, but to open to the public as many routes as possible at equal rates. No general or detailed modification shall, however, be executed before the lapse of at least one month after notification.

Section II.

Application of Charges.

Article 35.

All that the sender writes in his message to be transmitted is included in reckoning the cost, except as stated in para. 7 of the following Article.

Article 36.

The maximum length of a word is fixed at seven syllables; the excess is counted as a word.

Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words.

Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, squares, streets, &c., titles, Christian names, particles, and qualifications, are counted for the number of words employed to express them.

Numbers expressed in figures are counted at the rate of five figures to a word, plus one word for any excess. The same rule applies in counting groups of letters which have not a secret signification.

Every separate character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parentheses, fresh paragraphs, are not counted.

But decimal points, commas, and bars of division used with figures are each counted as a figure.

Letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are each counted as a figure.

Article 37.

Messages composed of figures or secret letters, or considered as secret messages, are counted as follows:—

All the characters, figures, letters or signs employed in the cipher text are added together. The total is divided by five, and the quotient (plus one for the remainder, if there be any) gives the number of words the ciphers represent.

The signs which separate the groups are counted unless the sender expressly requests that they be not transmitted.

To obtain the full number of words in the message, the address, signature, and any part of the contents in ordinary language must be added to the above; counting according to the rules of the preceding Article.

Article 38.

The name of the original sending station, and the date, hour, and minute of the deposit of the message, are officially transmitted to the receiver.

Article 39.

Every rectifying or completing message, and generally every communication made to a telegraph office relative to a despatch already transmitted or in transit, is charged for in accordance with the rules of the present Convention, except such communication shall have been necessitated by an error of the service.

Article 40.

The charge is calculated according to the least expensive route from the starting point of the message to its destination, unless that route is interrupted, is very circuitous, or the sender selects another in conformity with Article 13.

The indication of the route is transmitted in the preamble, and is not charged for, when sent in the interest of the service.

The high contracting parties undertake to avoid, as much as possible, changes of rates resulting from interruptions of submarine cables.

Section III.

Special Charges.

Article 41.

The charge for registering is equal to the charge for the message.

Article 42.

The charge for an acknowledgment of receipt is equal to that of a single message (1 Rate).

Article 43.

The charge for answers prepaid, and acknowledgments of receipt, to be transmitted elsewhere than to the original sending station, is calculated according to the rate applicable between the point from which the reply or acknowledgment of receipt is transmitted, and the place to where it is addressed.

Article 44.

A message addressed to several persons, or to one person in several localities belonging to different States, is charged for as so many separate messages.

A message addressed to several persons, or to one person, in several localities of the same State, which employs different offices to effect delivery, is charged for as a single message; to this is added as many times the terminal rate of the last State as there are different localities—less one.

A message addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence, with or without re-transmission by post, is charged for as a single message; but a copying fee of four annas is charged for each destination after the first.

ARTICLE 45.

A fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy delivered under Article 23.

ARTICLE 46.

Registered messages, or messages requiring acknowledgments of receipt, which have to be sent by post, or deposited *poste restante*, are registered by the terminal station, which pays the postal charges.

The sending station collects the following supplementary charges :—

For each message to be deposited *poste restante* within delivery radius, or to be sent by post within the territory of the terminal State—four annas.

For each message to be sent beyond that territory, but within the territory of the contracting States in Europe—seven annas.

For each message to be sent beyond these limits —one Rupee.

Unregistered messages are sent as ordinary letters by the terminal telegraph station. The postal charges, if any, are paid by the receiver, no supplementary charge being made by the original sending office.

ARTICLE 47.

The charge for messages to be exchanged with ships at sea by means of semaphores will be fixed in accordance with the general rules of the present Convention, except that for such of the contracting States as shall have organised this mode of correspondence, the right shall be reserved to determine the charge for transmission between the semaphores and ships.

Section IV.

CHARGES.

ARTICLE 48.

Charges for messages are pre-paid.

The following charges are, however, exceptions, and are obtained from the receiver :—

1*st*.—The charge for messages sent from sea by semaphore.

2*nd*.—The supplementary charge for onward transmission of messages to follow.

3*rd*.—The expense of transport beyond the telegraph lines by quicker means than the post in States where such service is organised.

The sender of a registered message, however, or of a message requesting an acknowledgment of receipt, can pre-pay this transport by depositing a sum for the purpose, to be fixed by the sending station, subject to after adjustment. The service or acknowledgment of receipt states the amount expended.

In every case where charges are to be made on arrival, the message is not given over to the receiver till payment of the amount due is received.

ARTICLE 49.

Insufficient charges received in error, or through refusal of the receiver to defray them in full, should be completed by the sender.

Excess of charges received in error are returned.

Section V.

FRANKING.

ARTICLE 50.

Messages relating to the International Telegraph Service of the contracting States are transmitted free over all the lines of the said States.

Section VI.

REFUNDS.

ARTICLE 51.

In the case of any message which has not reached its destination through the fault of the telegraph service, or which in consequence of serious delay or mutilation in transmission has manifestly not been able to fulfil its object, the full cost of it is returned to the sender by the State which received it, the latter reclaiming, if necessary, from the other States.

In the case of interruption on a sub-marine line, the sender has a right to the refund of the portion of the charge belonging to the distance not traversed, deduction being made, if necessary, of the expense incurred in sending the message by any other mode of transport.

These rules do not apply to messages which pass over the lines of a non-adhering Administration which would not on its side make similar refunds.

ARTICLE 52.

In the cases specified in the preceding Article, the refund rules only apply to the cost of the actual messages lost, delayed, or mutilated, and not to the cost of further correspondence caused or rendered useless by such loss, delay, or mutilation except in the case mentioned in Article 39.

ARTICLE 53.

Every claim should be made, under penalty of rejection, within three months of the date of the message.

This period is extended to six months for messages exchanged with countries out of Europe.

PART IV.

Refers to International Accounts.

ANNEXURES A. and B.

TARIFFS.

ANNEXURES
TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

Tables of Rates fixed for the formation of Tariffs in execution of Article 34 of the Convention.

A.
TERMINAL RATES.

[Terminal rates are those due to each State for Messages sent from or to its Stations.]

NAME OF STATES.	DESCRIPTION OF TRAFFIC.	Rs. A.	REMARKS.
NORTH GERMANY	For messages which traverse the Austro-Germanic Union	1 $3\frac{1}{5}$	Charge divided with the other States of the Union
	For all other messages	1 0	
	Charges of Reuter's Company from the coast of North Germany to London:		
	1st.—For messages of the States of the Union	1 $9\frac{3}{5}$	
	2nd.—For all other messages ...	1 $12\frac{4}{5}$	
	From the coast of North Germany to all other Stations in the United Kingdom:		
	1st.—For messages of the States of the Union	2 0	
	2nd.—For all others	2 $3\frac{1}{5}$	
AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.	For all messages	1 $3\frac{1}{5}$	Charge divided— 1st.—With the States of the Union, for every Message which traverses those States. 2nd.—With Switzerland, for every Message which passes through that Country. 3rd.—With Italy, for every Message which passes through that Country by the Franco-Italian Frontier.
BADEN ...	For all messages which traverse the States of the Union	1 $3\frac{1}{5}$	Charge divided with the States of the Union.
	For all other messages	0 $6\frac{2}{5}$	The charge of $6\frac{2}{5}$as. for France, Italy and Switzerland, is divided with the other States of the Union in the case of messages employing the Bavarian or Wurtemburg lines.

TERMINAL RATES,—*continued.*

NAME OF STATES.	DESCRIPTION OF TRAFFIC.	Rs.	A.	REMARKS.
BAVARIA ...	For messages which traverse the States of the Union	1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	Charge divided with the other States of the Union. The charge of $6\frac{2}{3}$as. for France, Italy and Switzerland is divided with the other States of the Union in the case of Messages employing the Baden or Wurtemburg Lines.
	For all others	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
BELGIUM ...	For all messages	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
	Charges of the Submarine Telegraph Company :—			
	From the Belgian coast to London...	1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	
	" " to the other Stations in the United Kingdom	1	$9\frac{3}{3}$	
DENMARK ...	For messages exchanged with Great Britain and Ireland	0	$9\frac{3}{3}$	
	For all others	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
SPAIN ...	For all messages	1	0	
STATES OF THE CHURCH ...	For all messages	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
FRANCE ...	For messages exchanged with the States of the Church, Portugal, the Netherlands and Wurtemburg	0	$12\frac{4}{3}$	
	For all others	1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	
	For messages exchanged with Algeria and the Kingdom of Tunis (including the French transit)	2	0	
	Charges of the Submarine Telegraph Company :—			
	From the Channel coast to London...	1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	
	" " to the other Stations of the United Kingdom	1	$9\frac{3}{3}$	
GREAT BRITAIN (BRITISH INDIA)	1*st.*—From Fao to Bushire	4	0	
	" Kurrachee ...	14	0	
	" all India west of Chittagong ...	17	$12\frac{4}{3}$	
	" Ceylon and Stations east of Chittagong	19	$12\frac{4}{3}$	
	2*nd.*—From Bushire to Kurrachee ...	10	0	
	" all India west of Chittagong ...	13	$12\frac{4}{3}$	
	" Ceylon and Stations east of Chittagong ...	15	$12\frac{4}{3}$	
GREECE ...	For all messages...	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
ITALY ...	For messages exchanged with Belgium and the Netherlands	0	$12\frac{4}{3}$	
	For messages exchanged with North Germany, (*via* France) Baden, Bavaria, Denmark, Spain, Greece, Luxemburg, Portugal, the United Principalities, Servia, Wurtemburg and Hohenzollern ...	1	0	
	For all other messages	1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	
	Charge of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company for messages exchanged with Malta and Corfu ...	1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	

TERMINAL RATES,—*continued.*

NAME OF STATES.	DESCRIPTION OF TRAFFIC.	Rs.	A.	REMARKS.
LUXEMBURG ...	For all messages	0	$3\frac{1}{3}$	
NORWAY ...	Do. do.	0	$9\frac{3}{5}$	
NETHERLANDS ...	For messages which traverse the States of the Union	1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	Charge divided with the other States of the Union.
	For messages exchanged with Italy, Malta, Corfu and Switzerland, *viâ* Belgium and France	0	$3\frac{1}{3}$	
	For all others	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
	Charges of the Electric and International Telegraph Company from the Dutch Coast to London	1	$9\frac{3}{5}$	
	Do. to any other Station in the United Kingdom	2	0	
PERSIA ...	For all messages	3	0	
PORTUGAL ...	Do. do.	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
UNITED PRINCIPALITIES.	Do. do.	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
RUSSIA ...	1*st.*—From her European frontiers—			
	For messages to Stations in Europe (the Caucasus excepted)	2	0	
	For messages to Stations on the Caucasus	3	$3\frac{1}{3}$	
	Do. do. in Asiatic Russia, west of the meridian of Tomsk ...	5	$3\frac{1}{3}$	
	For messages to Stations between the meridians of Tomsk and Werkhne Oudinsk...	8	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
	2*nd.*—From her Persian frontier—			
	For messages to Stations on the Caucasus	1	$9\frac{3}{5}$	
	Do. to other Stations in Europe	4	$12\frac{4}{5}$	
	Do. to Stations in Asiatic Russia, west of the meridian of Tomsk ...	5	$3\frac{1}{3}$	
	For messages to Stations between the meridians of Tomsk and Werkhne Oudinsk	8	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
SERVIA ...	For all messages	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
SWEDEN ...	For messages exchanged with the United Kingdom and Italy	1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	
	For all other messages	1	0	
SWITZERLAND ...	For all messages	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
TURKEY ...	1*st.*—For messages exchanged with Europe (*viâ* the United Principalities and Servia), and messages exchanged with Greece, the United Principalities, and Servia:			
	For the Stations of Turkey in Europe ...	1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	
	For the Stations of Turkey in Asia:			
	(a) Sea Ports	2	$12\frac{4}{5}$	
	(b) Inland	4	$6\frac{2}{5}$	
	2*nd.*—For messages exchanged with Europe (by other frontiers):			
	For the Stations of Turkey in Europe ...	1	$9\frac{3}{5}$	
	For the Stations of Turkey in Asia:			
	(a) Sea Ports	3	$3\frac{1}{3}$	
	(b) Inland	4	$12\frac{4}{5}$	
	3*rd.*—For messages exchanged with India and Persia:			
	(a) Asiatic Turkey, 1st Division ...	3	$9\frac{3}{5}$	
	(b) Do. do. 2nd do. ...	5	$6\frac{2}{5}$	
	(c) European Turkey	7	0	

TERMINAL RATES,—*concluded.*

NAME OF STATES.	DESCRIPTION OF TRAFFIC.	Rs.	A.	REMARKS.
WURTEMBURG AND HOHENZOLLERN.	For messages which traverse the States of the Union	1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	Charge divided with the other States of the Union.
	For messages exchanged with France, Italy, and Switzerland	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	The charge of $6\frac{2}{3}$ as. for France is divided with the other States of the Union. It is so also in the case of messages for Italy and Switzerland when they employ the Baden or Bavarian lines.

B.

TRANSIT RATES.

[Transit Rates are those due to each State for Messages traversing its territory.]

		Rs.	A.	
NORTH GERMANY	For Messages which traverse the States of the Austrian-Germanic Union ...	1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	Charge divided with the other States of the Union.
	For all other messages in all directions ...	1	0	
AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.	For messages exchanged between the frontiers Russo-Austrian on one side, and Franco-Italian or Franco-Swiss on the other	1	0	Divided with Italy or with Switzerland.
	For all other messages	1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	Charge divided :— *1st.*—With the States of the Union, for every Message which traverses those States. *2nd.*—With Italy or Switzerland, for every Message which passes those States and the frontiers Franco-Italian or Franco-Swiss.
BADEN ...	For messages which traverse the States of the Union	1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	Divided with the States of the Union.
	For all others	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
BAVARIA ...	For messages which traverse the States of the Union	1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	Id.
	For all others	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
BELGIUM ...	For messages exchangad *viâ* France between the Netherlands on one side, and Italy, Malta, Corfu and Switzerland on the other	0	$3\frac{1}{3}$	
	For messages from East to West and vice *versâ* by North Germany and the submarine lines on the Belgian Coast ...	0	$9\frac{3}{3}$	
	For messages traversing several States of the Union, and for transits not mentioned above	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	

TRANSIT RATES,—*continued.*

NAME OF STATES.	DESCRIPTION OF TRAFFIC.	Rs.	A.	REMARKS.
DENMARK ...	For messages exchanged between the Dano-Prussian and Dano-Swedish frontiers ...	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
	For messages exchanged between the frontier Dano-Prussian and Dano-Norwegian (including the Submarine Company's line)	0	$9\frac{3}{3}$	
SPAIN ...	For messages exchanged between France and Portugal	0	$12\frac{4}{3}$	
	For all other messages	1	0	
STATES OF THE CHURCH.	For all messages	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
FRANCE ...	For all messages exchanged between the Belgian frontier and the submarine lines of the Channel	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
	For messages exchanged—			
	1*st.*—Between Italy on one side and Spain and Portugal on the other ...	0	$12\frac{4}{3}$	
	2*nd.*—Between Belgium and the Netherlands on one side, and on the other side all States by the frontiers of Germany, Italy, and Switzerland...	0	$12\frac{4}{3}$	
	For all other messages	1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	The transit through Corsica is $6\frac{2}{3}$as.
GREAT BRITAIN (BRITISH INDIA)	... ...	...		No Transit.
GREECE ...	... ...	...		No Transit.
ITALY ...	For messages exchanged :—			
	1*st.* Between the frontiers of Austria, France, and Switzerland ...	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
	2*nd.* Between the same frontiers and Livourne (for Corsica) ...	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
	3*rd.* Between the same frontiers and Turkey (Valona) ...	1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	
	4*th.* Between the frontier of the States of the Church and all others	0	$12\frac{4}{3}$	
	5*th.* Between Valona and the landing place of the Corfu Cable ...	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
	6*th.* Between all the other frontiers	1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	
LUXEMBURG ...	For all messages...	0	$3\frac{1}{3}$	
NORWAY ...	For messages between Sweden and Denmark	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
	For all other messages	0	$12\frac{4}{3}$	
NETHERLANDS...	For messages between Belgium and the United Kingdom	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
	For all other messages	1	$3\frac{1}{3}$	Charge divided with the States of the Union.
PERSIA ...	For all messages	5	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
PORTUGAL ...	.....	...		No Transit.
UNITED PRINCIPALITIES.	For all messages	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
RUSSIA ...	For messages between Europe on one side, and Persia and India on the other ...	6	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
	For all other messages passing by Russia in Europe	2	0	

TRANSIT RATES,—*concluded.*

NAME OF STATES.	DESCRIPTION OF TRAFFIC.	Rs.	A.	REMARKS.
SWEDEN ...	For messages exchanged—			
	1*st.* Between Denmark on one side, and Norway or North Germany on the other	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
	2*nd.* Between North Germany and Norway	0	$9\frac{3}{5}$	
	Between the Russian frontier and other frontiers	0	$12\frac{4}{5}$	
SWITZERLAND ...	For all messages	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
SERVIA ..	Do. do.	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$	

TERMINAL RATES.

		Rs.	A.	
TURKEY ...	For messages from or to Greece, the United Principalities, and Sweden	1	$3\frac{1}{5}$	
	For messages from or to India and Persia—			
	(*a*) *Viâ* the United Principalities or Servia	6	$9\frac{3}{5}$	
	(*b*) *Viâ* other frontiers	7	0	
WURTEMBURG AND HOHENZOLLERN.	For all messages in all directions ...	1	$3\frac{1}{5}$	Charge divided with the other States of the Union.

N. B.—The through rate for an Indian message between London and Kurrachee is fixed at the sum of Rs. 24-$9\frac{3}{5}$as., which is divided as follows on the different competing lines at present established:

1*st.*—*Viâ* NORTH GERMANY AND RUSSIA—

	Rs.	A.
England and Reuter's Cable	1	$12\frac{4}{5}$
North Germany	1	0
Russia	6	$6\frac{2}{5}$
Persia	5	$6\frac{2}{5}$
Persian Gulf Cable	10	0
TOTAL ...	24	$9\frac{3}{5}$

2*nd.*—*Viâ* HOLLAND AND RUSSIA—

	Rs.	A.
England and Cable of Electric and International Telegraph Company	1	$9\frac{3}{5}$
Union	1	$3\frac{1}{5}$
Russia	6	$6\frac{2}{5}$
Persia	5	$6\frac{2}{5}$
Persian Gulf Cable	10	0
TOTAL ...	24	$9\frac{3}{5}$

3*rd.*—*Viâ* BELGIUM, NORTH GERMANY AND RUSSIA—

	Rs.	A.
England and Cable of Submarine Telegraph Company	1	$3\frac{1}{5}$
Belgium	0	$9\frac{3}{5}$
North Germany	1	0
Russia	6	$6\frac{2}{5}$
Persia	5	$6\frac{2}{5}$
Persian Gulf Cable	10	0
TOTAL ...	24	$9\frac{3}{5}$

TERMINAL RATES,—*continued.*

4th.—*Viâ* HOLLAND AND TURKEY—

	Rs.	As.
England and Cable ...	1	$9\frac{3}{5}$
Union ...	2	0
Turkey*	7	0
Persian Gulf Cable ...	14	0
TOTAL ...	24	$9\frac{3}{5}$

5th.—*Viâ* BELGIUM AND TURKEY—

England and Cable ...	1	$3\frac{1}{5}$
Belgium ...	0	$6\frac{2}{5}$
Union ...	2	0
Turkey* ...	7	0
Cable ...	14	0
TOTAL ...	24	$9\frac{3}{5}$

6th.—*Viâ* FRANCE, THE UNION, AND TURKEY—

England and Cable ...	1	$3\frac{1}{5}$
France ...	1	$3\frac{1}{5}$
Union ...	1	$3\frac{1}{5}$
Turkey* ...	7	0
Persian Gulf Cable ...	14	0
TOTAL ...	24	$9\frac{3}{5}$

7th.—*Viâ* FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND—

England and Cable ...	1	$3\frac{1}{5}$
France ...	1	0
Switzerland ...	0	$3\frac{1}{5}$
Austria and Hungary ...	1	$3\frac{1}{5}$
Turkey* ...	7	0
Persian Gulf Cable ...	14	0
TOTAL ...	24	$9\frac{3}{5}$

8th.—*Viâ* FRANCE AND ITALY—

England and Cable ...	1	$3\frac{1}{5}$
France ...	1	$3\frac{1}{5}$
Italy ...	1	$3\frac{1}{5}$
Turkey ...	7	0
Persian Gulf Cable ...	14	0
TOTAL ...	24	$9\frac{3}{5}$

* Including the transit through the United Principalities, or Servia.

Done at Vienna, the 21st July, 1868.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Forming a Supplement to the Paris Convention.

I.

Art. 1. 1. The wires specially set apart for the International Service are distinctively noted on the *Official Map* drawn up in conformity with Article 63 of the Convention.

2. These wires are designated by the name of *International wire from* ..... *to* .....

3. As far as it is possible, they serve only for the relations between the two towns named as their extreme points.

4. They may be taken from this special service in case of derangement of the lines; but they are to be returned to it as soon as the derangement ceases.

5. These wires are placed under the collective safeguard of the States on whose territory they are erected; the respective Administrations combine their arrangements, so that the best result may be obtained from each wire.

6. The heads of the surveillance parties on neighbouring frontiers communicate with each other direct to insure, so far as they are concerned, the execution of these arrangements.

III.

2. Messages from Consular Agents to which paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Convention applies are not refused by the original sending station, but the latter signals them immediately to the Central Administration.

3. Messages emanating from the different offices and relating to the contingencies of transmission circulate throughout the international system as services.

IV.

Art. 8. 1. Each State nominates, if it judges it expedient, functionaries or magistrates in each town to legalise signatures of senders of messages. In this case each of the offices of such State checks the authenticity of the legislations which are presented to it, and transmits the following formula after the signature:—

Signature legalised by (designation of functionary or magistrate.)

2. This notice enters in the number of words charged for.

3. In every other case the legalisation is charged for, and transmitted in the form in which it is presented.

V.

Art. 9. 1. As a general rule services messages are written in French; the different Administrations can, however, arrange among themselves for the use of another language.

2. Government messages may be composed of figures or secret letters, either wholly or in part.

3. The same applies to service messages when they emanate from the heads of the telegraph administrations.

4. In private messages which are composed of letters or secret figures, the address and the signature must be written in ordinary language.

5. The body of the message may consist either wholly of cipher, or partly of cipher and partly of ordinary language. In the latter case, the parts in cipher must be placed between two parentheses separating them from the rest of the message which precedes or follows.

6. The part in cipher must be composed exclusively of letters of the alphabet, or exclusively of Arabic figures.

7. The first Administration is judge of the application of the final paragraph of Article 9 of the Convention, especially with regard to the toleration accorded to messages relating to exchange and other commercial subjects.

8. When such messages have been accepted, they cannot be stopped or charged for at extra rates en-route. Any remarks or notifications which they may call forth from departments concerned in their transmission, can only apply to future messages of the same kind.

Without further official instructions.

4. The address of private messages should always be such that delivery can be effected without difficulty or the necessity of making inquiries.

5. For large towns, it should comprise the name of the street and the number, or in default of these particulars, the name of the profession of the receiver, or similar information.

6. For small towns the name of the receiver ought if possible to be accompanied by information sufficient to guide the delivering office in case of any alteration of the proper name.

7. The name of the country in which the residence of the receiver is situate is indispensable, unless it is in a capital or important town. It is included in the number of words charged for.

8. Messages whose addresses do not contain these particulars should nevertheless be transmitted.

9. In all cases the sender supports the consequence of insufficiency of address.

10. The address of a message to be conveyed beyond the telegraph lines is written in the following form:—

M. Muller, Stiglitz express (or post), Berlin, the name of the terminal telegraph station being written last.

11. The address of a message for a ship at sea should contain, in addition to the ordinary directions, the name or official number of the vessel and its nationality.

VII.

Art. 11. 1. Neither Government messages nor service messages enter in alternate order with private messages transmitted by the Morse instrument.

2. The transmission of messages by the Hughes instrument is effected in alternate series. The series is limited to five messages, of whatever description they may be, Government, Service or Private. These five messages are considered as forming a single transmission, which should not be interrupted, except in cases of great emergency. Every message of 100 words or upwards is considered as forming an entire series.

11. With the exception of the cases determined on by the different Administrations in concert, it is forbidden to employ any abbreviation whatsoever in transmitting the contents of a message, or to modify the contents in any way whatsoever. Every message must be transmitted as the sender has written it, following his copy, except in the case provided for in the 3rd paragraph of Article 37 of the Convention.

12. Immediately after transmission, the clerk who has received compares, in the case of each message, the number of words it contains with the number announced, and if there is any difference informs the sending clerk of it. If the latter finds he simply made an error in the number announced, he replies *right*. If not, he repeats the first letter of each word until he comes to the passage omitted, which is then inserted.

13. Every message is partially collated without extra charge. But registered messages are collated integrally.

15. On the Morse instrument the collation is given by the clerk who has received immediately after the verification of the number of words; the partial collation includes the proper names, numbers (except the date), doubtful words, or words little known.

XII.

Art. 16.

1. When the sender withdraws or stops his message before transmission has been commenced, the charges are returned to him after deducting a fixed sum of four annas, the fee of the original sending station.

2. If transmission has been commenced, the charges received remain to the credit of the States concerned, so far as the signalling has been effected; the remainder is returned.

3. If the message is already transmitted, the sender's only means of requesting it to be cancelled is by a telegram addressed to the chief of the terminal station, for which he must pay. He pays also for the reply, if he desires to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon.

4. Messages of this nature are sent by the original sending station in the form hereafter described. (§ XXIV).

XIII.

Art. 18.

1. The terminal station has right to employ the post.

a.—In the absence of directions in the message of the means of transport indicated by the sender.

b.—When the means indicated differ from the mode adopted and notified by the terminal State in conformity with Article 18 of the Convention.

c.—When there is a claim to be made for porterage to be paid by a receiver who has previously refused to pay such charges.

2. When a message, to be forwarded by registered letter, cannot immediately be registered, it is, in order to take advantage of a postal departure, first posted as an ordinary letter; a duplicate is addressed in a registered letter as soon as possible.

3. Messages addressed to passengers of a vessel arriving in a port are delivered, if possible, before their disembarkation.

XIV.

1. When a sender desires that his message should be delivered into the hands of the receiver only, he must state so in the address.

2. This notice is carefully written on the envelope of the message by the terminal station, and the messenger receives the necessary orders to act in conformity with it.

3. When the receiver of a message cannot be found, the terminal station forwards to the original station a service in the following form :—

No. ..... *from* ..... *addressed to*..... *Street* ..... (name of town). *Receiver unknown.*

The address given in this service must be the exact reproduction of the address received.

4. The original sending station verifies the correctness of the address, and only replies to the terminal station when there is an error of transmission to be corrected.

5. Each Administration is at liberty to authorize its offices to communicate these services to the senders. But the senders can neither complete rectify, nor confirm the address except by a paid message in the form hereafter prescribed (§ XXIV).

XV.

Art. 20.

The transmission of Government messages takes place by right. Telegraph offices have no control to exercise over them.

XVI.

Art. 23.

The telegraph administrations are under no obligation to communicate the contents or give copies of the messages specified in Article 23 of the Convention, unless the senders or the receivers furnish the exact date of the messages to which their requests refer.

XVII.

Art. 24.

1. When a pre-paid reply is requested, the sender must write after the body of the message and before the signature the notice "*Reply paid.*"

2. Charge is made for a single rate by the same route.

3. The sender can, however, add to the notice "*Reply paid*" (...fr...c) on depositing the corresponding amount, within the limits authorised by Article 24 of the Convention.

4. The service provided for by the same Article is sent in the following form :—

Paris from Berlin.—No.....

Date .....

Official reply to No..... of.....

The receiver has refused, or cannot be found.

XVIII.

Arts. 25 and 26.

The acknowledgment of receipt, or service, which is returned in the case of a registered message, is given in the following form :—

Paris from Berne.—No.....

Date.....

Message No.....Delivered the..... .. at.....m (or reason of non-delivery).

The acknowledgments of receipt take an official No. from the station which sends them, and are in all other respects treated in their transmission as new messages. They take precedence of services over private messages.

XIX.

Art. 28.

1. The original contents [body] of the message to follow must be transmitted in full to the successive delivery stations, and reproduced in the copy addressed to the receiver, but in the preamble each station reproduces after the words *to follow* only the addresses to which the message has still to be sent.

2. The demands for re-transmission provided for in Clause 4, Article 28 of the Convention, may be made by post.

3. Each Administration reserves to itself the power of re-transmitting, when necessary, in accordance with the information given at the residence of the receiver, messages respecting which no special instructions have been otherwise furnished.

4 The international charge for messages to follow is simply the charge calculated to the first terminal station ; all the addresses entering in the number of words charged for.

XX.

Art. 29.

1. In transmitting a message addressed to two or more persons, the number of addresses must be indicated in the preamble.

2. The request mentioned in Clause 5, Article 29 of the Convention, must be entered in the address, and consequently be included in the number of words charged for.

3. The request is also inserted in the official instructions.

XXI.

Art. 35.

1. The sender must write immediately after the address of his message any instructions he wishes to give relative to the route by which it is to be sent, its delivery, or to its acknowledgment of receipt ; also the notice of registration, or to follow.

Words, numbers, or signs added by the office in the interest of the service are not charged for.

XXII.

Art. 36

The signal for underline is transmitted before and after the word or passage to be underlined ; but it is only counted as one word extra for each passage underlined : example "The matter is urgent leave without delay," 9 words charged for, *i. e.*, 7 words and 2 underlines.

XXIII.

Art. 38.

1. The name of the original sending station, the date, hour, and minute tendered for transmission are added by the office and written on the copy delivered to the receiver.

2. The sender can insert these notices wholly, or in part, in the body of his message ; in which case they enter in the number of words charged for.

XXIV.

Art. 39.

The messages specified in Article 39 of the Convention have the following form :—

Paris from *Berlin.—Service paid.*

They take rank with service messages, bear the prefix A, and a number.

2. The receiver of any message can request the correction of passages which appear to him to be doubtful. He deposits for this purpose,—1*st*, the price of a message (single rate) for the demand ; 2*nd*, the price of a message calculated according to the length of the passage to be repeated.

3. The same power is accorded to the sender in case he has reason to suppose that his message has been altered.

4. These charges are returned if the repetition shows that the mutilation of the sense of the message was made by the telegraph. In this case the office at once makes the refund.

5. Charges made for paid service messages remain wholly to the credit of the Administration which receives them, and do not appear in the International Accounts.

6. A Telegraph station which receives a message, requesting the suppression of another message previously received, informs the original sending station by post in what manner the request has been acted upon, unless the sender has pre-paid a reply by telegraph.

XXV.

Art. 48.

1. If the charges to be made by the delivering station are not recovered, the loss is borne by the delivering station, except special agreements have been concluded in conformity with Article 64 of the Convention.

2. The telegraph administrations take, however, as far as possible, the necessary measures in order that charges due on delivery which are not paid by the receiver be recovered from the sender. When such recovery is effected, the department which effects it credits the department to which it is due with the amount.

XXVI.

Art. 50. Telegraph administrations and telegraph offices adopt all necessary measures to diminish as much as possible the number of free service messages.

Information not of an emergent nature is demanded or given by post.

XXVII.

Art. 51. 1. Every claim for reimbursement of charges ought to be made to the original sending department and be supported as follows, *i. e.*, in case of non-delivery, by a written statement from the terminal station or addressée; and in case of mutilation or delay, by the copy actually delivered.

2. If the sender does not reside in the country where he deposited his message for transmission, he can have his claim forwarded to the original sending department through the medium of another department. In this case, if it is evident that the claim is well founded, the latter is deputed to make the refund.

3. In the case of messages not delivered, or which have not accomplished their object, the reimbursement is supported by the departments on the lines of which the irregularities were made which caused the claim.

4. In case of delay the claim for reimbursement is absolute if the message did not reach its destination sooner than it would have done by the post.

5. The integral return of the charges is effected at the expense of the departments which caused the delay.

6. In case of error the claim is only forwarded by the first department to the other Administrations, when it is shown that the message was mutilated to the extent of rendering it unable to fulfil its object. The first department then specifies the errors which led to this result, and the contributive shares of the different Administrations concerned are regulated according to the number of faults thus specified.

7. No. reimbursement is granted on account of errors made in unregistered messages accepted by toleration under the terms of paragraph 7 of Article 5 of the present Regulations.

8. The contributive share for the alteration of a word mutilated successively on the lines of several Administrations is supported by the first of the Administrations in fault.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General,

W. S. SETON-KARR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 14th December 1868.

No. 3554.

READ—

A letter from the Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, No. 2167 A, dated 12th November 1868, enquiring, with reference to the Financial Resolution of the 14th October 1868, directing that in calculating the furlough allowances of a Military Officer on the average salary of the previous three years, all acting allowances should be omitted, whether the order should have prospective effect from the date it was passed.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that the ruling of the 14th October 1868 was not intended as an alteration but as an interpretation of a portion of Section 5 of the Rules for the grant of leave of absence to Military Officers, published in the General Order of the Military Department of the 19th June 1868, and it should therefore affect all cases, whether they occurred before or after the ruling was issued.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

No. 3563.

The unexpired portion of the extension of leave on medical certificate which, as notified on the 6th ultimo, was granted by the Secretary of State to Mr. L. Berkeley, Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Exchange Department, Calcutta, is cancelled.

The 15th December 1868.

No. 3571.

The following Resolution is published for general information :—

Read the under-mentioned papers regarding the conditions under which salaries are drawn in India, by Officers of the Civil Department on leave :—

Letter from Officiating Accountant General, Punjab No. 88, dated 19th September 1868.
Letter from Officiating Accountant General, Punjab, No. 91, dated 22nd September 1868.
Letter from Financial Department to the Comptroller General of Accounts, the several Accountants General, and the Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.
Letter from Accountant General, Bengal, No. $\frac{A}{1155}$, dated 6th November 1862.
Letter from Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, No. $\frac{P.A}{1819}$, dated 2nd November 1868.
Letter from Accountant General, Bombay, No. $\frac{A}{5068}$, dated 3rd November 1868.
Letter from Comptroller General of Accounts, No. 3374, dated 16th November 1868.
Letter from Accountant General, Fort St. George, No. 1173, dated 5th November 1868.
Letter from Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad, No. $\frac{1762}{64}$, dated 3rd November 1868.
Letter from Deputy Accountant General, Mysore, No. 1633, dated 31st October 1868.
Letter from Accountant General, British Burmah, No. 3752, dated 7th November 1868.

RESOLUTION.—Some diversity of practice having arisen as to the conditions under which salary may be drawn in India by Officers on leave, the following rules are prescribed in supersession of all others on the subject.

I. If the Officer signs the salary bill himself, he shall, unless he presents the bill personally for payment, attach thereto a life certificate signed by a Covenanted Civil Servant, or an Officer exercising Magisterial powers.

II.—If the salary be drawn through an Agent, such Agent must be formally authorised in that behalf, and must execute a guarantee to refund over-payments.

III.—When the salary bill is drawn, as in the case of ministerial Officers, by the head of the Department or Office, the drawer of the bill will be held primarily responsible for any overcharge, and no other security will be necessary.

No. 3579.

The following letter to the address of the Officiating Accountant General, Bombay, is published for general information :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{A}{2065}$ of the 3rd ultimo, enquiring whether the Resolution No. 2703, passed in this Department on the 29th September 1868, applies to Uncovenanted Servants on salaries of less than Rs. 100 per mensem, and in reply to refer you to the order of this Department No. 3420, dated the 2nd ultimo, which has been published in the *Gazette of India*, and to state that the spirit of the Resolution of the 29th September last, as of other leave rules for Uncovenanted Servants, is applicable to servants on salaries of less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

2. I am desired, however, to add that whenever privilege leave is granted, arrangements should, if possible, be made for the performance of the absentee's work without extra charge to the State, because it was by no means intended, when the Resolution of the 29th September 1868 was passed, that on every occasion of an Uncovenanted Servant being allowed privilege leave, a substitute should be formally appointed to act for him.

The 16th December 1868.

No. 3627.

Mr. R. W. Mathews, an Assistant in the 5th Class of the Financial Department, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

The 17th December 1868.

No. 3635.

The following Resolution is published for general information :—

Read Office Memorandum from the Home Department No. 1248, dated the 23rd October 1868, and its enclosure, regarding the allowances of Assistant Surgeon H. C. Cutcliffe, as the officer in medical charge of the camp of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces from March to October 1867, and as Officiating Superintendent of the Government Press, and Curator of Government Books in the North-Western Provinces from the 1st July 1868.

RESOLUTION.—Dr. Cutcliffe is permitted to draw an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem, in addition to the pay and allowances of his rank, for the period for which he was in charge of the camp of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor.

With regard to Dr. Cutcliffe's allowances as Superintendent of the Government Press and Curator of Government Books from the 1st July 1868, it appears that under the second of the rules contained in the Resolution No. 1490, passed in this Department on the 30th idem, regarding the allowances of Military Officers acting in Civil appointments, the Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, has passed to Dr. Cutcliffe a subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem in lieu of the military pay and allowances of his rank, in addition to an acting allowance of 50 per cent. on the salary of the Superintendency and Curatorship, but that the Government of the North-Western Provinces doubts the applicability to the case of the Resolution of the 30th July last, because Dr. Cutcliffe is a Medical Officer.

As the appointment in which Dr. Cutcliffe was officiating was one which may be held by a Medical or by any other Military Officer, the Resolution of the 30th July last is certainly applicable to the case; but the Deputy Accountant General has apparently misconstrued the second of the rules contained in the Resolution of the 30th July last. The intention of that rule was not to interfere with any Military Officer's claim to the pay and allowances of his rank, but to restrict the aggregate of his emoluments to the amount which would be drawn as subsistence allowance and acting allowance by a Covenanted Civil Servant of corresponding rank in his position. Under that rule, therefore, Dr. Cutcliffe is entitled to his Military pay and allowances and such an acting allowance as would raise his total emoluments to the aggregate of a subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 and an acting allowance of 50 per cent. on the salary of the offices in which he is officiating; but as the Resolution of the 30th July 1868 was not intended to reduce the allowances which any Officer was drawing at the time of its promulgation Dr. Cutcliffe is permitted, as Officiating Superintendent and Curator, to draw after the 30th June 1868 the allowances he was drawing on that date.

The 18th December 1868.

No. 3650.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale made over charge of the office of Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, to Mr. C. R. Hawkins on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th December 1868.

No. 1191 *of* 1868.—Consequent upon the return to India of Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand, C. B., K. C. S. I., as announced in a Notification of the Home Department No. 4812, of this date, Colonel H. W. Norman, C. B., will resume charge of his office as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, and Colonel A. Broome, who has been Officiating as Secretary, will revert to his post of Controller General of Military Expenditure.

The 16th December 1868.

No. 1192 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency reported their arrival on the date specified :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant Richard R Pulford ..	28th November 1868.
Lieutenant John S. Nicholson ...	

No. 1193 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

	Rate of pension per diem.
Color Serjeant John Henderson, late of the 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot.	2*s.* (two shillings) from the date he ceases to receive Regimental Pay or Allowance.

No. 1194 *of* 1868.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Establishment of each of the twelve Infantry Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force shall be increased by 40 Privates, raising the complement of each Regiment to 640, or 80 Privates per Company.

No. 1195 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Hyderabad Contingent.

Colonel H. D. Abbott, C. B., Commandant, 4th Cavalry, to be Commandant of the Contingent, with the rank of Brigadier General, vice Brigadier General Lumsden, C. B., promoted to the rank of Major General.

4th Cavalry.

Captain A. A. Johnson, 2nd in Command, 3rd Cavalry, to be Commandant, vice Colonel Abbott.

3rd Cavalry.

Lieutenant C. J. O. FitzGerald, Adjutant, to be Second in Command, vice Captain Johnson.

No. 1196 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in the Bengal Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

	Rate of Pension.
Serjeant Francis Heydock, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, from the 3rd Division of the Corps of Royal Engineers.	36£ 10*s.* (thirty-six pounds and ten shillings) per annum (subject to a deduction of 4£ 10*s.* four pounds and ten shillings per quarter for the support of his wife in England), paid up to the 30th day of August 1868.

No. 1197 *of* 1868.—It is hereby directed that the following scale termed "Infant Diet" be added to the Hospital Diet Scales published in Government General Order No. 23 of 6th January 1865 and that the same be strictly adhered to :—

INFANT DIET.	FOR A DAY.
Milk	1½ pint.
Sugar	1½ oz.
Arrowroot	2 oz.
Sago	4 oz.

N. B.—Children under 5 years of age are to be placed on Infant Diet, with extras as required. Those between 5 and 8 on half, between 8 and 14 on two-thirds, and above 14 on the full quantity allowed for adults in the Diet Scales published in Government General Order No. 23 of 1865.

No. 1198 *of* 1868.—The Officers of the Army Commissariat Department, named in the margin, having returned to Bengal from Abyssinia, are promoted to officiate in the higher grades noted against their names, the Junior Officers acting in those grades reverting to the lower grades.

Major J. Leven, Captain N. R. Burlton, Lieutenant W. G. Smith.

Major J. Leven as Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from 1st September 1868.

Captain N. R. Burlton as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, from 2nd August 1868.

Lieutenant W G. Smith as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from 24th June 1868.

No. 1199 *of* 1868.—Sub-Conductor John Robertson, Head Clerk of the Quarter Master General's Office, is promoted to the rank of Conductor.

No. 1200 *of* 1868.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Home Department, No. 4721, dated 10th December 1868, the services of Assistant Apothecary G. T. Leopold are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 1201 *of* 1868.—The services of Captain W. L. Randall, of the late 59th Native Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 10th instant.

The 17th December 1868.

No. 1202 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Captain B. R. Chambers, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major D. Mocatta, or until further orders.

Captain (Brevet Major) F. T. Bainbridge, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, vice Captain B. R. Chambers.

Captain C. J. Griffiths, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Captain (Brevet Major) F. T. Bainbridge, in addition to his other duties.

No. 1203 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel George McAndrew, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Lahore Circle, Punjab.	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.
Captain (Brevet Major) Charles Thornton Stewart, of the Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works, Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces.	For 1 year, under the Regulations of 1868.
Captain George Bowen Cassan Simpson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Captain Francis David Millett Brown, V.C., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, Department Public Works, and Assistant Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Lieutenant John Munro Sym, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 1204 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Bagot, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 38th (The Agra) Regiment Native Infantry. Lieutenant Henry Campbell Garden, of the late 57th Regiment Native Infantry.	For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1205 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the date specified opposite to their names:—

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Davies, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 1082 of 1868. Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Hutchinson, of the Royal Engineers, Government General Order No. 960 of 1868 Lieutenant J. G. MacLeod, of the General List Infantry, Government General Order No. 1155 of 1868. Surgeon Major J. N. Tresidder, of the Medical Department, Government General Order No. 1139 of 1868.	*Nubia*, 9th December 1868.

No. 1206 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Bombay.
Major S. C. D. Ryder, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces. Captain A. A. Dick, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 11th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers). Surgeon A. Garden, M. D., of the Medical Department, Civil, Saharunpore.	28th Nov. 1868.
	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant Colonel C. C. G. Ross, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of the 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment Native Infantry. Lieutenant Colonel G. F. Carnegie, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Major F. E. Laing, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Major G. W. Fraser, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 39th ("The Allygurh) Regiment Native Infantry. Captain H. St. G. Tucker, of the late 29th Native Infantry Lieutenant H. Woodhouse, of the late 62nd Regiment of Native Infantry. Surgeon Major C. K. Webb, of the Medical Department.	9th Dec. 1868.

No. 1207 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Conductor Andrew Gibson, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Kangra Roads Division, Department Public Works, Punjab.	For 2 years.

No. 1208 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following officiating appointments in the Department of the Military Secretary to the Government of India :—

Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Johnson, 2nd Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 1st Assistant Secretary, with effect from the 14th November 1868, the date on which he returned from furlough to Europe, and until further orders.

Major W. M. Lees, 3rd Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Secretary from the 14th November 1868 until, further orders.

No. 1209 *of* 1868.—Lieutenant Colonel Henry Hopkinson, Bengal Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 12th December 1868, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1210 *of* 1868.—The promotion of Lieutenant J. W. O'Dowda (Staff Corps) to the rank of Captain in the Cadre of the late 50th N. I., in room of Captain (Major in the Staff Corps) N. W. Bolton, deceased, published in G. G. O. No. 1174 of 1868, will date from the 27th instead of from the 28th August 1868, as therein stated.

No. 1211 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Arthur Donald Butter.	12th Dec. 1868.
Lieutenant Robert Cecil Clifford Lieutenant Henry Sullivan Jarrett. Lieutenant Leopold John Herbert Grey. Lieutenant Edmund Swetenham. Lieutenant Wardlaw Cortlandt Anderson. Lieutenant Henry Marsh Pratt. Lieutenant Charles Henry Cantor. Lieutenant Alfred Goldney. Lieutenant James Jenkins Blair. Lieutenant William James Forlong.	13th Dec. 1868.

No. 1212 *of* 1868.—The Government General Order No. 1002 of the 23rd October last, placing the services of Captain H. M. B. Burlton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, at the disposal of the Foreign Department, is cancelled, as that Officer's services are still required temporarily by the Government of Bombay.

The 18*th December* 1868.

No. 1213 *of* 1868.—The following orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed :—

No. 201, *dated* 5*th December*.—Granting Major H. Biden, Commandant, No. 3 Horse Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, one month's leave of absence to Bombay from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

No. 202, *dated* 5*th December* 1868.—Confirming the Regimental Order issued to the 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, dated 23rd November 1868, directing Lieutenant R. J. McGhee, Wing Subaltern, to officiate, in addition, as Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant J. G. Proudfoot, whose services have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.

No. 1214 *of* 1868.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Commissioned Grades of the Army Commissariat Department :—

Major S. Chalmers, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, on rejoining from sick leave, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from 7th October 1868. Captain O. R. Newmarch, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, on returning to Departmental duty from duty in the Military Secretariat, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from 14th November 1868. Major W. Briggs, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, on return from sick leave to Europe, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, from 14th November 1868.	The Junior Officers acting in the higher grades reverting to their proper places.

No. 1215 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel Conolly O'Brien Palmer, of Infantry.	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 1216 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to make the following promotion :—

Governor General's Body Guard.

Havildar Sunkur Sing, to be Jemadar, from the 1st October 1868, *vice* Jemadar Banie Sing, invalided.

No. 1217 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted	From what date.	In whose room.
18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry.	Jemadar Byjnath Tewaree	Subadar	25th Oct. 1868	Shibram Singh, deceased.
	Havildar Goormuk Singh	Jemadar ...	25th Oct. 1868	Byjnath Tewaree, promoted.

No. 1218 *of* 1868.—The services of Assistant Surgeon W. W. Galloway, M. B., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 1219 *of* 1868.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that Her Majesty's Government has approved of the appointment of a Native Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on a staff salary of Rs. 150 per month.

H. W. Norman, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishment.

Fort William, the 12*th December* 1868.

No. 325.

In continuation of Notification No. 281 of the 28th October 1868, it is notified that Mr. W. H. Nightingale, under covenant with the Secretary of State, having reported his arrival in Calcutta, is posted to Bengal, and will be brought on the Establishment of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment.

No. 326.

Lieutenant W. H. Beckett, Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces, and Officiating as Controller, is promoted to Controller, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade, and confirmed in his present appointment, with effect from the 25th October 1867, *vice* Lieutenant J. P. Westmorland, R.E.

The 14*th December* 1868.

No. 327.

Mr. J. H. Cavaye, appointed an Assistant Controller of the 2nd Grade and posted to Central India in Notification No. 297 of the 11th November 1868, joined his appointment on the afternoon of the 21st November 1868.

The 15*th December* 1868.

No. 328.

Mr. W. R. Barker is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Engineer Apprentice, and posted to British Burmah.

No. 329.

Sergeant F. Robinson, of the Unattached List of Madras (Quarter Master Sergeant, 1st Native Infantry), is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Central Provinces.

The 16*th December* 1868.

No. 330.

Mr. E. Claxton, Executive Engineer of the 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces, is appointed Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts in the North-Western Provinces.

No. 331.

The appointment* by the Government of the North-Western Provinces of Mr C. C. Anderson, Executive Engineer of the 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, North-Western Provinces, during the absence of Major C. T. Stewart, R.E., or until further orders, is confirmed.

* Notification No. 1497 I, dated 6th November 1868.

No. 332.

That portion of Notification No. 291 of the 4th November 1868, transferring Lieutenant Colonel A. Allen, Officiating Superintending Engineer, from the Central Provinces to Bengal, and appointing Mr. J. S. Heyman, 1st Grade Executive Engineer, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, is cancelled.

Major J. J. Hume, S. C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, in the North-Western Provinces, is appointed an Officiating Superintending Engineer and transferred to Bengal.

The 17*th December* 1868.

No. 333.

Mr. C. H. Burt is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the 4th Grade, and is posted to the Punjab.

No. 334.

The services of Sergeant S. W. Wylie having been transferred from the Commissariat to the Public Works Department, is appointed an Overseer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Punjab.

The 18*th December* 1868.

No. 335.

Mr. D. E. Vander Heyde, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is transferred from Bengal to British Burmah.

Railway.

The 14*th December* 1868.

No. 15 R.

The following gentlemen, under covenant with the Secretary of State for India, for employment

as Engineers on the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, reported their arrival at Lahore on the dates specified opposite their respective names :—

	Arrival at Lahore.
Mr. Alexander Grant, Superintending Engineer ...	5th Nov. 1868.
Mr. G. H Glynn, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade ...	
Mr. W. Kelsey, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade ...	
Mr. H. Lambert, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade ...	29th Nov. 1868.

No. 16R.

Mr. R. T. Mallet, Civil Engineer, is appointed an Executive Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, with effect from the 16th November 1868.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 12th December 1868.

A new Money Order Office has recently been opened at Cox's Bazaar, a Sub-division in Chittagong.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General of Accounts.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1868.

No. 20.

Mr. A. J. Gibson, Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade, attached to North-West Frontier Revenue Survey, having availed himself of the leave of absence granted in Notification No. 37, dated 1st October last, from the 19th idem to the 12th ultimo, inclusive, the unexpired portion, *viz.*, from 13th to 18th November, is cancelled.

The 11th December 1868.

No. 21.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted in Notification No. 7, dated 30th October last, to Mr. J. U. T. Coxen, Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade, attached to the 4th Division, Central Provinces, is cancelled from the 25th ultimo, the date on which he resumed his duties.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th December 1868.

No. 66.

Mr. Charles P. Torrens is appointed a Sub-Assistant of the 4th Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect from this date.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut. Colonel, R. E.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

HIGH COURT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

It is ordered that the following rule be read and passed as a rule of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the 12th day of December 1868 :—

Every writ of summons issued from the High Court shall be made returnable within the times herein specified, unless otherwise ordered by a Judge.

In cases where all the defendants reside, and the writ is for service, within the local limits of the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court within one calendar month.

In cases where the defendants or any of them reside elsewhere within the jurisdiction of the High Courts of Fort William or the North-West Provinces within two calendar months.

In all other cases within three calendar months.

Such time in all cases to be computed from the date of the writ: Provided nevertheless that the time for the return of any such writ may be extended by order of a Judge at any time before the writ is returnable.

At the foot of every writ of summons issued from the High Court shall be written a memorandum to the following effect :—

"This writ must be returned to the High Court immediately after the service thereof; or if not served, and the time for the return thereof shall not have been extended by the order of a Judge, on the day of next."

At the expiration of the period limited for the return of any writ, the same shall be returned to the High Court, and the case shall be set down on the Board of Causes for disposal.

JOHN P. NORMAN.
B. PEACOCK.
GEORGE LOCH.
H. V. BAYLEY.
F. B. KEMP.
J. B. PHEAR.
A. G. MACPHERSON.
E. JACKSON.
W. MARKBY.
F. A. GLOVER.
DWARKANATH MITTER.
C. HOBHOUSE.

The 16th December 1868.

No. 3344.

It is hereby notified that the High Court will nominate to the office of Moonsiff none but those who have obtained the degree of Batchelor of Law, or who have passed the Senior Grade Pleadership Examination, or who have passed some other examination in law equivalent to that required from a candidate for such Senior Grade Pleadership, and can satisfy the Court that they have received a liberal education, and are of good moral character.

High Court, &c., Civil Side.
PRESENT:
The Hon'ble G. Loch,
The Hon'ble H V Bayley, &
The Hon'ble L S Jackson,
Judges.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st November 1868.

Consequent upon the return of the Viceroy and Members of the Government of India to the Presidency, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta until further notice. All communications, therefore, should be addressed to the "Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Calcutta."

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1868.

Referring to the Postal Notice published,* under date the 5th August 1868, respecting the correspondence of Commissioned Officers of the Army conveyed to or from the United Kingdom by British packet, it is hereby notified for general information that paragraph 11† of the notice above referred to has been rescinded.

* *Vide* page 1304 of the *Gazette of India* of the 15th August 1868.
† *Paragraph* 11.—"Officers' letters received in India from the United Kingdom if addressed to the care of an Agent or any other person are not entitled to the foregoing privileges, but are liable to the ordinary rate of postage."

2. The following ruling of Her Majesty's Post Master General, given under date the 7th October 1868, is also published for general information, *viz.*:—

"The Treasury Warrant of the 27th September of last year relating to the postage to be charged on the correspondence of Military Officers does not, according to the construction placed upon it by this department, confer any privilege on letters other than those specifically addressed to, or actually sent by, the Officer himself.

"It is accordingly considered that it is not open to an Officer, with the view of sending at the reduced rate a letter from his wife, to insert his name in the address as the sender, or for the Commanding Officer to affix his countersignature.

"On this ground it is held that no privilege applies in either of the following cases, *viz.*, that of a letter addressed; for instance—

> *Mrs. Jones,*
>
> *Care of Captain Jones,*
>
> *Her Majesty's 1st Regt., N. I.,*
>
> *Belgaum.*

"or in that of one addressed—

> *Captain Jones,*
>
> *Her Majesty's 1st Regt., N. I.,*
>
> *Belgaum.*
>
> *For Mrs. Jones.*"

A. M. MONTEATH,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 10th December 1868.

With reference to Post Office Notification, dated 7th October last, regarding the Time Table of the British India Steam Navigation Company's Contract Mail Service between Calcutta and Bombay, the Port of Gopaulpore is made compulsory for the Steamers to touch at, experimentally for six months, commencing with the vessel which left Calcutta on the 1st, and Bombay on the 8th instant.

C. K. DOVE,
Offg. Dy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 16th December 1868.

No. 242.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Private Steamer *Clan Alpine*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M. The rates chargeable on letters, &c., to the Straits Settlements by this opportunity are the same as the Mail Steamer rates, except that the prepayment of postage is compulsory.

No. 243.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Private Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M. The rates chargeable on letters, &c., to the Straits Settlements by this opportunity are the same as the Mail Steamer rates, except that the prepayment of postage is compulsory.

The 17th December 1868.

No. 244.

Mails for the following places, for transmission per Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamer *Surat*, will be closed in this Office, on Monday, the 21st December, at 6 P. M.:—

Madras, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Hong-Kong, China, Japan, and Australia.

N.B.—No letters, newspapers, books or pattern packets are sent to Aden, Suez or Europe or places *viâ* Europe by Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers from Calcutta, the route to such places being *viâ* Bombay.

No. 245.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Tuesday, the 22nd December 1868.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 21st.

3. There will be no Express.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland Letters fully prepaid and bearing Extra Postage Stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an Extra Postage Stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P. M., and after 7 up to 8-30 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghaut.

W. H. McGOWAN,
Post Master of Calcutta.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver Tendered, Estimated Value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 7th, 1868	6,95,174	2,54,466	7,43,198	6,83,438	15,61,717
„ 8th, „	7,32,784	4,763	14,31,624	6,88,103	15,61,717
„ 9th, „	1,76,825	.....	14,70,346	88,084	21,61,717
„ 10th, „	68,264	.....	14,99,342	88,084	21,61,717
„ 11th, „	2,59,498	41,152	17,21,612	1,28,670	21,61,717
„ 12th, „	15,825	1,87,360	15,53,378	3,06,909	21,61,717

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 14th December 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004 *A, dated Simla,* 30*th July* 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India.*"

Lost.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad:—

No. $\frac{A}{35}$64024 for Rs. 50.

JUDDOONAUTH BANERJEE.

In transit by Post from Deyrah to Meerut, half of the following Allahabad Circle Currency Note:—

No. 39863 for Rs. 10.

J. T. SHEPHERD.

In transit by Post half of the following Currency Notes:—

No. $\frac{A}{53}$27622 for Rs. 50.
„ $\frac{A}{53}$27524 „ 50.

CHARLES LEVINGE.

In transit by Post from Bareelly to Nynee Tal half of the following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle:—

No. $\frac{A}{58}$46400 for Rs. 20.

C. E. KING.

The following Currency Notes:—

No. $\frac{A}{61}$40032 for Rs. 1,000.
„ $\frac{A}{61}$40092 „ 1,000.
„ $\frac{A}{61}$30594 „ 1,000.
„ $\frac{A}{61}$57779 „ 1,000.
„ $\frac{A}{61}$57780 „ 1,000.
„ $\frac{A}{60}$76752 „ 500.
„ $\frac{A}{15}$23621 „ 500.
„ $\frac{A}{59}$32418 „ 500.
„ $\frac{A}{58}$43845 „ 100.
„ $\frac{A}{58}$98190 „ 100.
„ $\frac{A}{56}$00066 „ 50.
„ $\frac{A}{56}$04931 „ 50.
„ $\frac{A}{56}$04267 „ 50.
„ $\frac{A}{56}$17706 „ 50.
„ $\frac{A}{55}$91744 „ 50.
„ $\frac{A}{15}$08188 „ 50.

DENONATH BOSE.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office:—

No. $\frac{A}{58}$98878 for Rs. 100.
„ $\frac{A}{58}$98926 „ 100.

BANEE MADUB BANERJEE.

The following Currency Notes:—

No. $\frac{A}{58}$65731 for Rs. 100.
„ $\frac{A}{58}$65785 „ 100.

KOYLASH CHUNDER DEY.

The following Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle at Umballa—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Lahore :—

No. $\frac{A}{58}$73211 for Rs. 100.
" $\frac{A}{58}$74725 " 100.
" $\frac{A}{18}$80741 " 10.

KEDARNATH MOOKERJEE.

Half of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. $\frac{A}{41}$16011 for Rs. 20.
" $\frac{A}{58}$81780 " 20.

KOYLAS CHUNDER DOSS.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. $\frac{A}{59}$02562 for Rs. 100.

BOLLY CHAND DUTT.

Half of the following Currency Note :—

No. $\frac{A}{41}$49922 for Rs. 10.

MOHENDRONATH MITTER.

Left half of the following Currency Note :—

No. $\frac{A}{6}$10858 for Rs. 20.

SHIB KISTO DAW.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office :—

No. $\frac{A}{80}$65075 for Rs. 100.
" $\frac{A}{80}$29759 " 100.

BANEEMADHUB PAUL.

Half of the following Currency Notes :—

No. 97278 for Rs. 10.
" 65673 " 10.

DWARKAPERSAUD.

The following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. $\frac{A}{85}$91638 for Rs. 20.

HET LALL.

Half of the following Currency Notes—intimation of loss given to the Currency Offices, Allahabad and Calcutta :—

No. $\frac{A}{88}$90787* for Rs. 100.
" 90786* " 100.
" $\frac{A}{40}$26113† " 50.
" $\frac{A}{18}$50631† " 100.
" $\frac{A}{88}$67262† " 100.

THOMAS DILLON.

* Of the Allahabad Circle.
† Of the Calcutta Circle.

Right half of the following Currency Note :—

No. $\frac{A}{8}$71563 for Rs. 10.

BHOLANATH NUNDY.

Right half of the following Currency Note :—

No. $\frac{A}{41}$50872 for Rs. 10.

GUNGA GOBIND SEN.

Lost or Stolen.

Half of the following Currency Notes :—

No. $\frac{A}{88}$29478 for Rs. 50.
" $\frac{A}{88}$46510 " 20.

MARY HUGHES.

Left half of the following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle :—

No. $\frac{A}{88}$46403 for Rs. 20.

F. G. MOORE.

The following Currency Note :—

No. $\frac{A}{58}$22834 for Rs. 50.

G. C. MACLEOD.

First half of the following Currency Note :—

No. $\frac{A}{13}$64186 for Rs. 100.

GREGOR GRANT.

Mutilated.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of mutilation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. $\frac{A}{7}$93874 for Rs. 10.

RAM KANEY PODAR.

The following Currency Notes—intimation of mutilation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. $\frac{A}{80}$29897 for Rs. 100.
" $\frac{A}{80}$29569 " 100.
" $\frac{A}{80}$28402 " 100.
" $\frac{A}{80}$27925 " 100.

BANEEMADHUB PAUL.

Wrongly Joined.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle, of which the two halves bear different numbers—intimation given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

1st half No. $\frac{A}{18}$29476
2nd " " $\frac{A}{18}$29472 } one Note for Rs. 10.

J. D. DAWSON.

Received in the course of business the following Currency Note, of which the two halves bear different numbers :—

1st half No. $\frac{A}{88}$29163
2nd " $\frac{A}{88}$29161 } one Note for Rs. 50.

GRINDLAY & Co.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

In transit to Umballah by post the lower half of a Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{011153}{010583}$ of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60 standing in the name of A. A. A. Greenway, but bearing no endorsement.

ROBERTSON, PAYNE, & HARRISS.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. loan, standing in the name of Nursoo Babjee Saneh Wayekur, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Notes and of interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office; application is about to be made to Government for the issue of their duplicates in favor of the proprietor:—

Note No. $\frac{003254}{001285}$ of 1835-36, for Govt. Rs. 2,500.

Note No. $\frac{001015}{000088}$ of 1865-66, for Govt. Rs. 2,000.

A. G. MAYNE,
In charge of Treasury.

POL. TREASURY, GWALIOR,
The 5th December 1868.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on Thursday, the 24th instant, and two following days, on account of the Christmas holidays.

By order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th December 1868.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on Friday, the 1st proximo, in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of the 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secy. and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th December 1868.

Notice.

During the absence from India of Mr. George Dickson, or until further orders, Mr. G. W. Moultrie will officiate as Secretary and Treasurer.

By order of the Directors,
G. W. MOULTRIE,
Offg. Secy. and Treasurer

CALCUTTA,
The 15th December 1868.

Notice

Is hereby given that Rooplall Sein, late of Chinsurah, by his last Will and Testament gave to his wife Sreemutty Prosonomoney Dossee a five per cent. Government Promissory Note of 1856-57, No. 73707, for five thousand rupees, for the purpose of the interest thereof only being enjoyed during her life, and it was inadvertently endorsed to her without restricting her right to the interest thereof only, so the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negociating the same.

WATKINS, STOKOE & CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th December 1868.

Notice.

The public are hereby informed that all Bills, Vouchers Orders, &c., of the Homœopathic Pharmacy will from this date bear the signature of the Firm with the initials J. N. G

Any Bills, Vouchers, Orders, &c., not bearing the initials J. N. G. are not to be recognized.

BERIGNY & CO.

Notice.

Dr. Leopold Salzer attends the Pharmacy from 3 to 5 P.M.

BERIGNY & CO.

Notice.

Finding that some of the customers of the Homœopathic Pharmacy are in the habit of sending their letters, remittances, &c., for and on account of the Pharmacy to the address of Baboo Brindabun Chunder Chatterjea, who was an employé in the establishment, we beg to inform them that the services of the Baboo have been dispensed with from the 16th of this month. All orders, letters, remittances, &c., are requested to be sent to the address of the Firm.

BERIGNY & CO.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
Calcutta, the 2st November 1868.

Home via Jubbulpore.

Government Dâk.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1.—By *Special* Cart for one or two persons with four or two maunds luggage ...	100	0	0
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3.—Bullock Coach with six maunds luggage (or servant and four maunds) ...	42	12	0

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F. J. JORDAN,
Offg. Chief Inspr. of Post Offices, C. P.

NAGPORE,
The 6th October 1868.

Oudh Forest Department.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

Leases for (1) Collecting old Sâl logs, dead Sâl and Sissoo. and other trees for timber, boats, and fuel;

(2) Grazing dues;

(3) Minor Forest produce (grasses, fibres, barks, fruits, gums, honey, wax, &c., &c.);

will be put up to Public Auction at the under-mentioned places on Tuesday, the 1st of December 1868:—

For the Khyreeghur Forests,—Deputy Commissioner's Office, Lukheempoor;

For the Baraitch Forests,—Deputy Commissioner's Office, Baraitch.

For the Gondah Forests,—Deputy Commissioner's Office, Gondah.

The Forests will be leased in blocks of about 35 square miles, or 20,000 acres, each till the end of September 1869. Terms of sale and maps showing the position of the various blocks may be seen, on and after the 20th of November 1868, at the Offices of Assistant Conservators and Deputy Commissioners at the above-named places.

E. WOOD, *Captain,*
Conservator, Oudh Forests.

LUCKNOW,
The 30th October 1868.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th December 1868.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5 per cent.		5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for					TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.		P. W. of 1854-55.	of 1856-57.		2 years. Repayable Jan. 1869	3 years. Repayable Jan. 1870.	5 years. Repayable June 1872	10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 30th November 1868	53,100	39,466	2,346	20,94,720	38,77,900	1,50,14,100	1,15,46,300	47,80,900	17,500	49,45,000	5,91,29,500	3,85,91,500	1,50,000	21,24,000	31,00,000	35,84,000	39,31,000	15,29,81,732
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th December 1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th December 1868	...	...	...	...	23,700	28,400	50,300	1,02,100	...	...	10,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,15,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th December 1868	...	...	...	...	...	3,900	4,700	51,000	...	5,000	1,31,600	7,66,000	...	..	...	...	36,000	9,38,100
TOTAL ...	53,100	39,466	2,346	20,94,720	39,01,600	1,50,46,300	1,16,01,300	49,34,000	17,500	49,50,000	5,92,71,500	3,92,98,500	1,50,000	21,24,000	31,00,000	35,84,000	39,67,000	15,41,35,332
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	50,000	...	...	44,000	1,46,000	...	...	90,000	26,000	...	3,66,000
Balance on 15th December 1868	53,100	39,466	2,346	20,94,720	38,91,600	1,50,46,300	1,16,01,300	48,84,000	17,500	49,50,000	5,92,27,500	3,91,52,500	1,50,000	21,24,000	30,10,000	35,58,000	39,67,000	15,37,69,332

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Oct. 1868 enfaced from India 453 lakhs, re-transferred from London 231 lakhs.

„ 16th Oct. 1868 to 31st „	„	„	„	3 „	„	„ 23 „
„ 1st Nov. „ to 14th Nov.	„	„	„	7 „	„	„ 4 „
„ 15th „ „ to 30th „	„	„	„	11 „	„	„ 4 „
„ 1st Dec. „ to 15th Dec.	„	„	„	11 „	„	„ 3 „
				485 lakhs.		265 lakhs.
				265 „		
Balance against India ...				220 lakhs.		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 16th Dec. 1868.

G. W. MOULTRIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

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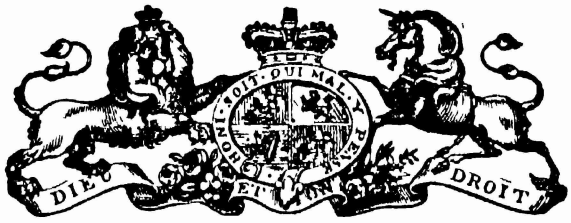

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1868.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 11th December 1868.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. S. I., K. C. B.
The Hon'ble G. Noble Taylor.
The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Colonel H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble Sir George Couper, Bart., C. B.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Sir Dirg-Bijay Singh, Bahádur, K.C.S.I., of Balrámpúr.
The Hon'ble Gordon S. Forbes.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble M. J. Shaw Stewart.
The Hon'ble J. N. Bullen.

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN took the oath of allegiance, and the oath that he would faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

GENERAL STAMP BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL moved that the Bill for imposing stamp duties on certain instruments be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. He said that the Bill, it would be seen, contemplated an entire reconstruction of the existing law relating to stamp duties. When he obtained leave to introduce the Bill he had explained generally the principal alterations in the law which were proposed: summarized they were 1st, a complete re-arrangement and simplification of the provisions of the

existing law relating to the imposition and realization of stamp duties; 2nd, the extension of the powers of the Civil Courts and public officers in dealing with unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents; and, 3rd, the classification of *ad valorem* stamp duties. In regard to the first of these heads he had explained that the evidence as to the general unpopularity of the existing law by reason of the complicated nature of its provisions and the difficulty which many persons experienced in ascertaining what the law required at their hands was overwhelming, and that the main object of the present legislation was rather to simplify the law and make it intelligible to the community, than to secure any material increase of stamp-revenue. Whether this Bill, which had now been published for some weeks, was calculated to attain that object sufficiently, or how far the process of simplification might be extended, were matters for the consideration of a Select Committee, to which he hoped the Council would agree to refer the Bill; but he apprehended that, at all events, the very imperfect arrangement of the present law was an undisputed fact, and that it would be admitted that the law needed a thorough reformation in this respect.

As regards unstamped instruments liable to stamp duty he had explained that the provisions of the law for the enforcement of criminal penalties were found to be insufficient for the protection of the stamp-revenue; and that it would be necessary to extend the powers of the Civil Courts in dealing with documents not bearing a proper stamp.

He was not at that time aware that the expediency of maintaining invalidation, as regards their reception in evidence, of unstamped documents, and thereby making use of the agency of the Courts for the protection of the stamp-revenue, was practically ignored by the Bill for defining the law of evidence which was referred to a Select Committee at the last meeting of the Council. The Hon'ble mover of that Bill had stated that, in the opinion of Government, the security which the existing system afforded for the realization of the stamp-revenue could not be abandoned, and he in a manner referred to him (Mr. Cockerell) as having been engaged in enquiries into the working of the existing stamp law for the corroboration of that view. MR. COCKERELL was quite certain that he was justified by the facts which he had ascertained in the course of his enquiries into the working of the stamp law in asserting that the protection which was derived from the existing provision for the invalidation in evidence of unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents could not be dispensed with. Previous to the enactment of Act XXVI of 1867 the annual income from stamp duties amounted to about £2,000,000; about half of that sum, or £1,000,000 was realized from stamps on judicial proceedings, or what was more properly termed Court fees. Of the amount accruing from general stamps, to which alone this Bill was applicable, £200,000 were the proceeds of duty chargeable on bills of exchange and receipts, which class of documents could not be validated by after-stamping. Of the remaining £800,000 no less than £120,000 were realized in the form of deficient duty and penalties levied through the action of the Civil Courts; that was to say, fifteen per cent. of the revenue obtained from documents of the class which, if not properly stamped, could be received in evidence or acted on only after payment of the deficient duty and prescribed penalties, was collected through the direct agency of the Courts. He had therefore no hesitation in saying that it would be a very serious risk to the interests of the stamp-revenue to forego the protection which the present system afforded.

The necessary inference from the fact of so large a percentage of the stamp-revenue being realized through the action of the Courts was that the stamp duties were largely evaded, and that if the protection afforded by that action was to be withdrawn, there would be hardly any check to the increase of such evasions, and the loss of revenue consequent thereon.

For, the loss to be apprehended was not to be measured simply by the amount now realized through the action of the Courts. He argued that if the risk which the present law attached to the execution of instruments not bearing a proper stamp was withdrawn, it would no longer be to the interest of the public

to attend to the provisions of the law; that was to say, if a bond debt could be recovered by a suit founded on an unstamped instrument, it was reasonable to assume that persons executing a bond would not be likely to incur the expense of providing a stamp at the time of execution. It had been supposed, however, that the injury to the revenue could be remedied by the provision of more stringent criminal penalties for the evasion of stamp duties.

The extension of the powers of the Courts and public officers in dealing with improperly stamped instruments for the express purpose of facilitating the enforcement of criminal penalties was an important part of the Bill under consideration.

There was no lack of provision of sufficiently severe criminal penalties for proved evasions of stamp duty under the present law, but the difficulty attending their enforcement had been found to render them practically inoperative. As the only remedy for this state of things, the Bill proposed to vest the Courts and public officers with the power of impounding unstamped instruments produced before them which would render the parties thereto subject to criminal prosecution, but if the Courts were no longer bound to take judicial cognizance of unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents, it would be useless to invest them with this power, because the fact of the instruments not bearing proper stamps would in all probability not become known to the Court, and the power of attachment consequently would not be exercised.

Under the present system, the question of any document produced in a Court bearing the proper stamp was raised on the motion of some party to the suit whose interests were affected by its legal validity, but if the invalidating status ceased to be recognized, it was no longer a matter of concern to any person who was not responsible for the interests of the revenue whether the document produced was or was not properly stamped, and the disclosure of evasions of stamp duty through the action of the Courts would, it was to be apprehended, under such circumstances, be of rare occurrence.

The reasons which had dictated the provision of this Bill for extending the powers of the Courts in dealing with unstamped documents seemed to apply with double force to the maintenance of the existing provision of the law, by which the Courts were restricted from taking judicial cognizance of such instruments. He trusted therefore that the invalidation of improperly stamped instruments which had in this presidency been prescribed by the law in force for the past forty years and upwards, and which the present Bill proposed to secure, would on no account be discontinued.

The proposed scale for the equalization of *ad valorem* stamp duties had been framed as nearly as possible on the model of the English system. Indian rates were doubtless much higher than the rates prevailing in England; but then it must be recollected that the mass of transactions in this country involved much smaller amounts than general transactions in England, and that the reduction of the Indian, to the standard of the English, rates might result in a very serious sacrifice of revenue which the State could not afford to bear.

Moreover, if the English standard of rates was to be adopted, it must be wholly adopted, and this would have the effect of largely increasing the stamp duty chargeable on transactions of small amount, and be consequently oppressive to the very classes which in any scheme of taxation it was the policy of the State to relieve. In England the lowest rate of stamp duty chargeable was 1*s.* 3*d.*, which was equivalent to 10 annas; whereas the starting point in the scale propounded by the Bill was 4 annas; and when he stated to the Council that in Bengal no less than ⅓rd, and in Madras and Bombay ¼th, of the entire stamp-revenue was realized from the stamps of denominations not exceeding 8 annas' value, it would be easily conceived that the adoption of the English rates of stamp duty, whilst it would very probably entail a considerable loss of revenue, might at the same time impose a greater burden of taxation on the poorer classes of the community.

At all events it would be such a complete alteration of the existing law as he was not prepared to recommend. The equalizing process had been so carried out as not to disturb very materially the existing rates; they had been increased

considerably in some instances where the subject-matter of the instrument chargeable with stamp duty involved an amount exceeding Rs. 10,000, and on instruments involving a less amount the existing rates were more or less reduced. The net result was undoubtedly in favour of the tax-payer, and especially so as regarded the poorer classes thereof. The scale proposed by the Bill provided an uniform percentage of duty chargeable alike on transactions of large as of small amount, in accordance with the principle on which the scale of *ad valorem* duties was adjusted under the English stamp law.

He now came to the detail alterations of the law which the Bill contemplated, and which he would endeavour to explain as briefly as possible. By the fourth section of the Bill an ambiguity which attached to the existing law was removed. It had been frequently contended that the language of the 2nd section of Act X of 1862, which provided that—

"for every deed, instrument, or writing which shall be executed from the time when this Act shall come into force, and which shall be of any of the kinds specified as requiring stamps by the schedule annexed to this Act, there shall be payable to Government a stamp duty of the amount indicated in the said schedule to be proper for such deed, instrument or writing—"

excluded instruments executed out of British India; the words had been understood to mean "which should be executed in British India." He did not know what reason there was for supposing that the framers of the law intended to restrict its operation to documents executed in India. Such was not the practice obtaining under the English stamp law. By it deeds executed beyond Great Britain were required to bear the proper stamp duty on being made use of in England. The present Bill therefore proposed to leave no doubt on this point as to the intentions of the legislature; it explained that where deeds executed out of British India were made use of within those territories they must bear the stamp required by the Indian law.

By the 3rd clause of section 4 it was provided that an instrument executed out of India before, but becoming obligatory therein after, the passing of the Bill should bear the stamp duty required by it. This had been objected to as an instance of *ex post facto* legislation and therefore indefensible in principle. He did not think that this objection could be deemed to have any force in its application to the case in point, since no hardship resulted to the executant of the instrument when no penalty or disability could attach in consequence of not properly stamping the document at the time of its execution, and special provision had been made in section 22 by which an instrument executed out of British India, if brought within two months from its receipt into this country, could be stamped without penalty.

The fifth section of the present Bill laid down how stamp duties were to be levied on different classes of documents. There was no specific provision of this kind in the existing law, and that seemed to be an omission which it had been thought fit to supply. Section 6 also laid down rules for fixing the obligation of bearing the expense of any stamp prescribed by the three first schedules; these rules would be found, he believed, to be in accordance not only with the English law, but also with the general practice in this country.

It was not possible to lay down any rules on this subject in respect to the stamps mentioned in the 4th schedule, but as those stamps were all of inconsiderable amount, the question of providing the expense of such stamps might be, without inconvenience, left to the determination of the parties to the instruments on which they were chargeable.

Section 8 proposed some material alteration of the existing law and practice in regard to the mode of levying stamp duties on bills of exchange, and he had no doubt that this was a matter on which the Hon'ble Members of Council who represented the mercantile community would have some objection to urge. Since the publication of the Bill, MR. COCKERELL had been informed that the contemplated alteration was not likely to work well, and he himself had certainly great doubts in the matter. The existing practice was to distribute the stamp duty on bills drawn in sets over each part of the set. Well, it had been thought that, both for the convenience of the public and the protection of the revenue, it would be advantageous if adhesive stamps could be applied to such docu-

ments in lieu of impressed stamps. The Hon'ble Member of this Council who had special charge of the administration of the Financial Department could probably corroborate his statement that there had been a good deal of correspondence from time to time in regard to the mode of stamping bills of exchange, and that the practice had undergone much variation. It was a question beset with much difficulty, and would require the careful consideration of the Select Committee. At present MR. COCKERELL understood the practice to be to apply adhesive stamps, and impress those adhesive stamps for the purpose of obliteration with a plain die. That was in substitution for the former practice of stamping with a plain die. He was sure that it was the wish of the Government of India to meet the convenience of bill-drawers consistently with the due protection of the interests of the stamp-revenue.

If it were thought that the practice obtaining under the existing law would be more generally convenient than the provision laid down in the Bill, there would, he believed, be no objection to maintain that practice.

In the fifteenth section of the Bill an alteration was made in regard to instruments executed by or on behalf of Government. That was a point on which difficulties had been found in the working of the existing law. Every person whose transactions with Government involved the execution of an instrument liable to stamp duty claimed exemption from such duty on the ground that, as the Government was a party to such instrument, it was, constructively at least, executed on its behalf. He contended that such was not the intention of the legislature; the instrument was only properly exempted from stamp duty when, but for such exemption, the Government would be bound to provide the expense of such stamp. There was no ground for exempting a person dealing with Government from the obligation of providing the expense of the stamp required for the instrument executed in relation to such dealing which would have unquestionably attached to such person had the instrument been executed in pursuance of his transactions with any other party than Government: the clause had therefore been worded so as to exclude only those instruments for which the Government would be bound, if it were a private party, to provide the stamp.

The civil penalties provided in the 18th section were somewhat in amendment of the existing law. The present law made several distinctions in the amount of penalty to be levied, accordingly as the improperly stamped instrument might be brought to the Collector or the Civil Court within six weeks, four months, or beyond four months from the date of its execution. These minute distinctions seemed to rest on no recognized principle, and were not to be found in the English law. The Bill therefore contemplated the substitution of two grades of penalties for the fluctuating penalties of the existing law, and the adoption, as the period of grace within which a purely accidental omission to affix the proper stamp to any document might be rectified without the levy of any penalty, of the one year allowed by the English law in such cases.

The power of impounding unstamped documents given by sections 20 and 21 he had already adverted to; it would be found necessary to facilitate criminal prosecutions. The objection to the existing law was that criminal penalties could not be enforced, because it was difficult, in the absence of any power of seizing the unstamped instrument, to obtain sufficient grounds for the institution of criminal prosecutions.

The exercise of the power of attaching such documents was made compulsory in certain cases and discretionary in others; this distinction was made for the purpose of obviating possible obstructions to the administration of justice which might result if the Courts were bound to impound every instrument not bearing a proper stamp tendered in evidence or otherwise brought before them.

Section 32, clause 2, was taken from the English law; it laid down that where property was sold subject to a mortgage, the amount of that mortgage should, for the purpose of determining the proper stamp duty chargeable on the conveyance, be taken as part of the consideration money.

This had been objected to, but he thought that the provision was justified by certain other provisions to be found in another part of the Bill under which instruments for the re-conveyance, or purporting to surrender an equity of redemption, of mortgaged property, would be subjected to a mere nominal stamp duty instead of the rates charged, as for a regular conveyance under the existing law.

The 33rd section of the Bill was in substitution of clause 2, section 51, of the existing law, which merely stated generally that any person wilfully inserting in a conveyance a less sum than the amount of the purchase money should be liable to a certain penalty. No doubt that was intended to apply especially to persons employed professionally in the preparation of instruments liable to stamp duty, who were most likely to have the opportunity of making such insertions. The present Bill laid down that such persons, who might be supposed to have a better knowledge than others of the requirements of the law, should undergo more severe penalties than those prescribed by the existing law for offences of this description.

An important alteration was also contained in the clauses relating to the adjudication of doubts as to the proper stamp to be borne by any instrument. The provisions of the existing law on this subject worked unsatisfactorily; they involved a reference to the chief controlling revenue authority, and there was a great deal of expense, loss of time, and risk of injury to documents *in transitu* entailed by such references; and the consequence was that they were rarely put in force.

The necessity for an improved mode of obtaining adjudications in such cases was fully recognized in the Bill, which had adopted the provisions of the English Statute 13 & 14 Vic., cap. 97, sections 14 and 15.

The appellate jurisdiction of the chief controlling revenue authority conferred by section 38 of the Bill was somewhat in extension of that obtaining under the existing law, the provisions of which, in this respect, were rather conflicting; for instance, by clause 5, section 15 of Act X of 1862, an appeal from the Collector's order in regard to the proper stamp to be borne by any instrument was allowed to the chief controlling revenue authority only when the stamp fixed by the Collector had not been impressed on the instrument adjudged liable to bear it; whereas by section 35 the only exceptions to the power of appeal against the Collector's order were cases in which refund of stamp duty had been granted or refused on the presentation of spoiled stamps, and the Collector's decision as to whether the after-stamping of an instrument executed on paper not bearing a proper stamp should or should not be allowed.

There seemed to be no ground for excluding the orders of the Collector, which were excepted by the existing law, from the control of the chief revenue authority, and the Bill therefore extended the latter's appellate jurisdiction to all orders by the Collector.

The Bill also proposed to confer on the same authority a general power of remission or mitigation of penalties imposed for infringements of the stamp law. This had been objected to on the ground that it was impolitic to vest the chief revenue authority, which was a purely executive authority, with appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of judicial tribunals. The answer to this was that the objection proceeded on a misconception of the nature of the jurisdiction which the Bill conferred on the chief revenue authority. That jurisdiction was not of an appellate character; the revenue authority in the exercise of it did not call into question the correctness of the decision of any Court by which a penalty was imposed for a breach of the stamp law, but simply determined whether in the case in question the interests of the revenue required the retention of the penalty inflicted, or admitted of its remission or mitigation.

The 43rd section of the Bill enlarged the power of refund of duty allowed by the existing law to purchasers of stamped papers. The law required that the paper must have been in some way spoiled and rendered unfit for its purpose to entitle the purchaser or holder of it to a refund of its value. The Bill provided for granting refund on the production of stamped papers not required by

the holders, although the papers might not have been in any way spoiled. The same result might be indirectly obtained under the present system, *i. e.*, the holder of a stamped paper, who did not require it, and desired to recover its value, might always attain his object by rendering the stamped paper unfit for use, and thus bringing his claim to a refund of its value within the conditions of the law. It seemed desirable to remedy this state of things, and also to provide for the withdrawal of the power of sale of stamped papers by other than a licensed or duly authorized vendor, should such withdrawal be deemed advisable in the rules regarding the sale of stamps to be framed under section 46 of this Bill.

The provision of the 45th section was taken from an old English Statute (18 Geo. 3, cap. 149); it was designed to protect the revenue in regard to the statement of the true consideration money in a conveyance, by allowing the purchaser, in the event of the full consideration money not being stated in such conveyance, to recover as much as he had paid in excess of the declared amount. The object was to prevent collusion—to create that amount of distrust between the parties to the conveyance which would prevent their acting in concert to defraud the revenue. It might be objected to this that, as the purchaser was bound to provide the expense of the stamp, he might ultimately benefit by his own fraud; but it was clear that the fraud could only take place through the connivance of the seller.

The provision of the 46th section was in substitution of the detailed rules regarding the sale of stamps in the existing law; those rules, it appeared from all the reports received, worked with different success in different places, and it was impossible that any one set of rules should be applicable to the circumstances of all the provinces of the Empire. It seemed therefore better to reserve to each Local Government, subject to the general control of the Government of India, the power of framing such rules regarding the sale of stamps as seemed applicable to the provinces under its control.

Schedule A of the existing law had been divided into four schedules. The object of this division was to simplify the law as much as possible by a distinct classification of all instruments liable to stamp duty, by means of which persons about to execute any such instrument might readily ascertain the stamp duty required on any particular instrument.

If it were possible to attain that object in some better way, MR. COCKERELL would have no objection to any amendment in that direction; according to the present arrangement of the Bill, all documents to which adhesive stamps might be applied were classed together, all other instruments subject to *ad valorem* duties had been placed in separate schedules according to the rate of duties chargeable, and all instruments subject to fixed stamp duties were placed in a distinct schedule. In regard to the details of the first schedule, the rates on bills of exchange were the same as under the present law, except that on the higher amounts a slight increase had resulted from the process of equalization; this was in a measure, however, compensated by the reduction of the amount of each ascent in the scale between the sums of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 50,000. On the whole, it was probable that the bill-drawer would rather profit than lose by the proposed alteration of the scale.

All policies of insurance had been included under one head, without any distinction on the ground of the amount of premium thereon, and subjected to the same rates of stamp duty as bills of exchange, and as regards many of them the effect was to increase the duty now charged about 50 per cent. By the English law bills of exchange and policies of insurance were subject to similar rates of duty. Bills of exchange in this country had always been subject to a duty of 50 per cent. in excess of the rates obtaining in England; the proposed increase therefore was consistent with the relative proportion of Indian to English rates prevailing in regard to other instruments. There might, however, be objections to the proposed increase of which he was not at present aware; and it would therefore be a matter for the consideration of the Select Committee.

A good deal of objection had been made to the proposed alteration in the third article of this schedule, *viz.*, the stamp duty on transfers in shares. Under the existing law these beneficial rates of stamp duty as compared with that chargeable on other conveyances extended to transfers by deed as well as by endorsement. The Bill proposed to limit such rates to the latter. To this it had been objected that transfers of shares were largely effected by deeds, and that the effect of the exclusion of such transfers from the beneficial rates of stamp duty might be the gradual abandonment of such forms of transfer; a result not to be desired. There might be some ground for this objection, but it would be seen that there was some compensation provided by the proposed change. Under the present law every transfer was charged with stamp duty on the market value of the shares, and the result was that, when a transfer was made from one set of trustees to another, the stamp duty was paid, although the transfer was purely nominal: under the proposed law, therefore, there being no consideration, the transfer would not be subject to stamp duty. Moreover, the English law made no distinction between the sale or transfer of shares, and other conveyances of property, as regards the stamp duty chargeable on such instruments.

There were some other alterations of minor importance to which it was perhaps unnecessary to make particular reference. A distinction had been drawn between instruments effecting a mortgage with transfer of possession of property and mortgage without such transfer of possession; in the former cases the duty, which was on the sum so bound, had been raised to that of a conveyance. Leases had been classed with bonds and conveyances, accordingly as the leases were for a term of one year or in excess of one year. Some objection had been taken to subjecting leases to the same duty as conveyances, but the Bill really made no material alteration in the rates of duty chargeable on leases; as in the case of the equalization of the duties on bonds and conveyances, so here the change effected by the Bill was really in favour of the lessees of property of small amount, or value.

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN said that he presumed the Hon'ble Mr. Cowie and himself would be placed on the Select Committee to which the Bill would be referred; he would not therefore take up the time of the Council at present, as his (MR. BULLEN'S) objections were to the details of the Bill. He would now merely remark that section 8 of the Bill to which the Hon'ble mover had made special reference had been drawn in entire ignorance of the usual course of dealing with bills of exchange.

The Hon'ble MR. COWIE said he had already received intimation that his name would be included in the Select Committee, and he would therefore refrain from making any remarks at present.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE said that, as this Bill immediately concerned the Financial Department, he had been in constant communication regarding it with the Hon'ble mover (Mr. Cockerell), and could, therefore, bear witness to the care, skill, and ability which his hon'ble friend had brought to bear on this important subject; and he would further acknowledge the assistance received on this occasion—as on so many other occasions—from the labours of the Secretary to the Council (Mr. Whitley Stokes).

He (SIR RICHARD TEMPLE) had heard of an apprehension being entertained by some that this Bill would increase the taxation of the people in respect to stamp duties. But he did not at all share this apprehension. On the contrary, while the duties on some of the higher transactions were increased, those on the lower, that is, the great mass of transactions, were lessened: and, on the whole, the change was in favour of the people rather than of the State. So far, then, this Bill was characterized by that principle of equity which pervaded our legislation in this country.

Possibly the revenue under this head would rise hereafter (though that was far from certain). But if such should be the case, it would arise, not from increased duties, but from the extended use of these documents; from the progress of trade; from the growing popularity of the administration.

He (SIR RICHARD TEMPLE) understood Mr. Cockerell to have proceeded on the principle of simplifying and re-adjusting the scale of duties; of rather lowering them on the whole; and of trusting to improved strictness of administration for compensation for any sacrifice of revenue that might result. In arranging this, regard had been given to the model of the English stamp law; local custom had been noticed; the requirements of the traders had been considered; and in prescribing penalties, endeavour had been made to render them as mild, and as little vexatious and inquisitorial, as might be compatible with due enforcement of the law.

On the whole he (SIR RICHARD TEMPLE) was sanguine that, when this Bill should have received all the emendation that might be suggested by the practical and professional knowledge of the Select Committee, it would conduce not only to the benefit of the State, but also to the convenience of the community; and would prove to be a worthy result of the labours of the Hon'ble mover Mr. Cockerell.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ SIR DIRG-BIJAY SINGH said that apparently the only object of this Bill was to define, with more clearness, the provisions of former Acts on the same subject, and so far it was a wise and judicious measure; but from the cursory glance he had been able to cast over the Bill, the stamp duty seemed to him to have been in several instances increased. He trusted therefore that the Committee to which the Bill was about to be referred would make such amendments as might be necessary to prevent such increase.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EXPROPRIATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the acquisition of land needed for works of public utility, said that, before he stated to the Council the reasons which had led the Government to the opinion that legislation on this subject was necessary, it would be convenient that he should state very briefly the nature of the existing law on the subject. The present law was contained in Act VI of 1857 and Act XXI of 1861, but the latter Act contained provisions, for his present purpose, of comparatively little importance; practically it might be considered that the law was contained in Act VI of 1857. When the Local Government came to the conclusion that land was to be taken at the public expense for any public purpose, the first step was that a declaration was made to the effect that the land was required for that purpose under the signature of a Secretary to the Government or some other duly authorized official, and that declaration was taken as conclusive evidence that the purpose for which the land was needed was a public purpose. After such declaration had been made, the land must be taken; the Government could not draw back from the transaction. After the land had been marked out and measured, the Collector made an offer to the owner of the property of a sum which he thought suitable as compensation. If the owner agreed to the offer, the matter was disposed of; but if the offer was not accepted, unless the Collector and the proprietor of the land concurred in the appointment of a single arbitrator, the proprietor appointed one arbitrator and the Collector another, and the two together nominated a third. The decision of those three arbitrators was final, and the award made under the Act could be reversed or altered on no ground whatever, unless it should be decided by a Civil Court that there had been corruption or misconduct on the part of the arbitrators; and practically that was quite impossible to be proved. To all intents and purposes, therefore, the decision of the arbitrators was absolutely final.

Since the extension of railways and other great public works which had been going on to such a great extent during late years, the matter had become of much greater importance than it used to be, and frequent complaints had been made, especially in the Public Works Department, regarding the extremely uncertain manner in which compensation for land had been awarded. The Government had made various efforts to protect the interests of the public; it had called on the local authorities to take increased care in the selection of arbitrators, and had adopted other measures likely to protect the public interests; but practically no effectual relief had been obtained. MR. STRACHEY thought that the imperfections of the existing law would be best shown to the Council by a statement of some cases that had actually occurred within the last year or two. The first case to which he would refer occurred not long ago.

Some years ago in one of the stations of the North-Western Provinces, a piece of ground belonging to the Government was made over to a person who wished to build a house. The Government gave him a lease, at a low rent, for fifty years, renewable at his pleasure on the expiration of that term for fifty years more at the same rate. Adjoining this ground there was a piece of land which had been an old brick-field, and in a large portion of it there were irregular pits and excavations, the result of the brick-making that had gone on there. After the lessee had built his house he made an application to the Government officers with the object of obtaining a lease of this adjoining ground. He represented that it was quite useless for building purposes, and that he only wanted it because, in consequence of the nature of the ground, nuisances were commonly committed upon it. Under these circumstances, and as the land could apparently be turned to no other purpose, he asked to be allowed to occupy it at one-third of the usual rent. This was agreed to, and he received a lease of the ground for fifty years renewable for fifty years more. Two or three months after this had been done, it appeared that the ground must be taken possession of for the Railway Company. The lessee at first consented to give up the land, but he subsequently declined to do so without payment of compensation. The Collector offered to pay Rs. 75 for the surrender of the lease, considering that it was unreasonble to propose to give more, since the lease had only been granted on the assumption, in accordance with the declaration of the lessee himself, that the ground was worthless. The lessee refused this offer, but said that he would accept Rs. 2,000 as compensation, or any other sum that the Board of Revenue might award. It was thought absurd to agree to pay Rs. 2,000 for property which, on the admission of the owner himself, must be almost valueless; and in consequence of the difference of opinion as to what sum ought to be paid, it was ordered that the amount of compensation should be determined by arbitration in accordance with Act VI of 1857. The award of the arbitrators gave to the lessee Rs. 47,400 for this piece of ground for which he had himself only asked Rs. 2,000, or anything that the Board of Revenue chose to give, and for which the Collector thought Rs. 75 a sufficient price. The other piece of ground on which a house had been built was also required for Railway purposes, and the value of this ground and house was determined at the same time by the same arbitrators. For the house the owner had asked Rs. 24,000. The award gave him Rs. 30,200. For the loss of the lease he had asked Rs. 5,000, or, including the compensation for the other lease of which he had been speaking, Rs. 7,000. Instead of this sum the award gave him Rs. 71,200, or more than ten times the highest amount which he had himself ever demanded. If the Government had paid him every farthing that he had ever asked, both for the house and the land, he would have received Rs. 31,000. The sum awarded to him was Rs. 1,01,400. The arbitrators declined to give any reasons for their award, nor were they in any way bound to do so by the law. A reference was made to the Advocate General, who gave as his opinion that "the public money had been absolutely thrown away," but that as the law stood there was no remedy. The money was accordingly paid.

He thought that this case was a sufficient illustration of the manner in which the present law sometimes worked. No one could say that the law was in a satisfactory state when such things as these were possible. Nor must it be supposed that the case which he had given was at all singular. Although it was certainly the strongest case that he had met with, it would be easy to give many other examples of a very similar character, but it was unnecessary that he should take up the time of the Council in quoting them in detail.

MR. STRACHEY did not for a moment intend to assert that in these cases the arbitrators had not usually acted in good faith, although he confessed that he could not believe that that had always happened; there was no doubt that the real foundation of the evil was not in the want of principle on the part of arbitrators, but in the fact that there was a complete absence in the existing law of any statement of the principles which ought to regulate the award of the arbitrators. Nor was the Government the only sufferer by the present state of the law in this respect. In consequence of the total absence of all guidance for the arbitrators in regard to the principle on which the amount of compensation in such cases ought to be paid, it might happen that private interests would suffer just as much as those of the Government. He did not think that there was any really great difficulty in laying down the main principles for regulating, to some extent at least, the price which ought to be paid for land taken for public purposes by Government, although no doubt there might be very considerable difficulty in applying those principles in detail. Thus, he thought that the law should clearly lay down that the price to be paid was not to be what he might call a fancy price; that it was to be the real *bonâ fide* market value of the property to be taken, with such margin in addition as would compensate the owner fully for any loss and inconvenience caused to him by the forced sale of his property: so also it would be right to make full allowance for injury done to the adjacent land by severing the land taken from the other property of the owner. On the other hand, MR. STRACHEY thought it clear that there were certain considerations which ought not to be taken into consideration in determining the price, although considerations of that kind had, he believed, been practically taken into account. Those matters were, first, the degree of urgency which led the Government to require the land, the disinclination of the party interested to part with the land, and (and this was a matter of much importance) no damages sustained by the owner ought to be taken into account, if it was damage of a kind which, if it had been caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit: further, it was obvious that no damage which after the time of the Government coming into possession was likely to be caused by the execution of a particular work ought to be taken into account, though he believed that as a matter of fact such hypothetical damage had frequently been taken into consideration. Nor, again, was it reasonable to consider any increase to the value of the land which was likely to accrue from the execution of the work for which the land was needed, and it would also be reasonable to lay down that no compensation should be given on account of any improvement effected on the land by the owner with the deliberate intention of enhancing the compensation made under the Act. Again, MR. STRACHEY thought it would be clearly reasonable to provide that the owner of the land should always be called on to declare the price at which he was willing to dispose of his property, and that the Government should also declare the price which it was prepared to give. If the owner and the Government could not agree as to the amount of compensation, it would be right to say that in no case should the sum awarded be more than the price which the owner had asked, and that in no case should it be less than the amount which the Government had offered to give.

MR. STRACHEY believed the mere laying down of simple principles of this kind would alone go very far to remove the practical evils experienced under the existing law, but still he thought there could be no doubt that considerable alterations in the existing procedure were necessary. He had already given a sketch of the principal provisions of the existing law. It had been proved by experience that the plan of leaving absolutely, without any power of appeal under any circumstances, the decision of the amount of compensation to be paid to three arbitrators, was not satisfactory. A question had been raised by some authorities whether it was expedient to retain the system of arbitration at all, and whether it would not be better to refer such questions to the Civil Courts as ordinary suits. There could be no doubt that reference to the Courts would have the advantage of simplicity, and in cases in which the parties agreed to this course, it would be highly desirable to leave the determination of the amount of compensation to a Civil Court: the Court would in fact act as a single arbitrator between the Government and the owner of the land, but it seemed probable that, under ordinary circumstances and in the majority of disputed cases, this course would not be popular, and that it might be said that the subordinate Judges being servants of the Government would be biassed in favour of their masters. But MR. STRACHEY thought that the plan of treating cases of disputed compensation to some extent as if they were civil suits might be still adopted, and that the security of guarding all interests, both public and private, might be obtained. The Bill would be based on that principle. It was proposed that disputed cases should be disposed of by the Judge of a Civil Court with the assistance of assessors, unless the parties should agree to leave the decision to the Judge alone; and in cases of difference of opinion between the assessors and the Judge, an appeal would lie to the High Court. It was proposed that, in the first instance, the Collector, as under the existing law, should make an offer on behalf of the Government: if that offer was accepted, the matter would be finally concluded and settled and the award would be filed in Court; but if the offer was not accepted, the Collector would make an application to the Court to determine the value of the land, and the Court would then proceed to enquire into the case very much as in an ordinary suit. If the parties preferred to leave the amount of compensation to the decision of the Court and have no arbitrators, the Judge would himself dispose of the case; otherwise the Court would call on the Collector and the owner of the land each to nominate an assessor to sit with the Judge to determine the value of the property proposed to be taken. The proceedings and consultations of the assessors would take place in Court before the Judge, and the Judge would decide the points of law that might arise. If the assessors were unanimous and the Judge agreed with them, the award would be final. If the assessors were not unanimous and the Judge agreed with the majority of them, the award would be final; but if the Judge differed from the assessors or the majority of them, there would be an appeal to the High Court from the decision of the Judge either by the Government or the owner of the land as the case might be.

The award of the assessors and of the Judge would distinctly declare the grounds on which the amount of compensation had been awarded, and when the award was confirmed by the Judge, it would become the judgment of the Court, and it would contain, in case of appeal to the High Court, all the information and detail necessary to enable the High Court to form a judgment in the case.

MR. STRACHEY had now only given a rough sketch of the provisions which it was proposed to insert in the Bill, but they of course would require very careful consideration and elaboration in detail; he believed, however, it would be found possible to obtain a procedure which would protect both public and

private interests and which would give satisfaction to all parties by providing for the settlement of disputes by a tribunal whose independence would be admitted by all. Whatever care might be taken to avoid delay, there was no doubt that the giving the power of appeal to the High Court would sometimes lead to greater delay than under the present system; but the advantage in many cases of getting the judgment of the High Court would be so great that, even if some delay should occur in the decision of disputes from this cause, he thought the advantage gained would be well worth the price paid.

In speaking of the procedure under the present law, MR. STRACHEY had omitted to mention one matter of some importance in which the law had been found to require amendment. As the law now stood, when a declaration had been once made by the Government under the Act, that a certain piece of land was required for a public purpose, even though it should turn out afterwards that the declaration had been made by mistake, and the land really was not required, and if this conclusion should be come to before any practical action whatever had been taken by the Government, still, having once made a formal declaration, it was impossible for the Government to draw back, even if the owner himself should concur with the Government in the desire that the land should not be taken. Government having begun the proceedings must complete them. Very extraordinary cases had occurred in consequence of this provision of the law. He need not take up the time of the Council in stating these cases in detail; but in some of them, in consequence of the issue erroneously of a declaration that the land was wanted for a public purpose, the Government, although it had really done nothing whatever to actually take up the land and had interfered in no way whatever with any private right of property, had been forced to continue the proceedings and had been compelled to take land not wanted, and to pay large sums for no useful purpose whatever. Those provisions, as they now stood, gave practically no additional protection whatever to private property; while, on the other hand, they put in the hands of unscrupulous persons the means of making the Government pay heavily for errors committed by officers of Government, but which really caused no loss to any one. The Bill therefore proposed that the Government might withdraw at any time before taking possession of the land, being, however, liable to pay compensation for any damages sustained in consequence of the declaration that the land was wanted.

MR. STRACHEY had now given a sketch of the reasons which had led the Government to the conclusion that an amendment of the law was necessary. When the Bill was laid before the Council, it would require very careful consideration in all its details. He would now only add that the Executive Government did not desire to be invested with any powers beyond those which it possessed under the existing law. It asked for no arbitrary authority to interfere with private rights of property. It desired that, whenever it became necessary for the benefit of the public at large to interfere with private rights, the law should not only give protection to the interests of the public, but that, in all the proceedings taken, every possible consideration should be shown not only for the rights but for the convenience of the persons with whose interests it had become necessary to interfere. The Government had in this matter no interest apart from the interest of the public, and in now proposing to alter the law, it desired to obtain every assistance which the public could give in enabling the legislature to arrive at correct conclusions. With this feeling the Government hoped that, when the time arrived for discussing the details of the Bill which it was proposed to introduce, the non-official Members of the legislature, in particular, would give to the Council the benefit of their assistance,

and that they would take an active part in the settlement of the details of the measure that might be adopted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named :—

On the Bill for imposing Stamp Duties on certain instruments—The Hon'ble Mr. Maine, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Gordon Forbes, Cowie, Shaw Stewart, Bullen, and the mover.

The Council adjourned till the 18th December 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

CALCUTTA,
The 11th December 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROPERTIES OF THE CINCHONA ALKALOIDS.

No. 507, dated 29th October, 1868

From—W. A. GREEN, Esq., *Inspector General of Hospitals, I. M. S., L. P.,*

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPT.

I have the honor to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, a printed report of the proceedings of the Committee appointed by Government to examine the properties of the cinchona alkaloids. The cause of the delay which has occurred in the submission of this report is partly explained in the opening paragraphs. A further delay has been caused, as a supplementary report has for some time past been expected from the Medical College. This will be forwarded on its receipt. I have thought it desirable not to wait any longer for it. As 25 copies of the Report have been printed, I beg to be informed how they are to be disposed of.

From—The Committee appointed to examine the properties of the Cinchona Alkaloids,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPT.

By a Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated 24th March 1866, we were appointed to be a Committee for the purpose of enquiring into the relative value of the cinchona alkaloids other than quinine. In accordance with our instructions we have now the honor of submitting an account of the proceedings adopted by us, and a report of the result of our enquiry.

We desire to offer an explanation of the length of time that has elapsed since the receipt of our instructions. Without this it will naturally appear that the enquiry has been delayed or unduly protracted.

At the outset we were of opinion that at least a full year would be needed for experiment. The fevers which prevail at different seasons in India show difference of type and character, and of these it was indispensable to the completeness of the investigation that the largest possible number and variety should be embraced.

Further, we anticipated many interruptions from accidents and the exigencies of the public service: and, even in the event of enquiry proceeding without any such hindrance, we were prepared to learn from officers who might desire to treat the question exhaustively, that a further supply of the drugs than was then at our disposal was needed for the purpose, as well as protracted observation of their effects. We resolved accordingly to apply for a further supply and, satisfying ourselves from time to time that the work was in progress, to refrain from urging haste on the selected officers.

Our estimate of the difficulty of collecting materials for a satisfactory report has fallen short of the truth, and even at this late period we are, to our regret, compelled to draw conclusions from evidence which is much less copious than we had hoped to obtain; and are entirely without information from some sources to which we had looked for much assistance.

Among these sources are included the two institutions on which, from the abundant means and appliances at command and the strength of the medical staff, we had mainly relied for an examination of the physiological properties of the alkaloids; the Presidency General Hospital and the Calcutta Medical College. This deficiency is due to the fact that in the former case, Dr. Palmer, who is said to have devoted much care and attention to the subject, left India before he had completed his experiments; and in the latter, Doctor Francis, who had undertaken the enquiry, was removed by ill health. From the General Hospital, therefore, we have a short and imperfect statement of observations; and from the Medical College we are still without a report.*

Having considered the form which the enquiry might most conveniently take, we forwarded the following scheme, with a supply of the alkaloids, to a number of medical officers, who had, with their own concurrence, been selected by the Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces, and the several Deputy Inspectors General of the Indian Army; due attention being paid to the localities where they were stationed as to the known prevalence of malarious disorders.

MEMORANDUM.

The Committee suggest the following proposition, as the basis of the enquiry now being made into the properties of the cinchona alkaloids:—

1. Are the physiological effects of the alkaloids the same in kind and degree as those of quina, *viz.*, gastro-intestinal irritation, action on the pulse and vascular system generally, on the cutaneous function, on the cerebro-spinal system and on the composition of the urine?

2. What are the therapeutical effects *(a)* of small doses, used for the purposes for which small doses of quina are ordinarily prescribed; and *(b)* of larger doses, such as those employed when the specific and rapid action of quina is desired; that is as anti-periodics in the various forms of intermittent disorder, febrile or otherwise; and as febrifuges in the severer forms of continued and remittent malarious fevers.

"The Commission seek to do no more than indicate the points on which information is essential to the framing of a satisfactory report on the alkaloids. There are many details of physiological and medicinal operation not included in the foregoing propositions, on which the opinions of individuals or sections of the profession may receive elucidation in the course of a medical officer's enquiry, and new questions may arise out of the facts observed by him from day to day. Particulars on all such points will be full of interest and importance, and cannot fail to further the object which the Government has in view, but their treatment must of necessity be left to the means and opportunities at the command of individual officers. To specify any of them, in a scheme suggested for the sake of uniformity, would probably impede the work in hand by diverting attention from essential matters.

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* Since our report we have received from Dr. Ewart, of the Calcutta Medical College, an account of some experiments with the alkaloids carried out during the month of October 1866. The period was limited and the cases not numerous, but their character was strongly marked in every instance, and the result of treatment well pronounced. Dr. Ewart states his opinion in the following "general conclusions" which are fully sustained by the facts he adduces.

Sulphate of Quinidine is an excellent anti-periodic in doses of 5 to 20 grains. It is probably not inferior to quinine, and is easily tolerated by the stomach It is a good bitter tonic in smaller doses, and may be combined with ferruginous medicines. It is less disagreeable to the taste and stomach than quinine, and its use is not accompanied by the unpleasant effects known as cinchonism.

Sulphate of Cinchonidine stands next in anti-periodic power in 10 to 20 grains doses and as a tonic in smaller quantities, it is "agreeable to the stomach" and is not accompanied by symptoms analogous to cinchonism.

Sulphate of Cinchonine is doubtless a powerful anti-periodic in doses of from 10 to 20 grains. "The irritability of stomach caused by it is the great objection to its ever taking rank as a substitute for either of the other alkaloids," but it may be obviated by injecting the medicine in solution hypodermically. It is a good tonic in small doses

"It should be observed that an estimate of the comparative value of the alkaloids with each other will form an important part of the enquiry and the recorded information should have due reference to this.

"In conclusion the Commission would bring to your notice the necessity for providing that each report be fully furnished with the observed facts which have contributed to form the opinions of the reporting officer.

"They may be given either in the text of the report or in the form of an appendix. The latter would be more convenient in reviewing the several papers.

"Medical officers will, no doubt, readily perceive that in order to balance testimony which will, of a certainty, be in some instances conflicting, it is indispensable that the Commission be thus provided with the evidence on which every conclusion is supported."

The reports which we have received are from the officers and stations named in the margin. In analysing them we shall deal separately with the several alkaloids, collating the information which the reports convey, and casting it into the form of the propositions laid down in the above scheme.

Dr. Woods, H M 107th Regt, Allahabad.
Dr. Palmer, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.
Dr. Bleekley, H. M. 46th Regt., Lucknow.
Dr. Fogo, R A, Lucknow.
Dr. Bensley, Civil Surgeon, Midnapore.
Dr. Staples, H. M 19th Regt., Nowahera.
Dr French, Civil Surgeon, Rajshahye.
Dr. McSheehy, 7th Royal Fusiliers, Saugor.
Dr. Bateson, Civil Surgeon, Umballa.

Physiological effects of Alkaloids.—On this portion of the subject we have the testimony of seven observers. In six of the reports, however, we have record only of the effects incidentally manifested on patients to whom the drugs were therapeutically administered; which, though of much interest and value, from the uniform quality of operation noticed, give but imperfect evidence of intensity of action, and especially of the comparative potency of the drugs.

It is, of course, by results arising in these circumstances that the therapeutical use of the alkaloids will be influenced; these records, therefore, will have full practical utility; but for the purposes of scientific enquiry into the true physiological effects of the agents it is necessary that careful experiment be made on their action in health. We have been fortunate in receiving a full account of a series of such experiments from Dr. Bensley of Midnapore, which, as far as they go, leave little to desire for closeness of observation, accuracy of record, and careful avoidance of fallacy.

There arises then a natural distinction between the observations of Dr. Bensley and those of the other officers; which distinction we shall recognize by giving them separate consideration, treating the former singly and combining the latter into a general statement of symptoms produced in fever patients by each of the drugs, except in cases where great variety of operation appears to call for specific notice.

Cinchonidine.

Of cinchonidine administered to fever patients there is concurrent testimony to the production of symptoms closely resembling those of quinine; headache, singing in the ears, deafness, giddiness, dimness of sight and muscular weakness. Dr. Fogo, however, has found it less productive of head symptoms than either of the others. He pronounces it to be second to quinine alone in its action on the vascular system, last of all in producing gastro-intestinal irritation and in affecting the urinary and cutaneous secretions. It has not, he says, been found in the urine. In some cases moderate doses (8 grains) of cinchonidine have proved sufficient for the production of these effects, but it is generally remarked that the drug is less potent than quinine. The exception to this rule is the experience of Dr. McSheehy, who "thinks its physiological effects are more marked than those of quinine." Dr. Woods, on the other hand, observes that, "in grave cases large doses may be given without the production of any physiological effects." Thus, upon the whole, great similarity of action is established with quinine, but there is also indication of a natural antagonism between cinchonidine and fever poisons, which disturbs the conclusions and points to the usefulness of special experiment in healthy subjects.

The subjects of Dr. Bensley's experiments were prisoners in jail living under the best sanitary conditions, and the points of enquiry were thus arranged:—

(a). Action of small doses, from three to five grains.

(b). Of large doses, fifteen to twenty grains.

(c). Mixed experiments. Firstly, to ascertain whether certain effects were due to the particular alkaloid employed, or to constitutional suscepti-

bilities with liability to follow the use of all cinchona preparations; and secondly, to determine the comparative strength of the alkaloids.

Of Cinchonidine.—It is reported that in doses of three to five grains it is tonic, promoting appetite. It admits of more protracted use than cinchonine, leaves a bitter taste in the mouth, though not for so long a time as cinchonine.

Gastro-intestinal System.—It produces furred tongue, burning in the stomach and along the œsophagus, seldom griping or flatulence unless thirty or forty grains were used, diarrhœa was not observed, and nausea seldom.

Vascular System.—As a rule no marked increase in the frequency of the pulse was noticed, except after repeated doses of fifteen or twenty grains. Palpitation followed the same conditions. Dryness of mouth and drowsiness, but not the sense of fainting which followed the use of cinchonine.

Cerebro-spinal System.—Giddiness and heaviness of head not very severe. Deafness and noises in the ears not observed after the first few doses, and not very intense. Dimness of sight and other visual disturbance. Feeling of intoxication after very large doses. Little change in the temperature of the body, dilatation and sluggishness of pupils occasionally, and muscular tremors and weakness.

Generally it may be said of cinchonidine that it has no special characteristic effects. Its action is mild, resembling, after large doses, that of both cinchonine and quinidine, but in reduced form.

Quinidine.—Concerning the symptoms, which follow the administration of quinidine to fever patients there is much less unanimity among the several observers.

Drs. Woods, *Bleckley* and Bateson notice head symptoms as rare in occurrence and slight in character, and Dr. Jackson seldom found any symptoms produced. Dr. Fogo, on the other hand, observed that cerebro-spinal and gastro-enteric symptoms were frequent, even after moderate and small doses. He also met with increased cutaneous and urinary secretion. He places it after quinine and cinchonine in cerebro-spinal effects; second to quinine alone in acting on the vascular system; after quinine and cinchonine on the gastro-enteric system; equal to cinchonine and before the others, on the cutaneous and urinary systems.

Dr. McSheehy's experience gave him the impression that quinidine was generally more active than quinine in producing physiological effects. Dr. Bensley, experimenting as before, records the following conclusions:—

The physiological effects of quinidine in three and five grain doses are the same as those of the other alkaloids. It produces symptoms of cinchonism earlier than either quinine or cinchonidine.

The physiological effects of large doses, from eight to twenty grains are, *gastro-enteric* irritation of greater intensity than is produced by cinchonine, much nausea and vomiting, with griping of bowels and occasional diarrhœa; the tongue becoming foul and the appetite impaired.

"*Vascular System.*—Increased frequency of pulse, sometimes diminution of its volume, but in effect only of large and repeated doses, and never marked as in the case of cinchonine. After very large doses palpitation and precordial pain have been noticed, in one instance after twenty grains. There is not that tendency to syncope observed after cinchonine.

"*Cerebro-spinal System.*—The cerebral symptoms are greater than are caused by any other alkaloid, headache, giddiness; heaviness of head, somnolency, buzzing noises in the ears and deafness; dilatation and sluggishness of pupils, cloudiness of vision and *muscæ-volitantes;* a bright halo surrounding objects and even diplopia."

As distinguishing features in the action of quinidine, Dr. Bensley notes, dilatation of pupils, visual disturbance assuming a variety of forms; early appearance of cerebral symptoms with great intensity of these from full doses, almost entire absence of fainting or precordial anxiety; a great tendency to intestinal irritation, and not unfrequently augmentation of the pulse. He makes allusion to the published opinion of Dr. Peacock that the nervous effects are less intense than those of quinine, and adds, "the whole series of my experiments is opposed to this opinion."

Cinchonine.

With cinchonine also the opinions of those who have administered the drug to fever patients are conflicting. Drs. Woods, Bleekley, Jackson, and Fogo, do not lay any particular stress on the symptoms produced. They speak of cerebral and gastro-intestinal derangement as similar in kind to that resulting from quinine, and notice occasional slowness of pulse. Dr. Fogo places it after quinine, but before the others in cerebro-spinal effects; after quinine and cinchonidine in acting on the vascular system; second to quinine only on the gastro-enteric system; and on an equality with quinine on the urinary and cutaneous functions.

These observations contrast singularly with the experience of Dr. Bateson and McSheehy. The former was prevented from continuing the use of the drug by the nervous symptoms which even small doses produced, and to the latter, all the effects seem greater than those of quinine.

In accordance with the last opinions are the conclusions of Dr. Bensley from experiments made in health.

Its effects he says, when given in small quantities of two or three grains are the same as those of all other cinchona preparations, acting as a tonic and producing a very lasting bitter taste; its use however does not admit of persistence, even in small doses, without producing its characteristic effects. In one case a few two-grain doses produced many of the symptoms (in a slight degree) which follow the larger quantities. The effects of doses varying from five to twenty grains are as follows:—

Gastro-intestinal System.—Furred tongue, burning in the stomach and œsophagus, flatulence, griping, diarrhœa, in a few instances nausea, occasionally vomiting.

Vascular System.—Increased frequency of pulse, and as a rule, marked diminution of the volume, it being very often a mere flickering palpitation of the heart, precordial uneasiness, frequently very great dryness of the mouth and thirst, augmented respiration, and feeling of great faintness and debility.

Cerebro-spinal System.—Giddiness; headache; heaviness of the head; deafness; singing noises in the ears; vision misty; tremor of the muscles; a feeling of intoxication; inability to stand; and in large doses a great deal of restlessness and a general feeling of distress. The temperature of the body is occasionally slightly raised, but the skin remains soft.

The characteristic effects of cinchonine must be noticed as increased frequency of pulse with diminished volume, palpitation, precordial uneasiness, marked debility and faintness. Even in a few cases, where the frequency of the pulse has not been notably raised, the diminished volume has nevertheless appeared.

It is interesting to observe that in two cases, remittent fever showed itself while the system was experimentally "saturated with cinchonine to a great extent."

COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS.—Dr. Bensley concludes this portion of his report with the following observations on the comparative characters and potency of the three alkaloids.

"Cinchonine shows its characteristic effects most prominently on the vascular system. Quinidine equally prominently on the cerebro-spinal and gastro-enteric systems, and produces, in large doses some of, but not all, the peculiar effects of cinchonine on the vascular system. Cinchonidine is the mildest of the three, producing no constitutional disturbance, except in large doses, when it falls into an intermediate position between cinchonine and quinidine, without producing the great augmentation of pulse and tendency to syncope of the former, or the severe gastro-intestinal irritation or dilatation of pupils of the latter. Lastly, and this we append for completeness of comparison, quinine assimilates itself with quinidine in its effect on the cerebral system, but differs from it in giving firmness to the pulse, and seldom increasing its frequency, in not producing as a rule, dilatation of pupils or such varied visual disturbance as quinidine, nor so much of gastro-intestinal irritation. It differs from cinchonine in not inducing palpitation of the heart, or diminished volume of the pulse.

"With regard to the relative potency of the agents, it may be said that cinchonine and quinidine are the most powerful, each however shows its force on a separate system, cinchonine on the vascular, and quinidine on the nervous, system. Comparing the action of equal quantities, cinchonine is found to produce greater disturbance of the vascular, than quinidine does of the cerebral, system. The third place is occupied by quinine, and the last by cinchonidine."

Taking cinchonidine as his basis, and assuming a certain degree of effect to follow twenty-five grains of it, Dr. Bensley considers that the same degree of effect would follow the administration of about twenty grains of quinine, sixteen of quinidine, and ten of cinchonine.

In framing our report on the physiological properties of the alkaloids it will be observed that we have adopted in the main the conclusions of Dr. Bensley, partly from the manner in which his evidence has been obtained, which leads to true physiological inferences, and partly from the internal evidence borne by his report of special attention devoted to this particular portion of the enquiry.

We entertain little doubt, that close analysis of the reports of the other observers would remove some of the more marked discrepancies of opinion. But such a proceeding would add greatly to the length of this paper, and, for the purpose of a general report, would have no value. Under our instructions it concerns us more, at least in this place, to determine whether the drugs, or either of them, have absolute and sure activity, than to enter over minutely into questions of differential detail. Relative potency, with the alkaloids, as with other medicines, is, and must be expected to remain, a matter of opinion and controversy. The main point of medicinal value will be illustrated, and the limits of the physiological action of each drug have been so laid down, that this action may be utilised for the suggestion or modification of practice. It would result only in a fallacious appearance of exactness if these properties were to be isolated, and so deprived of all useful significance, for the mere purpose of casting them into a scale of relative activity.

We have now to examine the reports with reference to the therapeutical properties of the drugs.

CINCHONIDINE.—Dr. Bateson of Umballa, after premising that peculiarity of season had deprived him of opportunity of reporting on the anti-periodic properties of the drugs, concludes from such experience as he had obtained, that it is very doubtful whether this alkaloid possesses any influence over fever. He found it slow in action.

Dr. Palmer observes that, cinchonidine given in much larger doses than quinine is next to it in efficacy. Dr. Brougham, the Surgeon of the General Hospital, in forwarding Dr. Palmers' report, notices that this position is not sustained by the cases recorded, four being successful, and three doubtful; whereas of eleven cases treated with quinidine all recovered. Dr. Palmer notes that, care was taken to exclude from the experiments all very trivial as well as very severe cases, which forbids us to suppose that there was any material difference in the intensity of illness in the two groups. Moreover the average number of days under treatment was with cinchonidine twenty-two, with quinidine seventeen; whereupon Dr. Brougham observes, that so long an average period in ordinary intermittent fever cannot be considered as proof of remarkable success with either drug.

After careful examination of the cases recorded in this report, we find ourselves unable to draw any conclusion from them respecting the action of the drug. The first case, under treatment for three months, must be rejected as not being one of malarious fever. The second was under treatment seven days, but there was no recurrence of fever after the second day, the further detention was therefore precautionary. But the patient received on the same day ten grains of quinine as well as ten of cinchonidine. The third was in hospital from the fourth to the twelfth day of the month; there was no fever after the 6th. The fourth was in hospital from 31st August to 17th September. The nature of the illness was never clearly ascertained, and the termination of the case is not given. The fifth, in hospital from 28th August to 8th Sep-

tember, showed no fever after the 29th. In the sixth and seventh, the nature of the illness was not ascertained. Thus it appears that the third and fifth cases alone support any inference as to the action of cinchonidine, and they are of favorable indication, but the "period under treatment" cannot be accepted as of any significance.

Dr. Woods of Allahabad remarks:—"This alkaloid ranks next to quinine as an anti-periodic." He used it in doses of eight grains every four hours; "but," he adds, "in grave cases, when used from the commencement, fourteen grain doses every four hours were necessary to produce a decided effect."

Dr. Jackson of Meerut reports:—"The sulphate of cinchonidine was given in 273 cases, of which 154 or 56·41 per cent. were successful after one dose. One hundred and nineteen cases were for several days under treatment or 43·59 per cent."

Of these,	11	were 4	days	in hospital.
	60	„ 5	„	„
	34	„ 6	„	„
	11	„ 7	„	„
	1	„ 8	„	„
	2	„ 9	„	„

Or an average period in the severer cases of 5·47 days. Dr. Jackson's experiments with cinchonidine were made in September, October, and part of November, a season when the fever became much more obstinate than it had been during the earlier months of the year, when the other alkaloids were tried. The good effects of cinchonidine Dr. Jackson considers to have been fully established by the low average duration of treatment. He further observes that the undoubted possession by all three, in marked degree, of the anti-periodic properties of quinine, renders comparative estimate of their merits difficult. Some experiments were instituted for the elucidation of this special point, which led to the inference that sulphate of cinchonidine appeared to have "decidedly more effect in suddenly checking the disease than either of the others." It was about equal in value to half the quantity of quinine. Six cases were taken, whereof a dose of 20 grains cured every one on the second day. Dr. Jackson thus concludes his report:—"Of the three alkaloids I am of opinion, and my Native Doctors are the same, that cinchonidine is by far the most valuable."

Dr. Fogo, also at Meerut, observes:—"Cinchonidine is, in many respects, as energetic as the others; and one thing greatly in its favor is, that the physiological effects it produces are not so powerfully manifested, and pass off very quickly."

Dr. Staples (19th Foot) of Nowshera, says:—"It was not found in intermittent fever so efficacious as quinidine, but like that drug, was an useful tonic in convalescence."

Dr. Bensley of Midnapore, whose therapeutical report treats mainly, and his statistics entirely, of the collective value of the alkaloids, makes the following distinctive remarks of cinchonidine:—"It is admirably suited to those cases requiring a tonic or febrifuge, in which at the same time there is great tendency to diarrhœa, or diarrhœa already exists. Among the cases will be found two in which quinine produced irritation of the bowels, but cinchonidine was well borne. None the less valuable is it, in consequence of the mildness of its influence on the nervous system, in those cases which, from peculiarity of constitution, are ill able to bear the more powerful alkaloids."

In continued fevers, Dr. Bensley has had no experience of its use, but he "would prefer it to the others as being least likely to disturb the cerebro-spinal or gastro-enteric system."

He has employed it in small doses of three and five grains. His maximum is twenty grains. He lays great stress on the importance of previous preparation, by unloading the portal system, and concludes by saying:—"I have used cinchonidine extensively in the fevers of children, on account of its mildness, and because it is less liable to produce head and bowel disturbance than other alkaloids. Upwards of thirty of my cases were children varying in age from one to nine years. I have such confidence in it that it is now the only preparation I prescribe for children." Again, "cinchonidine has secured for

itself a position perhaps the most exalted of all, inasmuch as it has afforded us a good febrifuge for cases which, from peculiar susceptibilities, were opposed to the administration of quinine."

QUINIDINE.—Dr. Bateson considers that quinidine checks fever equally with quinine, "without its harsh effects it will check fever where cinchonine and cinchonidine have been given largely." "I have given it to natives only, and in doses of ten grains usually."

Dr. Palmer places quinidine after cinchonidine and before cinchonine in efficacy. He gives eleven cases of which we find seven indicate rapid anti-periodic action, the remainder being inconclusive. The "period under treatment" as calculated by Dr. Palmer has, as before, no exact significance, being determined, in a large measure by the precautionary, probably necessary detention of patients after fever had ceased to show itself. The cases are thus in favor of the absolute efficacy of quinidine, but from the numerical insufficiency of those treated with cinchonidine, they fail to indicate the comparative value of the two. The drug was used in doses of twenty grains, once and sometimes twice daily.

Dr. Woods observes:—"In eight grain doses given every four hours, it cured mild cases of fever; but much larger doses, twelve to fifteen grains, were found necessary in severe cases. In one severe case of remittent fever, I gave for two days successively eighty-four grains divided over each twenty-four hours. The drug modified, but failed to prevent exacerbations, although cinchonism was produced. Quinidine proved however, when given in doses corresponding to the severity of the affection, effectual to cure most cases of fever. It is a good tonic in doses of two or three grains."

Dr. Jackson reports as follows:—"Sulphate of quinidine was given in 162 cases. Of those 131 or 80·87 per cent. were cured in one day; 31 cases or 19·13 per cent. were several days under treatment; of these—

2	were	5	days in	hospital.
12	"	6	"	"
7	"	7	"	"
4	"	8	"	"
2	"	9	"	"
4	"	11	"	"

or an average period of 7·25 days in the less trivial cases. "By this," says Dr. Jackson, "it will be seen that the sulphate of quinidine shows a very much larger percentage of cures after one dose than either of the others; while the average duration of treatment of what may be called the bad cases was considerably less under sulphate of cinchonidine. But in forming the comparative estimate of the value of these drugs, we must consider the season of the year in which they were given." Sulphate of quinidine was given in June and July. And "from its success there must doubtless be eliminated a large average of cases due to the ephemeral nature of the fever which prevailed in June and July.

In the special experiment already mentioned as instituted by Dr. Jackson, to test the comparative power of the drugs in six equally confirmed cases of ague, it appeared that by quinidine two were cured on the second day, and four on the fourth or fifth.

Dr. Fogo assigns to quinidine the third place, after quinine and cinchonidine in efficacy. Its effects he says are very similar to those of quinine to which it is nearly but not quite equal in activity.

Dr. Bensley has found that "quinidine takes the first place in rapidity and number of cures, before even quinine," which peculiarity he connects with its marked physiological action on the nervous system. "It is inadmissible where its tendency to derange the gastro-enteric functions may prove mischievous." He has not administered doses larger than from ten to fifteen grains. "There is," Dr. Bensley says, "a case given of quinine succeeding, where quinidine failed, but the generality of the cases are opposed to quinine being the more powerful of the two." Elsewhere he writes, "quinidine has proved itself more successful than quinine in its therapeutical effects."

To test, as far as possible, this striking result, we have carefully examined the evidence on which it is established; and although Dr. Bensley gives only four cases treated with quinine, against twelve with quinidine, we are forced to conclude, from the previous duration of many of the latter, and the rapidity of effect produced, that the efficacy of quinidine, as exemplified by Dr. Bensley, as far surpasses that of quinine, according to general experience, as it does in the few instances adduced in the report.

CINCHONINE.—Dr. Bateson found cinchonine "so powerless in quickly arresting fever, that it was a hardship upon prisoners to give it to them" in consequence of the severe nervous symptoms it produced. The cases given are unfortunately recorded in such a manner as to render accurate inference impossible, but so far as we are able to interpret them, they do not appear to us to warrant so emphatic a condemnation of the alkaloid as Dr. Bateson has pronounced. A general statement of opinion however based, without doubt, on clinical observation, may have foundation which is not open to criticism on the evidence of an incomplete record of cases.

Dr. Palmer entertains "doubt whether cinchonine can be ranked as an anti-periodic at all."

Seven cases are given in the report, but only three of these appear to us to be illustrative of the question, and they point to early, but not immediate, arrest of fever by the remedy.

Dr. Woods observes:—"In mild cases of fever given in eight grain doses every four hours, it checked the fever, and as a rule without producing any abnormal symptoms beyond, in a rare case, slight headache and giddiness. In severe cases, whether intermittent or remittent, in doses of five to ten grains every four hours, it failed altogether to cure or modify the disease; a less dose than twelve or fourteen grains producing little effect." In severe cases of fever he considers it unsafe and valueless in the same doses as quinine, but administered in "twice the quantity, it proved an equally valuable anti-periodic." Dr. Woods was not inconvenienced by other effects of the drug, but in common with Dr. Bensley, notices syncope as one of them.

Dr. Jackson administered cinchonine in 111 cases. Of these 12 were cured by a single dose or 10·81 per cent.; 99 cases or 89·19 per cent. were for several days under treatment:—

2	were	4	days in hospital.	
23	"	5	"	"
42	"	6	"	"
25	"	7	"	"
6	"	8	"	"
1	"	9	"	"

or an average of 6·13 days.

In Dr. Jackson's further experiments with six parallel cases, four were cured on the second day; one on the third; and one on the fourth or fifth. He makes no mention of special inconvenience attending the action of cinchonine.

It should be observed throughout, with regard to the periods under treatment recorded by Dr. Jackson, that we are unable to ascertain how far detention may have been probationary. His cases however are so numerous that a disturbing influence of this kind is of small importance as it tends to work its own correction.

Dr. Fogo considers cinchonine "next to quinine in a therapeutical point of view." In some respects he says it exerts its effects more rapidly than quinine, but the severe frontal headache caused by it in most of the cases, will preclude its ever taking precedence of quinine.

Dr. Staples holds the opinion that its therapeutical effects are very much below those of quinine; that it does not affect the head, and that a dose of twenty grains often fails to arrest a paroxysm of intermittent fevers.

Dr. French of Rajshahye writes:—"I am of opinion that for ordinary intermittent fever, cinchonine is a very useful and effective medicine. For remittent fevers, particularly if they are complicated with head symptoms, I

deem its action too slow, and its effect uncertain." He employed it in doses of 5 and 10 grains.

Dr. Bensley regards cinchonine as inadmissible where there is tendency to bowel derangement, in fevers of women and children, and especially with patients laboring under great debility. He considers 15 grains as the extreme quantity that can be given with safety; and with these limitations, includes it in his judgment upon the entire group of alkaloids, which he considers "a valuable addition to our small stock of anti-periodics."

It would seem from the general tenor of Dr. Bensley's report, that he regards cinchonine as inferior in value to quinidine, although in his concluding summary he places it before the latter. The illustrative cases given appear to establish the early and efficient action of the drug, though they would claim for it an inferior degree of efficiency.

General Conclusions.—Having entered as fully as our means permit into the particular merits of each of the alkaloids, it may seem superfluous to state the conclusions at which observers have arrived respecting their collective value. But opinion on the subject has been so emphatically expressed by some of those best qualified to form judgment, and is in some cases accompanied by remarks of so much special technical interest, that it will not be unprofitable if we subjoin the passages which bear on the subject in the reports of those officers who, from the extent and minuteness of their enquiry, are well entitled to speak with authority.

Dr. Jackson's experiments extended over no less than 564 cases. "These alkaloids are all, "he says," possessed of highly anti-periodic properties in malarious fever. They were given in the above number of cases without one fatal termination. It is true that the fever, though generally prevalent among the prisoners, was of a very mild type; the fact however remains that the average duration of treatment was about six days, (here Dr. Jackson omits to reckon the large numbers cured by single doses) and such a result can only be accounted for, by allowing the very marked specific effects of the alkaloids administered I much doubt if such a result could be obtained by the administration of any other of the well-known anti-periodics, always excepting the *facile princeps* sulphate quinine itself."

Dr. Fogo writes:—"In small doses all the alkaloids produce the same therapeutical effects, that is as tonics, anti-periodics and anti-neuralgics. Hypodermically and internally they have proved successful.

"In large doses they are all equally energetic and produce their effects rapidly. They have been successfully used as anti-periodics and febrifuges.

"We have now three alkaloids in addition to quinine, all of great power. Quinine appears to be the most active and certain in its effects, and from long established reputation, it is not likely to be superseded by any of the other alkaloids, at least not until they become more known. *In many constitutional peculiarities where quinine cannot be borne, these alkaloids will be found good substitutes, and they can all be substituted for each other.*"

Dr. Bensley experimenting on 309 cases thus states his experience, knowing that quinine possesses anti-periodic properties, and finding that the physiological action of cinchonine, cinchonidine and quinidine is in the main similar to that of quinine we are naturally led to expect that the former possess similar anti-periodic properties. We are not disappointed, for a reference to my therapeutical tables will show that they have fully established their claim to such a character; and even more, for we find that quinidine has taken the first place in its rapidity and number of cures; that cinchonine has held a place very little if at all inferior to quinine, and that cinchonidine stands last. Now if we refer to the physiological experiments we shall find that quinidine has held the first place among them also, and, in reviewing its effects upon the several systems we find that it has manifested its influence on the nervous system more powerfully than on the others, and that quinine cinchonine and cinchonidine also manifested a degree of influence on this system, but that that degree of influence followed precisely the same order, as the alkaloids have observed in their therapeutical effects. The conclusion therefore forces itself upon us, that the therapeutic value of the alkaloids depends upon their making

an impression upon the nervous system, and that their anti-periodic quality is in proportion to the degree of that impression.

"In remittent and intermittent fevers the value of the cinchona alkaloids is unquestionable. I have not had any cases of continued fever to try them in.

"In my practice, ten grains of quinidine or quinine or cinchonine and fifteen grains of chinchonidine form the maximum dose, and as a rule I have met with no serious disappointments to lead me to adopt larger doses, nor indeed do I think that others would adopt very large doses, in the event of failure with a few moderate ones, were more attention paid to the preparatory treatment of patients. With patients prepared as I have mentioned a failure will seldom occur, but when a few doses of any one of the cinchona alkaloids fail, the failure is due not so much to the quantity of alkaloid given as to the secretory function being still in an abnormal state.

"In all the cases that I have treated I cannot call to mind one which struck me as obstinately unimpressible by any alkaloid. Perhaps I have been fortunate in having, during this season, fevers of an unusually mild type, but I am much disposed to think that a great part of my success has been due to the previous preparation of my patients.

"With a patient previously well prepared for a febrifuge, whatever the alkaloid employed, the fever yielded to it with little or no resistance. In conclusion, says Dr. Bensley, I beg to say that I look upon quinidine, cinchonine and cinchonidine as valuable additions to our small stock of anti-periodics, worthy of as much, if not more confidence than quinine has obtained; one of them quinidine having proved itself more successful than quinine, and another cinchonidine having secured for itself a position perhaps the most exalted of all, inasmuch as it has afforded us a good febrifuge for cases which, from peculiar susceptibilities, were opposed to the administration of quinine.

"So much convinced am I now on this point, that I should feel quite content were I for the future left to deal with all my fever cases with no other preparations than quinidine and cinchonidine."

There is, as we have already intimated, some little confusion, in the several passages of Dr. Bensley's report, in which he adverts to the relative value of cinchonidine and cinchonine, but it is of little moment amidst the strong testimony he offers to the absolute value of all.

The remaining reports, without an exception, record opinions of the same tenor as those now cited on the great utility of the three drugs. On account of this unanimity, we have less reason than we otherwise should have had to regret that the number of reports received has fallen so far short of our expectations. There is no longer room to doubt that the alkaloids are capable of being generally used with the best effects in India. They have been compared with quinine, a drug which possesses, more than any other than can be named, the confidence of medical practitioners here; and have been found, by more than one observer, to supplement this sovereign remedy in some of its points of deficiency. The risk attending their use is clearly not greater than in the case of quinine, nor such as to be in any way deterrent; while the diversity of opinion on their relative usefulness and potency are no more than will be found between any three drugs of the pharmacopœia examined by separate observers, as to reputed similarity of action.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

W. A. GREEN, *I. G., H., L. P.*, *Presdt. of Commission.*

J. P. BROUGHAM, M. D.,
C. R. FRANCIS, M. B.,
Surgeon Major, } *Members.*

ARTHUR PAYNE, M. D., *Surg., Member and Secretary.*

No. 4704, dated 9th December, 1868.

From—ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq., *Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*, HOME DEPT.,

To—*The Inspector General of Hospitals, Lower Provinces.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th October last, enclosing a printed report of the proceedings of the Committee appointed to examine the properties of the several alkaloids yielded by cinchona bark, and in reply to convey the thanks of the Governor General in Council to the Committee for their investigations.

2. Possibly the report would have been more valuable had the results of the experiments which were made by the Medical Officers concerned been given in an appendix in their own words. At the same time there would seem to be sufficient ground to warrant the conclusion at which the Committee have arrived that the alkaloids may all be used with great benefit in India.

3. The report will be published in the *Gazette of India*, and with regard to the disposal of the 25 copies which have been printed and are at present available, I am to request that they may be forwarded for the use of this Department and for transmission to the Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

PROSPECTS OF THE DISTRICTS UNDER CHARGE OF THE POLITICAL AGENT AT HARAOTIE AS REGARDS SUPPLIES OF GRAIN.

No. 739G, dated 3rd November, 1868.

From—LIEUT. COLONEL R. H. KEATINGE, C. S. I., V. C., *Agent to the Governor General, Rajpootana,*

To—*The Secretary to the Govt. of India*, FOREIGN DEPT.

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of Government, copy of a letter No. 116, dated the 24th ultimo, from the Political Agent in Haraotie, reporting on the prospects of the districts under his political charge.

No. 116-57G, dated 24th October, 1868.

From—CAPTAIN A. N. BRUCE, *Political Agent, Haraotie,*

To—*The Agent to the Governor General, Rajpootana.*

Having taken the opportunity of my recent deputation to Neemuch to visit all the capitals connected with this agency, including the grain districts of Haraotie, it occurs to me that a brief outline of what came under my notice by personal observation and enquiry may be interesting and possibly useful, and I have the honor, therefore, to report as follows for your information:—

2. As regards the Cantonment of Neemuch itself, I have already submitted to you a letter, as noted on the margin, whereby you will learn that, according to a liberal calculation made for the requirements of the troops, camp-followers, and Commissariat cattle there stationed, the authorities are in command of supplies which will suffice them for the next five months or more, and since despatching that communication, the Cantonment Magistrate has, at my request, furnished me with a statement showing what amount of grain has been purchased by the dealers, which is either *en route*, or awaiting carriage for exportation to Neemuch. By this document (an extract of which is appended marked A) it would appear that they have 23,936 maunds of grain actually on the road, and a further amount of 24,502 maunds for which carriage is not obtainable, or a total of 48,438 maunds, in itself nearly a year's supply over and above the quantity now in hand; so that at all events the requirements for our Neemuch Brigade have been provided for, and any cause for anxiety on that score satisfactorily allayed.

No. 114, dated 14th October, 1868.

3. I now pass on to Jhallawar. This is not a grain-producing country, and in the best of seasons the amount of grain grown is barely sufficient for local requirements. That part of the country called the "Chowmalla" (so named from the districts of Dig, Puchpahar, Ahor, and Gangror) which extends, to the south well into Malwa, possesses all the rich black soil peculiar to that part of Central India, and the cultivation of opium, for which the land rents very highly, is its chief source of revenue. In a time like the present, therefore, Jhallawar is almost entirely dependent upon importation for food. But this State is happy in having for its Ruler a Chief who is sensible of the responsibilities of Government, and who is as anxious for the well-being of his people as he is desirous of securing the approbation of our Government.

4. The Maharaj Rana assures me that he has made provision for impending dearth, and the principal bankers and corn merchants, with whom I conferred on the subject, confirmed that assurance. The people appeared happy and contented, and no complaint reached my ears of want or distress. Prices obtaining were scarcely in excess of the rates current in ordinary years; and I am sanguine Jhallawar will fall through the crisis without any wide-spread distress.

5. If the necessity shall unfortunately arise, His Highness is fully prepared by every means in his power to alleviate suffering by the inauguration of works of relief; and it affords me great pleasure to bring prominently to your notice this Chief's extreme willingness to look impending difficulties and possible contingencies in the face, the more so as the Maharaj Rana is ever ready to respond cordially in any good measure proposed to him.

6. Leaving Jhallawar, I travelled *viâ* Sangod and Barrah, the grain districts of Haraotie, districts which when farmed by the great Kotah Minister, Zalim Singh, in the early part of this century, are said to have turned out an area equal to nearly 300,000 English acres under the highest cultivation. When there wasn't a nook or a patch capable of producing grain allowed to remain fallow, and Kotah was termed the granary of this part of India, I gladly observed here the jowar, though backward and stunted, and undoubtedly deficient both in quantity and quality, gave satisfactory promise of a fair out-turn.

7. Complaints, I need hardly add, were rife as regards the total failure of other khureef crops, and not without reason; but such were, as a natural consequence, to be expected. As compared with ordinary years, the harvest was miserably poor, they told me, but comparatively the cultivation I passed through was a most agreeable and refreshing contrast to the aspect of the country I had travelled generally, and the people of Kotah had, it appeared to me, much to be grateful for.

8. Providentially, during the latter end of last month, that part of the country to the east of the Kalee Scinde River was blest by a slight fall of rain; hardly sufficient, it is feared, to have created enough moisture for the rubbee sowings to germinate properly, but still it has encouraged the Zemindars to sow their seed, and though not sanguine, they are not disheartened.

9. Speaking of Kotah generally, then, I have no apprehension of any serious distress being experienced there during the ensuing year. As far as I can learn, there is enough grain in the country for the requirements of the country. Prices will of couse rise, and the people will feel such rise the more severely from having become accustomed to better rates; but at present there would appear fair prospect of their escaping the extremity of want, and I have reason to believe the Maha Rao is not unwilling to aid, as far as he can with justice to his own subjects, others in greater stress than himself.

10. I have strenuously urged upon His Highness that he should do so as far as possible, and he has promised me he will. Upon this point I hope to address you separately ere long.

11. The Durbar are making arrangements for the establishment of poor houses for the relief of the indigent, and, if necessary, to afford them work.

12. The result of my visit to Boondee is also so far satisfactory, that, unless the rubbee sowings fail entirely, I am hopeful this State too will escape without painful distress. The inevitable rise of prices, however, will undoubtedly be felt very seriously, and cause much suffering, inasmuch as the rates of food in Boondee have always ranged comparatively very low, from the

strict prohibition against exportation, which, I regret to say, is invariably enforced by this Durbar.

13. I do not mean to infer that the grain resources of Boondee are large, or comparable with those of Kotah in ordinary years, nor is there, doubtless, any great superfluity of production beyond local requirements; but as I have often urged upon the Maha Rao Rajah, restrictions of the nature imposed are doubtless the cause of this; and I am of opinion His Highness is generally backward in lending us that amount of aid which we have fairly a right to expect from him as a loyal feudatory of the British Government.

14. It now remains only for me to speak of Tonk, and of the grain prospects of this place Captain J. Blair has, I doubt not, fully informed you. Personally, I must confess I entertain considerable anxiety as regards Tonk itself. There is no reserve of grain; prices are very high, with an upward tendency; the daily consumption of food is estimated at from 12 to 1,500 maunds, and there is the greatest difficulty in procuring carriage for importation. Consequent upon the dearth of grass throughout the country, there is no forage procurable between this and Agra for anything but camels, and accordingly camels are very difficult to get. I have by great good luck just secured, through the kindness of Colonel MacDonald, a batch of 300, and I am scouring the country for as many as I can get.

15. Active steps are in progress for importing food, but the want of means of conveyance is a very serious obstacle. I will do all that my influence elsewhere can do to overcome this difficulty.

16. I some time ago instructed Captain Blair not to let the State import grain unless the corn merchants evinced inability or disinclination to do so, and he adopted this plan until it appeared to himself and the Regency Council necessary to assist.

17. It is evident to me also that the Tonk Bhunyahs, though apparently willing to do their best, are by no means enterprising representatives of their class, and if trusted to entirely, they would probably fail. At present they are comparatively helpless for want of carriage, and seek aid, and, under the circumstances, I concur with the Regency Council, and see no help for it but to assist. The State will doubtless have to incur the loss of interest which will accrue on money borrowed for this purpose, but loss in some shape or other must be the necessary consequence of a famine.

18. If Jeypore is really prepared to import freely and allow free purchase and exportation, which, with her means of communication with Upper India, would be comparatively easy, then the difficulties besetting Tonk and other places would in a large measure cease to exist; but I am very sorry to say that up to this date grain purchased on the faith of the Maharajah's proclamation has been, and is now, stopped by the local authorities, who urge they have no orders to allow exportation, and serious inconvenience and loss is the result. I have addressed the Political Agent, Jeypore, on the subject, and strongly urged the matter being brought to the notice of the Maharajah, whose proclamation is thus disregarded by his own officials within a few miles of the capital.

19. I would submit for your consideration whether it would not be feasible to organize a bullock train, especially for the transit of grain between Agra and Dhowsa, or Jeypore. One of the chief obstacles, I fear, would be the want of fodder for the animals.

20. Measures for the relief of the able-bodied poor by employment on public works have been commenced at Tonk, and through the exertions of Captain Blair a Poor Relief Fund established by private subscription now affords subsistence to many.

21. A similar institution I am inaugurating at Deolee, which, by the amount of subscriptions already given, promises to be very successful, and will, I hope, alleviate much suffering in the vicinity of that station.

22. I have now touched upon all the important places recently visited by me, and am glad to be able to report to you hopefully on the greater part of my charge.

23. I have the honor to attach a Statement marked B showing the rates which now obtain throughout the limits of the Haraotie Agency. As regards Jehazpore, where they are very high, and the Neemuch districts, I propose to address you separately, as also upon the grass famine.

STATEMENT A.

Amount of grain, either en route *to Neemuch or for which carriage is not obtainable, over and above quantity in hand and amount awaiting exportation from Kotah.*

Nos.	Agency through which procured.	Amount to be received. M.	S.	C.	Remarks.
1	Meywar	2,[illegible]00	0	0	Carriage not obtainable.
2	Ditto	2,000	0	0	Ditto ditto.
3	Gwalior	9,546	[illegible]	0	On the road.
4	Rajpootana	2,000	0	0	Ditto.
5	Gwalior	3,905	0	0	Arrangements being made for purchase of.
6	Meywar	850	0	0	Carriage not obtainable.
7	Bhopal	5,000	0	0	On the road.
8	Ditto	6,000	0	0	Carriage not obtainable.
9	Meywar	2,000	0	0	On the road.
10	Bhopal	900	0	0	Arrangements being made for purchase of.
11	Dhar	3,000	0	0	Ditto ditto.
12	Meywar	2,140	0	0	On the road.
13	Ditto	2,000	0	0	Carriage not obtainable.
14	Dhar	2,000	0	0	Arrangements being made for purchase of.
15	Ditto	950	0	0	On the road.
16	Meywar	300	0	0	Carriage wanting.
17	Gwalior	1,547	0	0	Ditto.
18	Meywar	2,300	0	0	On the road.
	Total ...	48,438	25	0	

J. CURRIE, *Major,*
Offg. Cantonment Magistrate.

STATEMENT B.

Price Current of Staple grains in the States and Districts connected with Haraotie Agency.

Nos.	Places.	Wheat. No. of seers for Government Rupee.		Barley. No. of seers for Government Rupee.		Gram. No. of seers for Government Rupee.		Jowar. No. of seers for Government Rupee.		Bajra. No. of seers for Government Rupee.		Indian Corn. No. of seers for Government Rupee.		Rice. No. of seers for Government Rupee.		Dall. No. of seers for Government Rupee.		Remarks.
1	Neemuch	10	...	11	...	11	...	10	8	...	...	12	...	6	...	8	...	80 Tolahs to seer. 40 Seers to maund.
2	Jhallawar	10	...	Not procurable.	...	12	...	13	...	...	...	Non est.	...	5	...	8	...	
3	Kotah	13	...		...	16	...	16	...	Not procurable.	...		...	6	...	10	...	
4	Sangod	16	...		...	18	...	21	...		...		...	6	8	11	...	
5	Barrah	18	...		...	20	...	19	...		...		...	7	...	11	8	
6	Boondee	11	8	16	...	14	...	16	...		...	16	...	5	8	9	...	
7	Kishorai Patun (Boondee) ...	14	...	Non est.	.	16	...	17	...		...	Non est.	...	6	...	9	...	
8	Indurgurh	10	...		...	12	...	13	..		...		...	5	6	8	8	
9	Tonk	8	8	8	8	9	8	9	8		...		...	6	...	7	8	
10	Deolee	10	...	9	4	9	8	9	...	9	...		...	...	...	5	11	
11	Jehazpore (Meywar) ...	7	6	7	10	7	10	8	2	...	...	8	2	5	4	6	..	

A. N. BRUCE, *Capt.,*
Political Agent, Haraotie.

No. 2043, dated 3rd December, 1868.

From—W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq., *Secy. to the Govt. of India*, FOREIGN DEPT.,

To—*The Agent to the Governor General Rajpootana.*

I have laid before the Viceroy and Governor General in Council your letter No. 739 G, dated 3rd ultimo, with enclosure from the Political Agent at Haraotie, reporting on the prospects of the districts under his charge as regards supplies of grain.

2. In reply I am directed to state that the information regarding the quantity of grain now available in the Cantonment of Neemuch will be furnished to the Military Department.

3. With reference to the want of carriage which seems a great obstacle to the transport of grain, I am to enquire whether you have any suggestion to offer in support or otherwise of Captain Bruce's proposal to establish a bullock train for the transit of grain between Agra and Dowsa or Jeypore, as contained in the 19th paragraph of his letter.

4. His Excellency in Council also thinks that you might take this opportunity to explain to the Rajah of Boondee the measures which have been carried out by the Maharajahs of Jeypore and Gwalior and other Chiefs in the way of removing all restrictions on the export and import of grain in their territories, and that you might urge on him the adoption of similar steps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

DELHI RAILWAY—OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE MEERUT-UMBALLA SECTION.

Nos. 1398-99 R, dated 3rd December, 1868.

RESOLUTION—*By the Government of India*, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

On the 14th ultimo, the Viceroy and Goveror General of India inaugurated, on the invitation of the Agent for the Delhi and Punjab lines of the Sindh Railway Company, the opening of the section of the Delhi Railway between Meerut and Umballa, expected to be in a fit state for public traffic in a few weeks.

2. Attended by the Company's Officials, the local Civil and Military Authorities, and a large number of the residents of Umballa, and others, also by the Maharajah of Puttialla, the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha and the Nawab of Mulair Kotla and other Cis-Sutlej Chiefs, the Viceroy proceeded by special train to Sahrunpore, stopping to inspect the large bridges over the Markunda and Jumna Rivers. At Saharunpore, the train was met by residents of that station, of Meerut, and of Delhi. After a brief stoppage, His Excellency returned to Umballa, and on arrival, was present at a public entertainment given by the Agent of the Company.

3. The Viceroy availed himself of the occasion to express his satisfaction at the steady progress towards completion of the system of railways undertaken by the Sindh Company, and his appreciation of the labors of those by whom the construction of the Delhi line had been so far, and so rapidly, advanced. The Viceroy particularised the Agent, Major General Sanders Abbott, the Chief Engineer, Mr. Harrison, on whom for a long time had devolved the arduous and responsible duties of Agent, the Contractors, especially their able managing partner, Mr. Charles Henfrey, and the Government Consulting Engineer, Lieutenant Colonel Drummond of the Royal Engineers. His Excellency paid a passing tribute to the memory of Mr. Henry Stone, an Engineer of repute who lost his life last year by an accident to the works.

4. It was with peculiar gratification that Sir John Lawrence presided at the official opening of this extension far into the Punjab of the grand trunk railway of Upper India, to the important Military Station of Umballa. And the prospect which the present state of the works holds out of the early establishment of an unbroken line of iron road, 1,341 miles in length, between

Lahore, the capital of that distant frontier province, and the Metropolis of the Empire on the sea-board, enhanced His Excellency's gratification.

5. The Governor General in Council now desires to record the cordial acknowledgments of the Government of India of the good service rendered to the State by the gentlemen already mentioned, and to add that the persevering and successful labors of the members of their respective staff, though necessarily not particularised, are also fully appreciated.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, and to the Secretary of State for India.

Also, that it be published in the *Supplement* to the *Gazette of India.*

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WORKING OF THE PUBLIC WORKS OFFICES OF ACCOUNT DURING 1867-68.

Circular No. 98, dated 21st November, 1868.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Read the following—

Report by LIEUT.-COL. R. P. L. O'CONNELL, R. E., *Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the working of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department during the year* 1867-68.

I have the honour to submit the usual Annual Report on the working of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department during the past year 1867-68.

2. The following three Tables exhibit the degree of punctuality attained in the disposal by Controllers' Offices of the Accounts submitted to them by Executive Engineers, the state at the close of the year of the Provincial Accounts rendered by Controllers to the Accountant General, and the dates on which the Annual Accounts of Provinces for 1867-68 were received by the Accountant General.

I.

Arrears in Controllers' Offices in receiving, auditing and booking the Accounts of Executive Engineers.

PRESIDENCIES AND PROVINCES.	ARREARS IN DECIMALS OF A MONTH.		GAIN DURING THE YEAR.	LOSS DURING THE YEAR.
	At end of 1866-67.	At end of 1867-68.		
Madras	·19	·09	·10	...
Bombay	...	...	...	..
Bengal	...	·02	...	·02
North-Western Provinces ...	...	·02	...	·02
Punjab	·32	·09	·23	..
Central Provinces	·14	...	·14	...
British Burmah	·02	...	·02	...
Oudh	...	·06	...	·06
Mysore ... ... } Coorg	·05	...	·05	...
Hyderabad	...	.	...	...
Straits Settlements	...	...	...	...
Central India ... ... } Rajpootana	·08	·07 / ...	·01	...
Total ...	·80	·35	...	...
Average ...	·07	·03	·04	...

II.

Arrears in the rendering of Provincial Accounts to the Accountant General.

Presidencies and Provinces.	Arrears in months. At end of 1866-67.	Arrears in months. At end of 1867-68.	Gain during the year.	Loss during the year.
Madras	1	1	...	...
Bombay	1	1	...	...
Bengal	1	...	1	...
North-Western Provinces ...	1	...	1	...
Punjab	1	1	...	...
Central Provinces	1	...	1	...
British Burmah	...	1	...	1
Oudh	1	1	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	1	...	...	...
Berars	...	...	...	...
Central India	1	...	1	...
Rajpootana	1	...	1	...
Total ...	10	5	...	...
Average ...	·71	·36	·35	...

III.

Statement showing dates of receipt by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, of the Annual Accounts of Provinces for 1867-68.

Presidencies and Provinces.	Appropriation and Outlay Accounts. 1866-67 due on 15th July. Date of receipt.	Arrears in days.	1867-68 due on 15th August. Date of receipt.	Arrears in days.	Gain during the year in days.	Loss during the year in days.	Accounts Current. 1866-67 due on 15th July. Date of receipt.	Arrears in days.	1867-68 due on 15th August. Date of receipt.	Arrears in days.	Gain during the year in days.	Loss during the year in days.
Madras	1st Aug.	17	27th Aug.	12	5	...	1st Aug.	17	24th Aug.	9	8	...
Bombay	30th "	46	17th "	2	44	...	30th "	46	17th "	2	44	...
Bengal	10th July	...	19th "	4	...	4	10th July	...	19th "	4	...	4
North-Western Provinces ...	1st Aug.	17	24th "	9	8	...	6th Aug.	22	24th "	9	13	...
Punjab	13th July	...	14th "	...	...	...	12th July	...	14th "	...	...	...
Central Provinces...	20th "	5	15th "	...	5	...	15th "	...	15th "	...	...	...
British Burmah	10th June	...	20th "	5	...	5	23rd May	...	20th "	5	...	5
Oudh	2nd Aug.	18	11th "	...	18	...	2nd Aug.	18	11th "	...	18	...
Mysore	7th June	...	19th "	4	...	4	7th June	..	19th "	4	...	4
Coorg	20th May	...	12th May	...	...	...	20th May	...	12th May	...	...	...
Hyderabad	29th "	...	17th Aug.	2	...	2	29th "	...	17th Aug.	2	...	2
" (Berars)	...	...	17th "	2	...	2	...	...	17th "	2	...	2
Straits Settlements	8th May	...	...	...	...	...	8th May	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	23rd July	8	13th Aug.	...	8	...	23rd July	8	13th Aug.	...	8	...
Rajpootana	16th "	1	10th "	...	1		16th July	1	10th "	...	1	...
Total	...	112	...	40	...	...	...	112	...	87	..	...
Average	...	8	...	2·8	5·2	...	...	8	...	2·6	5·1	..

N. B.—No allowance has been made in the above Table for the time occupied in the transmission of the Accounts from the Province to the Head-quarters.

3. Lastly, the final Account of the Public Works Department for the past year was forwarded to the Comptroller General of Accounts on the 23rd of October, or 40 days later than that of the previous year. The apparent falling off in the last stage of the Accounts operations is due entirely to the books of Controllers' Offices being now kept open until the 31st July. This rule has been introduced at the instance of the Financial Department, in view to the various transactions originating in other Departments being finally adjusted in the Public Works books of the year in which the transactions occur.

4. Tables I and II again show an increased rapidity in disposing of Executive Engineers' Accounts in Controllers' Offices, which I trust will be considered satisfactory.

5. In the disposal of the Executive Engineers' Accounts, the Department, as a whole, was last year ·07 of a month, or two days, behind the standard. This year it is only ·03 of a month, or less than one day in arrear. No Province is three days in arrears, while five Provinces have disposed of their Accounts with complete punctuality.

6. In the rendering of Provincial Returns at the end of the year 1867-68, five Offices were in arrear, giving an average of 11 days' arrears for all India, against three weeks in the previous year.

7. The last Table, giving the dates on which the Annual Accounts of Provinces were received by the Accountant General, shows that on the 15th of August, the date prescribed for this year, six Offices had rendered their Accounts. Two days afterwards three more Offices had done the same, while the average arrear of the Offices generally was less than three days. This Table, I may remark, takes no note of the time occupied in the transmission of the Accounts from the Provinces to the Head-quarters. If the allowance which should be made for this were in each case deducted from the days of arrear entered in the Table, it would be seen that every Province had submitted its Accounts punctually.

8. The following Table shows what has been done in the matter of Stock-taking in the Provinces under the direct control of the Government of India :—

Provinces.	No. of Division.	Number in which stock was taken.					Divisions without Stock.
		During and after April 1868.	Between 1st October 1867, and 1st April 1868.	Between 1st April 1867, and 1st October 1867.	At other dates.	Unknown.	
Bengal	40	...	29	1	..	3	7
North-Western Provinces... ...	27	1	4	...	...	19	3
Punjab	35	5	23	5	1	...	1
Central Provinces	17	..	7	3	3	...	4
British Burmah	10	...	7	3	...	...	...
Oudh	8	...	7	...	..	...	1
Mysore	8	4	3	...	...	1	..
Coorg	1	.	1	..	...	...	...
Hyderabad	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
Berars	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Central India	10	1	7	2	...	...	...
Rajpootana...	2	...	2	...	...	.	...
Total	162	11	92	15	4	23	17

9. With the exception of the North-Western Provinces, the above Table exhibits satisfactory results.

10. As regards the watch over the propriety of Stock rates, the results of the scrutiny at the end of 1867-68 show that the following Divisions are in an unsatisfactory state:—

Provinces.	*Divisions.*
BENGAL ...	Upper Assam. Lower Assam. Dinapore.
PUNJAB ...	Ferozepore. Peshawur. 1st Division Baree Doab Canal.
OUDH ...	Lucknow. Fyzabad. 2nd Oudh Roads. 3rd Oudh Roads.

11. The different changes and modifications that have taken place in the arrangement of the Department, or in procedure in account, may here be noticed.

1st.—The Straits Settlements were transferred from the control of the Government of India from 1st April 1867. This transfer has been fully carried out, and there are now no claims against, nor dues to, the Settlements remaining on the books of the Public Works Department.

2nd.—In Hyderabad, the Accounts of the Berars (Assigned Districts) have been separated from the Imperial Accounts. This has also been effected without any complication of Accounts; of course, the change involves a little extra work on the Central Office of Accounts, as there are now two sets of Accounts to be prepared, one for the Imperial Divisions, and another for the Assigned Districts. The extra labor has not, however, been of such extent as to necessitate any addition to the Controller's Office Establishment.

3rd.—The Central Office of Account of Central India and Rajpootana has, during the past year, been entirely detached from that of the Controller of the North-Western Provinces, and placed under the charge of a separate Accounts Officer. This has resulted in the creation of an additional appointment, but the more defective audit which may be expected from the new arrangement will sufficiently compensate for the increased expenditure thus incurred.

4th.—With the concurrence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, all Local Administrations have been empowered to sanction estimates for projects costing not more than Rs. 20,000 in each case.

5th.—The rule, that all charges against "Profit and Loss," (except in the Accounts of Madras and Bombay) must receive the sanction of the Government of India, has been abolished, and now all Local Governments and Administrations directly under the Government of India have authority to pass such charges to the limit of Rs. 1,000 for each charge.

6th.—The adjustment of losses resulting from deterioration of Stock had since 1864-65 been a fruitful source of charges against the "Profit and Loss" Account. Prior to that year, such adjustment was made annually through the "Wear and Tear" Account, any loss being debited ratably to the works completed during the year. Until lately, however, no such medium existed, but it has now been ruled that deterioration shall be charged to Stock, and thus become a charge against Works instead of Profit and Loss, and that after the 30th September 1868, no such debits will be admitted against the latter Account.

7th.—The rule binding a Controller at once to retrench an Officer's salary for undue delay in the submission of his Monthly Accounts, has been so modified that such retrenchments are now only made by the Head of a Local Government or Administration, or under the orders of the Government of India.

12. In Appendix A of the Public Works Code of the Government of India, certain Rules are laid down for the examination of Accountants, 3rd grade, previous to their being promoted to the 2nd and 1st grades, with the view of ascertaining their qualifications in Writing, Dictation, Arithmetic, Composition, Book-keeping, and the Forms and Procedure of the Public Works Account Department.

13. The following Table shows the results of the nine examinations held between 28th November 1863 and 26th August 1868.

Results of examinations for qualifying for promotion to Accountant, 2nd grade, Public Works Department.

Examinations.	Number of unpassed Accountants at the time of each examination.*	Number examined. 1st time.	2nd time.	3rd time.	Total.	Number passed.	Remarks.
1st Examination, 28th November 1863	93	8	...	...	8	4	Inspector General's Circular No. 35 of 1863.
2nd „ 22nd September 1864	91	8	1	.	9	3	Accountant „ „ „ 48 „ 1864.
3rd „ 19th July 1865	95	14	2	...	16	5	„ „ „ „ 17 „ 1865.
4th „ 21st May 1866	175	4	1	...	5	2	„ „ „ „ 13 „ 1866.
5th „ 16th October „	175	5	...	...	5	3	„ „ „ „ 32 „ „
6th „ 26th February 1867	205	11	1	...	12	3	„ „ „ „ 4 „ 1867.
7th „ 2nd September „	215	3	8	...	11	3	„ „ „ „ 14 „ „
8th „ 9th March 1868	220	6	8	2	16	6	„ „ „ „ 2 „ 1868.
9th „ 26th August „	215	5	1	1	7	3	„ „ „ „ 4 „ „
Totals ...	...	64	22†	3‡	89	32	

Abstract.

Passed	32
Failed once	18
„ twice	13
„ three times ...	1
Total number of Accountants examined...	64

* The numbers in this column have been taken from the Classified Lists, omitting 1st grade Accountants, who are not required to undergo the examination.

† Of these 22, 9 passed at this examination.

‡ Of these 3, 2 have passed.

So there are 13 men who have failed twice and one who has failed three times.

14. Examinations of this description are among the most useful means of improving the efficiency of a Department, the work of which requires the application of so special and technical a knowledge as that of the Public Works Accounts. Accountants lacking clear ideas of the system they are intended to work upon, not only give themselves much unnecessary trouble, but also either produce confusion, or else put the State to the expense of providing a special superintendence to prevent such confusion. It is satisfactory to find that in this Department, the use of these examinations has been thoroughly understood, and that they have been carefully conducted.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes with much satisfaction, that the Accountant General's Report on the state of the business of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department again shows results which are highly creditable to the Officers of the Department in respect to the punctuality maintained.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations; to the Financial Department, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

Also, that the Resolution and the Report be published in the Supplement of the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy of both be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON GRAIN TRADE IN THE JEYPORE TERRITORY.

Dated 16th October, 1868.

From—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble SIR J. L. M. LAWRENCE, G. C. B., G. M. S. I., *Viceroy and Governor General of India,*

To—His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore.

My Agent in Rajpootana has informed me that, in these times of distress, caused by the failure of crops, your Highness has generously removed all restrictions on the grain traffic of your territory and abandoned the collection of every description of tax on grain.

This intelligence has given me very great satisfaction. The liberal policy which your Highness has initiated redounds greatly to your reputation as an enlightened ruler, who has the welfare and prosperity of his subjects at heart. It is an act which is highly appreciated by the Government of India, and entitles you to their best thanks.

I shall have much pleasure in re-publishing the notification issued by your Highness, and trust that it may act as an incentive to all the other chiefs in India to imitate your good example.

Dated 16th November, 1868.

From—S. RAM SING, *Maharajah of Jeypore,*

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

MY HIGHLY ESTEEMED AND RESPECTED FRIEND,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's favor of the 15th ultimo, forwarded to me through Colonel Keatinge, your Agent in Rajpootana, and in reply to offer you my heartfelt thanks for the very kind and friendly expressions therein conveyed, with reference to my late act, which has removed all restrictions and State charges on the grain traffic within the Territories of Jeypore. I feel more highly gratified to know that the Government of India so truly appreciates my motive and my desire to promote the welfare and prosperity of my subjects, whose interests I have always at heart.

2. I feel proud of the degree of importance your Excellency attaches to this measure, as evidenced by your desire, as therein expressed, to give the Proclamation greater publicity, and I find it has accordingly been re-published in the *Gazette of India* of the 17th October, accompanied with a very kind expression of your Excellency's opinion of the policy which dictated this timely act of relief, a circumstance which is highly gratifying to my feelings, and which it will be my constant endeavour to merit, though I must frankly confess, I do not consider I am entitled to the commendation so graciously bestowed upon me for what I know and feel to be a duty incumbent on every Ruler of a country, *viz.*, to afford his best aid, both directly and indirectly, towards relieving the sufferings of our fellow-beings. If, therefore, I have contributed, in any degree, towards the alleviation of distress at a time like this, when famine threatens the land and numbers of poor and helpless beings are starving for want of food, I have done no more than what humanity and fellow feeling demand at the hands of every man, and more specially of every Sovereign, whose well being is identified with that of his own subjects, and no earthly consideration that I am aware of should deter him from adopting any policy which is calculated to mitigate such a dire calamity whatever may be the extent or magnitude of the sacrifice he may thereby be obliged to make.

I beg to express the high consideration I entertain of your Excellency, and to subscribe myself

Your Excellency's sincere friend,

S. RAM SING.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

MEASURE ADOPTED BY THE MAHARAJAH OF KEROWLIE TO MEET THE CRISIS CAUSED BY THE FAILURE OF CROPS.

No. 836G, dated 28th November, 1868.

From—LIEUT. COL. R. H. KEATINGE, *Agent to the Governor General, Rajpootana,*

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, translation of a khureeta from His Highness the Maharajah of Kerowlie, G. C. S. I., to my address, detailing the measures His Highness has adopted to meet the crisis caused by the failure of crops and the impending famine.

Dated 31st October, 1868.

Translation of a Khureeta from His Highness the Maharajah of Kerowlie, G. C. S. I., *to the Agent Governor General, Rajpootana.*

AFTER COMPLIMENTS,—I received on the 29th instant your letter, dated 23rd September, together with the circular regarding taking measures for the relief of the famine-stricken.

I deeply regret the last harvest, the khureef which has been lost for want of rain, and I much fear that the rubbee will be lost likewise. There is, indeed, for the most part throughout the State a rain crop only, so that in any case it is worse off than most of its neighbours.

There is, then, especial need for aiding the people at the present time, and my attention is entirely given to it. I will detail to you the steps I have taken after mature deliberation and discussion.

1. The transit duties to be excused for a year, and a proclamation for the information of the traders has been issued to that effect.

2. To induce traders to bring grain from Agra, advances are being made to them.

3. Within the city at each of the six gates, as well as at various places within the State, food ("ata," "dal," and cooked "rotee") is distributed gratis to the indigent.

4. The revenue to be collected leniently, thus—from those whose crops have been lost nothing is taken, from those whose crops are injured and are in difficulties, the Government demand should be by "butaie" (or share); moreover, only the grain is to be divided, not the straw.

Those who have wells and can afford it, will of course pay the usual rate.

5. Buildings to be carried on on a larger scale, such as tanks, bunds, &c., so that the poor may earn food, and the State be hereafter benefited.

I know these measures will greatly assist my object; and, if I am informed of the relief arrangements in British territory, I will adopt them myself.

P. W. POWLETT,
Assistant Agent, Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CONDITION OF THE INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN ST. LUCIA AND ST. VINCENT, DURING THE HALF YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1868.

PUBLIC.
No. 163.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 31*st October* 1868.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

In continuation of my Despatches of the 14th and 28th May last, Nos. 93 and 101 respectively, I transmit, for the information of your Excellency in Council, copy of two Despatches noted in the margin, from the Acting Governor of the Windward Islands to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, forwarding very satisfactory reports on the condition of immigrants in St. Lucia and St. Vincent for the half-year ending 30th June last, together with observations of the Emigration Commissioners on each of these reports.

St. Lucia, No. 476, dated 31st August 1868, and enclosures.
St. Vincent, No. 574, dated 5th September 1868, and enclosures.

Dated 10th and 12th October 1868.

I have, &c.,
Your most obedient Servant,
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

No. 476, dated 31st August, 1868.

From—His Excellency R. M. MUNDY, *Lieutenant Governor of the Windward Islands, Barbados,*
To—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, &c., &c., &c.

I have the honor to transmit to your Grace a Despatch* from the Administrator of St. Lucia, enclosing very satisfactory half-yearly reports to the 30th June from the Immigration Agent of that Colony on the condition of the Indian immigrants and liberated Africans.

* No. 146, dated 18th August 1868.

No. 146, dated 18th August, 1868.

From—M. DIX, Esq., *Administrator of St. Lucia,*
To—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Windward Islands, Barbados.

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency herewith copies of the Immigration Agent's reports, with the usual returns annexed to them, on the African and Indian immigrants in this colony for the half-year ending the 30th of June last.

2. There is nothing in these reports requiring any special remark from me. They exhibit the condition of both classes of immigrants to be most satisfactory, and the only regret is that so many of the Indian immigrants are about to leave a colony in which to all appearance they are doing so well.

Dated 14th August, 1868.

From—F. M. CHADWICK, Esq., *Immigration Agent,*

To—The Administrator of St. Lucia.

I have the honor to forward annexed a return of African immigrants residing on estates for the half-year ended the 30th June last.

These immigrants, as I have already reported, are fast making themselves independent of the estates, and have settled in different parts of the Island. Many of them have houses of their own and large provision grounds; and, when it suits them, they work on the estates by contract, and many of them have inter-married with the Creoles, and it is thus quite impossible for me to get any fuller return of them than the one which I now forward.

The return shows that 56 adults performed 5,176 days' work during the half-year, and earned and received the sum of £249-2, being an average of 92 days' work each, and £4-8-11.

Two births occurred during the half-year, and no death has been brought to my notice.

On my visits to the estates during the half-year, I saw some of these immigrants, who appeared strong and healthy; they are very industrious and well behaved, as the extract from the Register of the Royal Jail shows,—there being only three committed during the half-year.

Dated 14th August, 1868.

From—F. M. CHADWICK, Esq., *Immigration Agent,*

To—The Administrator of St. Lucia.

I have the honor to forward annexed a return of Indian immigrants in the Island for the half-year ended 30th June last.

I have visited and inspected the immigrants resident on the several estates twice during the half-year, and found their condition most satisfactory; their health being good, they were fully and regularly employed, and paid as when under indenture—men receive one shilling per day and women 10 pence.

The return shows that the adults, numbering 695, performed 59,060 days' work during the half-year, and earned and received the sum of £2,814-2-7, being an average of 84 days' work, and £4-0-11 each.

There were 10 births during the half-year, five deaths on estates, and six in depôt—making a total of 11 deaths.

Four hundred and twenty-five of these immigrants received during the half-year bounty money to the amount of £3,097 in lieu of back passages to India, to which they were entitled, being an average of £7-5-8½ per head; of this number 122 left the colony for Trinidad and Demerara, having obtained the necessary license from me.

Two hundred and fifty-seven have applied for back passages, and paid into the Treasury £383-2-6 as outfit money.

Of the immigrants by the Ships *Palmyra, Francis Ridley, Victor Emanuel* and *Zemindar*, 86 adults remain who have not applied either for bounty or return passages, and I have, therefore, reason to believe that they are waiting, until those by the *Ulysses* shall be entitled to claim bounty or back passages, to make up their minds as to what they shall do. Those by the *Ulysses* will have completed their eight years' industrial residence, on the 17th February next; there are 220 adults of them at present in the Island.

The depôt for sick and infirm coolies was closed on the 30th June, and the inmates, 14 in number, were transferred to the General Asylum, where every care is taken of them, and six receive allowances from me weekly in lieu of maintenance therein.

I annex an extract from the Register of the Royal Jail, showing that 20 coolies were committed during the half-year, five of whom were convicted of larceny and sentenced to long periods of imprisonment by the Supreme Criminal Court, the remainder for short periods for minor offences.

I have impressed upon the coolies who are about to return to India the necessity for placing through me in the Colonial Bank the amount of their savings which they purpose having remitted to India, and they are daily coming to me with small sums,—the sum $1,547-26 is now in the Bank to their credit.

Return of Coolie Immigrants on each Estate for half-year ending 30th day of June 1868.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Number of Coolies end of last half-year.						Number of Coolies received during half-year.						Number of Coolies removed during half-year.						Births during half-year.		Deaths during half-year.		Number of Coolies actually on Estate on 30th June.						Number of days' labor performed.	Number of days absent.		Number of working days in half-year.	Amount of wages earned and paid during half-year.	Remarks.
		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.						Adults.		Children.		Infants.			Sickness or holidays.	Idleness.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					£ s. d.	
Anse Murnin	J. Du Boulay	15	4	4	6	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	2	4	1	1	..	580	...	...		30 0 0	
Cannarie ...	A. Du Boulay	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	1	...	1	630	...	...		30 10 0	
Dauphine ...	C. Glace ...	1	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.											
Balembouche	Mrs. de Gaillard	29	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	3	5	1	2	920	..			43 16 0	
Reunion ...	F. Beausoliel...	9	3	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	37[illegible]	...			17 11 0	
Saphire ...	J. Goodman ...	13	4	...	.	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	830	...	...		40 5 0	
Pearl ...	E. Du Boulay	12	3	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	..	701	...			31 0 0	
Peial ...	P. Augier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	..	...	1	.	769	.	..		37 14 0	
3rd District.																																			
Pointe Sable	J. Goodman ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	1	810	...	...		39 10 0	
Retraite ...	" ...	14	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	...	.	...	...	1,570	...	...	120	75 15 10	
Black Bay ..	" ...	18	6	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	16	6	4	2	1	1	2,240	...	...		108 0 0	
St. Urbin ...	D. Laporte ...	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	4	2	...	..	600	...	...		28 0 0	
Trumasse ...	W. Miller ..	23	5	3	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	3	1	...	1	...	2,500	...	...		121 10 11	
Volet ...	" ...	7	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	9	2	...	...	...	1	807	...	...		39 14 4	
Canelle ...	J. Godineau ...	18	10	5	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	15	11	..	2	4	3	2,121	...	...		104 12 7	
Tourny ...	" ...	7	1	1	.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	1	...	1	...	534	...	...		24 4 0	
Fonds ...	A. Girard ...	24	4	5	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	1	...	...	247	...	...		11 3 0	
Belle Vue ...	Mrs. Cotter ...	24	7	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	7	4	3	1	1	3,210	...	...		150 0 0	
Beausejour & Hope ...	S. Weeks ...	26	12	9	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	8	6	...	...	2,148	...	...		94 18 0	
Resource ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	120	...	...		5 4 0	
		269	72	35	24	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	..	203	67	31	23	12	10	21,707	..	...		1,033 8 8	
																Brought forward...				3	3	2	2	326	99	58	49	14	10	37,353	...	...		1,780 13 11	
																				5	5	3	2	529	166	89	72	26	20	59,060	...	...		2,814 2 7	

No. 2 to A.

Return of African Immigrants on each Estate for half-year ending 30th day of June 1868.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Number of Africans end of last half-year.						Number of Africans received during half-year.						Number of Africans removed during half-year.						Births during half-year.		Deaths during half-year.		Number of Africans actually on Estate on 30th June.						Number of days' labor performed.	Number of days absent.		Number of working days in half-year.	Amount of wages earned and paid during half-year.	Remarks.
		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.						Adults.		Children.		Infants.			Sickness or holidays.	Illness.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					£ s. d.	
Anse Galet ...	C. Chastnet ...	5	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	5	2	1	...	1	911	...	...	120	44 0 0	Servant in house.
Bonne Fortune	Mrs. Garnier ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Anse Mahaut...	Miss Tharel ...	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	422	...	...		20 2 2	
Terre Blanche	L. Bergasse ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.										
Delcer ...	Jos. Goodman	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	...		7 18 0	
Black Bay ...	John " ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	495	...	...		24 0 0	
Tourny ...	J. Godineau ...	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	93	...	...		4 7 0	
St. Urbin ...	D. Laporte ...	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	1	...	...	1,100	...	...		54 4 0	
Belle Vue ...	Mrs. Cotter ...	5	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	1	...	430	...	...		19 7 0	
Beausejour ...	S. Weeks ...	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	370	...	...		17 3 10	
Pointe Sable ...	John Goodman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	1,180	...	...		58 0 0	
	Total ...	42	19	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	40	16	4	2	2	1	5,176	...	...	...	249 2 0	

The 14th August 1868.

F. M. CHADWICK,
Immigration Agent.

No. 3 to A:

Report of Africans confined in Royal Jail Castries from 1st January to 30th June 1868.

No.	Names.	Sex.		Crime or Offence.	Sentence.	Date of imprisonment.	By whom confined.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.					
1	Felix, African	1	...	Contempt of Court ...	8 days' hard labor ...	19th February 1868...	Mr. S. J. McLean.	
2	Thomas, African ...	1	...	Theft	15 " " ...	25th " " ...	" "	
3	Mamba	1	...	Rogue and vagabond	14 " " ...	25th June " ...	" "	

JACOB VOGEL,
Jailor.

No. 5 to A.

Return of Cooly Immigrants on each Estate for half-year ending 30th day of June 1868.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Number of Coolies end of last half-year. Adults. Male.	Adults. Female.	Children. Male.	Children. Female.	Infants. Male.	Infants. Female.	Number of Coolies received during half-year. Adults. Male.	Adults. Female.	Children. Male.	Children. Female.	Infants. Male.	Infants. Female.	Number of Coolies removed during half-year. Adults. Male.	Adults. Female.	Children. Male.	Children. Female.	Infants. Male.	Infants. Female.	Births during half-year. Male.	Births. Female.	Deaths during half-year. Male.	Deaths. Female.	Number of Coolies actually on Estate on 30th June. Adults. Male.	Adults. Female.	Children. Male.	Children. Female.	Infants. Male.	Infants. Female.	Number of days' labor performed.	Number of days absent. Sickness or holidays.	Idleness.	Number of working days in half-year.	Amount of wages earned and paid during half-year. £ s. d.	Remarks.
1st District.																																			
Pointe	A. Cavalier	39	16	3	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	9	5	3	1	1	3,120	...	...		156 12 3	
Marquis	Chs. Girandy	51	12	6	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	42	12	4	4	4	2	5,330	...	...		255 14 1	
Bonne Terre	J. Grant	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	327	...	...		16 11 1	
Mont Plaisaint	Cavan and Co.	12	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	3	...	...	1	1	1,100	...	...		51 0 0	
Roseau	"	24	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1,341	...	...		66 13 11	
Mont D'Or	"	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	1	...	1	441	...	...		21 9 5	
Peru	"	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	21	9	5	6	...	1	2,100	...	...		101 11 4	
Mollchy	L. Muroux	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1				No return.		
Choc	C. DeBrettes	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						None.										
2nd Division.																																			
Soufrière	B. DuBoulay	13	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	3	4	3	1	...	1,115	...	...		51 0 0	
Anse Ivrogne	"	7	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	1	...	479	...	...		22 11 0	
Fonds Doux	Hy. Devaux	15	5	6	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	...	1	...	...	3,300	...	...		148 0 0	
Union Vale	Jos. Goodman	16	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	4	3	...	1	1,675	...	...		70 14 11	
Delcer	"	13	3	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	6	3	2	...	1,875	...	...	120	78 14 10	
River D'Oree	A. Lloyd	42	10	7	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	36	12	13	10	1	1	4,800	...	...		230 0 0	
Jalousie	L. Tharel	9	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	2	2	...	...	870	...	...		44 15 0	
Anse Mahaut	"	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	88	...	...		4 6 4	
Ravine Clair	"	9	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	76	...	...		3 6 0	
Malgretoute	C. Delaubenque	32	15	7	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	1	3	1	...	1,910	...	...		96 0 0	
Beausejour	"	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	3	...	2	...	...	1,195	...	...		58 0 0	
Morne Courbaril	D. Desriveres	29	12	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	8	5	3	...	...	3,215	...	...		166 10 6	
Terre Blanche	L. Bergasse	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	400	...	...		18 17 10	
Diamond	A. Cavalier	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	390	...	...		18 10 0	
Rabot	L. Bergasse	8	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		None.										
Cateau Belair	J. Michel	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	495	...	...		24 7 7	
Reunion	Mrs. DeGaillard	4	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	1	...	180	...	...		8 5 0	
Palmiste	C. Delaubenque	9	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	411	...	...		19 0 0	
Rubis	"	5	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	420	...	...		19 5 10	
St. Remy	F. Meynier	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	2	3	...	...	700	...	...		28 17 0	
	Total	414	126	65	61	18	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	2	326	99	58	49	14	10	37,353	...	...		1,780 13 11	

No. 6 to A.

Report of coolies confined in Royal Jail Castries from 1st January to 30th June 1868.

No.	Names.	Sex. Males.	Sex. Females.	Crime or offence.	Sentence.	Date of imprisonment.	By whom confined.	Remarks.
1	Bica	1	...	Breach of peace ...	5 days' hard labor	2nd January 1868 ...	Mr. S. J. Aubert.	
2	Tigalil	1	...	Assault	10 " "	8th " " ...	" S. J. McLean.	
3	Bassaret	1	...	Larceny	3 years' "	25th February " ...	Royal Court.	
4	Daby	1	...	"	3 " "	25th " " ...	"	
5	Paini	1	...	"	3 months' "	5th " " ...	Police Court.	
6	Surdham	1	...	Assault	8 days' "	28th January " ...	Mr. S. J. Basley.	
7	Mandobocast	1	...	"	21 " "	10th February " ...	" S. J. McLean.	
8	Roadhie	1	...	Breach of peace ...	10 " "	18th " " ...	" "	
9	Sonkala	1	...	Absent without leave ...	" "	10th March " ...	" "	
10	Monsamie	1	...	Larceny	3 Months' "	8th " " ...	Police Court.	
11	Barbaretto	1	...	"	3 years' " ...	9th June " ...	Royal Court.	
12	Bondhen	1	...	"	2 " "	9th " " ...	"	
13	Lubie Luchinue	...	1	"	.....	.....	.....	Acquitted.
14	Bagilo	1	...	Petty Larceny ...	28 days' hard labor	9th April " ...	Mr. J. P. Constable.	
15	Kene	1	...	" "	21 " "	9th " " ...	" "	
16	Dosorette	1	...	Larceny	.....	.....	.....	Acquitted.
17	Bala	1	...	Breach of peace ...	8 days' imprisonment	2nd May " ...	Mr. S. J. Aubert.	
18	Raddah	1	...	" " ...	8 " "	3rd " " ...	"	
19	Gosmodine	1	...	" " ...	8 " "	3rd " " ...	" "	
20	Moulamagas	1	...	Assault	5 " "	5th June " ...	" "	

J. VOGEL,
Jailor.

No. 7 to A.

RECAPITULATION.

Total returned on estates	902
Left the colony during half-year	122
In depôts, 30th June	14
In Jail, „	8
Deaths in depôt for half-year	6
Infirm and blind (receiving allowances)	6
Interpreter	1
On Vielle Ville	2
In Lunatic Asylum	1
In Yaws Asylum	1
Non-resident on estates and not returned	144
Total ...	1,207
Total in Colony, 30th June 1868 ...	1,079

F. M. CHADWICK,
Immigration Agent.

The 11th August 1868.

No. 574, dated 5th September, 1868.

From—His Excellency R. M. MURRAY, *Lieut. Govr. of the Windward Islands, Barbados,*

To—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, &c., &c., &c.

I am gratified to be able to forward to your Grace a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent covering another satisfactory half-yearly report on the condition of the immigrants in that colony.

No. 499, dated 28th August, 1868.

From—His Excellency G. BERKELEY, *Lieutenant Governor of St. Vincent,*

To—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Windward Islands, Barbados.

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the report* of the Immigration Agent for the half-year ending 30th June last, together with the usual schedules.

* 24th August 1868.

The number of immigrants on the 31st December 1867 was 695; during the ensuing six months they had increased to 705,—the difference being attributable to the excess of births over deaths during the half-year.

The Immigration Agent reports that the result of a recent inspection of the estates shows that all the regulations required by law have been carried out, and that the earnings of the laborers are on nearly every estate in excess of what they were the previous half-year.

The Immigration Agent also continues to represent in a favorable light the progress of the system of immigration in this colony.

Dated 24th August, 1868.

*From—*J. H. BROWN, Esq., *Immigration Agent, St. Vincent,*

To—The Colonial Secretary.

I have the honor to present my report on the condition of the immigrants located in this colony for the half-year ended 30th June last.

2. The usual schedules contain nearly all the information that is left for me to convey on this occasion, *viz.*—

Schedule A—Births.

Ditto B—Deaths.

Ditto C—Exhibiting number of Indian immigrants on the 31st December 1867 and 30th June 1868, the intermediate births and deaths and particulars of labor and earnings.

Schedule D—Number of indented Portuguese and Africans on 31st December 1867 and the 30th June 1868.

Schedule E—Crime.

3. I have visited since June the estates whereon Indian laborers are placed, and met all matters as regulated by law. The employers do not find the immigrants per *Newcastle* so industrious as those introduced per *Countess*

of Ripon in 1866, but Schedule C evidences an improvement, as the earnings are larger on nearly every estate than they were in the previous half-year.

4. The mortality is brought up to eight by the decease of five people who arrived subject to the disease which proved fatal. The births are 18—an excess of 10 over deaths.

5. No cooly during the half-year has complained to me of his employer. The relations between master and servant are very satisfactory.

6. In my last report I wrote that immigration was proceeding towards its objects—the promotion of agriculture and the improvement and happiness of those embraced by its provisions; and as I am enabled to say that this desirable state is uninterrupted, I am fully justified in reporting the working of the plan to be in a favorable and promising condition.

Sub-Enclosure No. 2 to A.

St. Vincent.

SCHEDULE A.

DEATHS.

ESTATES.	Males.	Females.	Cause of Death.	REMAR
Orange Hill ...	...	1	Dropsy ...	Ill on arrival in
Argyle ...	...	1	Diarrhœa.	
Ditto	...	1	"	
Amos Vale ...	1	...	Disease of heart ...	"
Montrose ...	1	...	Consumption ...	"
Richmond ...	1	...	Convulsions ...	An infant born in
Pembroke ...	1	...	Consumption ...	Ill on arrival in
" ...	1	...	" ...	"
TOTAL ...	5	3		
	8			

Sub-Enclosure No. 3 to A.

St. Vincent.

SCHEDULE B.

BIRTHS.

ESTATES.	Males.	Females.	REMARKS.
Tourama	...	1	
Orange Hill	...	1	
Rabacca	1	2	
Langley Park	2	1	
Union	2	...	
Argyle	..	1	
Calder	...	1	
Carapan	1	1	
Richmond ...	2	1	
Pembroke	1	...	
TOTAL ...	9	9	
	18		

St. Vincent.

Sub-Enclosure No. 4 to A.

SCHEDULE C.

Indentured Indian Immigrants in this Colony on the 30th day of June 1868, with a Statement of Numbers at last half-year, viz., 31st December 1867, the intermediate births and deaths, with particulars of removals, labor, and earnings, compiled from Half-yearly Return of Employers.

Estates.	Total in return, 31st December 1867.	From 31st December 1867 to the 30th June 1868.		Number of Immigrants received during half-year.						Number of Immigrants removed during half-year.						Total on Estates on 30th June 1868.	Number of days in which labor was performed.	Number of days absent from		Number of working days in half-year.	Earnings.		Average.	Average last half-year.	Remarks.
				Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.											
		Births.	Deaths.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Sickness and holidays.	Illeness.		$	cts.	cts.	cts.	
Pourama ...	48	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	3,793	2,740	132	156	549	44	14½	16¾	
Orange Hill ...	89	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	6,025	3,185	2,490	...	972	2	16	15⅓	
Rabacca ...	36	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	2,444	450	130	...	417	30	17	13½	
Lot 14 ...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	3,608	2,678	42	...	699	95	19½	21¼	
Langley Park ...	47	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	3,433	3,275	...	...	603	22	17⅓	16⅓	
Union ...	64	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	6,876	2,729	379	...	905	12	13⅓	10¼	
Argyle ...	73	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	4,865	3,782	1,168	...	1,037	18	21	17¾	
Amos Vale ...	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2,872	302	236	...	348	86	12	12	
Calder ...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1,683	190	311	...	235	90	14	12	
Carapant Rivulet ...	48	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	4,660	1,200	1,000	...	633	77	13½	12	
Bellair ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	2,183	1,011	68	...	313	22	14⅓	11¾	
Montrose ...	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	2,704	1,481	...	...	418	8	15⅓	16½	This Estate expended $ 118-62 on the sick.
Rutland Vale ...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	2,946	1,028	674	...	467	4	15¾	18	
Mount Wynne ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	20	2,203	177	272	...	324	62	14¾	12¾	
Richmond ...	24	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2,425	500	819	...	485	0	20	20	
Pembroke ...	28	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	2,858	372	335	...	359	54	12¾	9½	Ditto ditto $38-64.
Peter's Hope ...	15	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2,749	642	353	...	437	55	15¾		
Not indented ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4									
Total ...	695	18	8	9			...	...	...	9			...	...	...	705	Increase of 10 by births.				...		...	...	

Sub-Enclosure No. 5 to A.

St. Vincent.

SCHEDULE D.

Exhibiting the Number of Africans and Portuguese on Estates on the 31st December 1867 and on the 30th June 1868. Compiled from Employers' half-yearly Returns and Examination on Estates.

Estates.	No. on estates, 31st December 1867.		Births.	Deaths.	Out of Indenture.	Deserted.	No. on estates, 30th June 1868.		Remarks.
	Africans.	Portuguese.					Africans.	Portuguese.	
Belle Vue	7	...			...	...	7	...	
Sans Souce	3	...			...		3	...	
Argyle	8	6			...	3 Portuguese...	8	3	
Union	..	8			..	5 "	...	3	
Rabacca...	3	...	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	...	3	...	
Amos Vale		2			...	...	...	2	
Camden Park	6	...			...	...	6	...	
Rutland Vale	1	...			...	...	1	...	
Rotho O'Mill	2	..			...	...	2	...	
Lot 14	6	..			6	...	...	...	
	36	16			...	...	30	8	

Sub-Enclosure No. 6 to A.

St. Vincent.

SCHEDULE E.

Crime.

Sent to Jail—
For Larceny ...
Breach of Contract
Trespass ...
Arson ...

Remarks.

Dated 10th October, 1868.

From—S. WALCOTT, Esq.,

To—T. F. ELLIOT, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

No. 476, dated 31st August 1868.

I have to acknowledge your letter of 6th instant, with a Despatch from the Officer administering the Government of the Windward Islands, enclosing the usual half-yearly reports to the 30th June last from the Governor of St Lucia and the Immigration Agent on the condition of the Indian immigrants and liberated Africans in that Island.

No. 146, 18th August.
14th August 1868.

2. It appears from the Immigration Agent's report and returns that the number of Indian immigrants in the colony on the 30th June last was 1,079, of whom 902 were on estates, and 145, including an interpreter, were non-resident. Of the remainder 32 were in depôt, or in asylums, or in jail.

The number of births were 10 and of deaths 11. The number of days' work performed by 695 coolies was 59,060, and the amount earned £2,814-2-7, giving an average of 84 days' work, and £4-0-11 in wages for each laborer. Four hundred and twenty-five of the coolies commuted their right to back passage for £3,097, of which number 122 emigrated to Trinidad and Demerara; 257 have applied for back passages and paid into the Colonial Treasury £383-2-6 for outfit money; 86 others are waiting to make up their minds until the 220 who arrived in the *Ulysses* have completed their eight years' industrial service in February next.

3. The number of committals to jail during the half-year were 20, chiefly for petty offences, but five were for larceny, involving sentences from three months to three years.

4. The Immigration Agent reports that the liberated Africans are rapidly making themselves independent of the estates, intermarrying with the Creoles, and settling down, for which reasons no accurate return of their number can be given. Fifty-six adults of this class had performed 5,176 days' work in the half-year, and earned £249-2, equal to an average of 92 days' work, and £4-8-11 in wages for each person. Two births and no deaths had been reported.

5. As regards the general condition of both classes of immigrants, the reports are very satisfactory.

Dated 12th October, 1868.

From—S. WALCOTT, Esq.,

To—T. F. ELLIOT, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

No. 574, dated 5th September 1868.

24th August.

I have to acknowledge your letter of 6th instant, with the copy of a Despatch from the Officer administering the Government of the Windward Islands, enclosing the report of the Immigration Agent of St. Vincent for the half-year ended 30th of June last.

2. The number of Indian immigrants on estates on the 30th June last was 701 under indenture, and four not under indenture, making a total of 705, besides women and children, of whom no return is now made. The aggregate number of days on which labor was performed was 58,327, of days absent from sickness or holidays 25,742, and from idleness 8,409. The gross amount of earnings was $9,207-81, and the average individual earnings was 15¾ cents per day.

3. The births were in excess of the deaths, being 18 of the former to eight of the latter. This is a marked improvement over the previous half-year, when the births were 10 to 12 deaths. The death-rate in the last half-year was, moreover, somewhat enhanced by the decease of five people who arrived in the *Newcastle* on the 1st June 1867 suffering from disease.

4. There were also 30 Africans and eight Portuguese on estates in the Island. During the half-year six Africans were out of indenture, and eight Portuguese had deserted.

5. The number of committals during the half-year were eight, of which one was for arson, stated to have been committed by the prisoner whilst intoxicated, two for larceny, and the remaining five for petty offences.

6. The Immigration Agent states in his report that no cooly had complained to him of his employer, and that the relations between master and servant were very satisfactory.

7. The report is altogether of a favorable character, and calls for no action on the part of the Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH THE KISHENGURH STATE.

No. 403 P, dated 4th December, 1868.

From—LIEUT. COLONEL R. H. KEATINGE, C. S. I. *and* V. C., *Govr. Genl's Agent for the States of Rajpootana,*

To—*The Foreign Secretary, India.*

I have the honor to forward for ratification by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General the Extradition Treaty in duplicate concluded with the Kishengurh State.

Extradition Treaty between the British Government and His Highness PIRTHEE SINGH, *Maharaja of Kishengurh, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by Lieutenant Colonel* RICHARD HARTE KEATINGE, C. S. I. *and* V. C., *Agent to the Governor General, for the States of Rajpootana, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by His Excellency the Hon'ble* SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE, *Baronet,* G. C. B. *and* G. C. S. I., *Viceroy and Governor General of India, and on his own part by the Maharaja* PIRTHEE SINGH.

ARTICLE I.

That any person, whether a British or Foreign subject, committing a heinous offence in British Territory, and seeking shelter within the limits of the Kishengurh State, shall be apprehended and delivered up by the latter Government to the former on requisition in the usual manner.

ARTICLE II.

That any person, being a subject of Kishengurh, committing a heinous offence within the limits of the Kishengurh State, and seeking asylum in British Territory, will be apprehended and delivered up by the latter Government to the former on requisition in the usual manner.

ARTICLE III.

That any person other than a Kishengurh subject committing a heinous offence within the limits of the Kishengurh State, and asking asylum in British Territory, will be apprehended, and the case investigated by such Court as the British Government may direct. As a general rule such cases will be tried by the Court of the Political Officer on whom the political supervision of the Kishengurh State may at the time be vested.

ARTICLE IV.

That in no case shall either Government be bound to surrender any person accused of a heinous offence, except on requisition duly made by, or by the authority of, the Government within whose Territories the offence shall be charged to have been committed, and also upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the country in which the person accused shall be found, would justify his apprehension, and sustain the charge if the offence had been there committed.

ARTICLE V.

That the following offences be deemed as coming within the category of heinous offences:—

1. Murder.
2. Attempt to Murder.
3. Culpable Homicide under aggravating circumstances.
4. Thuggee.
5. Poisoning.
6. Rape.
7. Causing grievous hurt.
8. Child-stealing.
9. Selling females.
10. Dacoity.
11. Robbery.
12. Burglary.
13. Cattle theft.
14. Arson.
15. Forgery.
16. Counterfeiting coin or uttering base coin.
17. Criminal breach of trust.
18. Criminal misappropriation of property.
19. Abetting the above offences.

ARTICLE VI.

The expense of any apprehension, detention, or surrender made in virtue of the foregoing stipulations, shall be borne and defrayed by the Government making the requisition.

ARTICLE VII.

The above Treaty shall continue in force until either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate it.

ARTICLE VIII.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any Treaty now existing between the high contracting parties, except so far as any Treaty may be repugnant thereto.

Done at Ajmere this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Seal. R. H. KEATINGE.

Signature of the Maharaja of Kishengurh.

Seal. पृथासिंह

Seal. JOHN LAWRENCE,

Viceroy and Govr. Genl. of India.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, at Fort William, on the 12th of December 1868.

W. S. SETON-KARR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

No. 1501, dated 17th December, 1868.

From—C. E. R. GIRDLESTONE, Esq., *Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India*, FOREIGN DEPT.
To—*The Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana.*

With reference to your letter No. 403 P, dated 4th instant, I am directed to return the Extradition Treaty with the Kishengurh State, duly ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

2. The duplicate has been retained for deposit in the archives of the Foreign Office.

No. 52 of 1868.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 186

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st December 1868, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month :—

No. 31 OF 1868.

A Bill for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William and to define the law relating to the appointment and duties of village watchmen in those Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Rural Police (North-Western Provinces) Act."

Repeal of Acts.

2. Act No. II of 1865 *(to provide for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the territories under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere)*, and Act No. II of 1866 *(to amend Act No. II of 1865)*, are hereby repealed.

Extent of Act.

3. This Act extends to every District in which Act No. II of 1865 was in force immediately before the passing hereof.

II.—TAXES.

Taxes leviable under this Act.

4. Three kinds of taxes shall be leviable under this Act (that is to say) 1°, a House Tax; 2°, an Estate Tax; and 3°, a Tax on Muáfídárs, Sub-proprietors and Nazránádárs.

1°.—*The House Tax.*

Power to assess house-tax.

5. The proprietor of every Muáfí, Nazráná or other estate situate in any District to which this Act applies shall have power to assess and collect in each year, from the occupant of every house on such estate, a sum not ex rupee.

The Collector of the District shall ha determine what shall, for the purposes tion, be held to be a house.

Time of paying house-tax.

6. All sums assessed under sectio be payable in advar revenue year next assessment, at the the first instalment of rents is ordinar in that year for lands comprised in to such estate.

Recovery of house-tax.

7. All sums s shall be recoverable were rent of land :

Provided that no person shall be ejected from any house in his occupation for non payment of any such sum.

Petition against assessment.

8. Any person assessed under section five, and unable to pay the amount of the assessment, may present a petition on unstamped paper to the Collector of the District, and such Collector may, if he thinks fit, remit wholly or in part the said assessment.

Complaints of illegal collection.

All complaints of illegal collection under section five shall be cognizable by the Collectors of Land Revenue; and the provisions contained in Act No. X of 1859 *(to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Bengal)*, section twenty-three, as to institution, trial and appeal, shall apply to complaints under this section.

2°.—*The Estate Tax.*

Power to Collector to assess estate of proprietor failing to make sufficient assessment.

9. If, in any year, any such proprietor fails altogether to assess the sum mentioned in section five, or assesses under section five a sum which, in the opinion of the Collector of the District wherein the proprietor's estate is situate, is inadequate, it shall be lawful for such Collector to assess upon such estate a sum payable yearly by the proprietor thereof for the time being, and not exceeding in any year the amount which might have been assessed in the same year under the same section on the occupants of the houses in such estate, less ten per centum.

Power to assess estates.

10. It shall be lawful for the Collector, or for any officer making a settlement of land-revenue, to assess upon any Muáfí, Nazráná, or other estate situate in any District to which this Act applies, a sum to be paid yearly by the proprietor thereof for the time being not exceeding the aggregate amount of the sums payable in respect of such estate or by the occupants of the houses thereon under sections five and nine, less ten per centum.

Such assessment shall be in addition to the municipal cess or percentage (if any) levied for the maintenance of rural police on the land-revenue payable in respect of such estate.

Alteration of assessment.

11. The sum assessable under section ten may from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, be altered by the Collector or officer aforesaid.

3°.—*The Tax on Muáfídárs, Sub-proprietors, and Nazránádárs.*

Power to levy cess on Muáfídárs, Sub-proprietors, and Nazránádárs.

12. Besides the assessments made under section ten, it shall be lawful for the Collector or for any such officer as aforesaid, to levy in the case of any Muáfí or Nazráná estate upon the Muáfídárs, or (where a settlement has been made) on the Sub-proprietors, or on the Nazránádárs, a municipal cess, at the assessed jama at the same rate as the estate would have been charged with, had it not been held under a Muáfí or Nazráná title.

Mode and time of paying assessments.

The Local Government may from time to time prescribe by notification in the official Gazette, by what instalments and at what times the assessments payable under sections ten and twelve shall be paid, and all sums assessed under either of those sections shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of revenue.

III.—Application of Taxes.

Application of taxes levied under this Act.

14. Subject to the orders of the Local Government, all taxes levied under this Act in any District shall, in the first instance, be applied to the maintenance of the Village Police in such District, and for the purpose of this section, 'maintenance' shall be deemed to include their wages, the price of all necessaries and accoutrements supplied to them, rewards and other incidental expenses.

The surplus (if any) may be applied by the Local Government, at its discretion, to the sanitary improvement of the District, or to any other useful purpose therein.

IV.—Accounts of Taxes.

Accounts to be kept.

15. Accounts of the taxes levied under this Act and of the application thereof shall be kept by such persons and in such form, and shall be furnished at such times and to such officers as the Local Government shall, by rules to be published in the official Gazette, from time to time, prescribe.

Accounts to be open to public.

16. Such accounts shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times without the payment of any fee.

Failure to keep or furnish accounts.

17. Any proprietor failing to comply with any rule made under section fifteen, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and every such fine shall when recovered be applied for the purposes of this Act in the District where it is imposed.

V.—Village Watchmen.

Nomination of village watchmen.

18. Every person authorized to nominate a person to the office of village watchman shall, within fifteen days after the occurrence of a vacancy in the office, nominate a proper person to the post, and communicate the nomination to the Magistrate of the District.

Appointment or rejection of nominee.

The person so nominated shall, after due enquiry into his age, character and ability, be appointed or rejected by such Magistrate at his discretion, or by some officer authorized by him in that behalf.

Failure to appoint.

19. In default of such nomination within the said fifteen days, or if a nomination has been made but the nominee is rejected, the Magistrate of the District shall appoint such person as he thinks fit to the vacancy.

Duties of village watchmen.

20. Any village watchman appointed under this Act shall be liable to perform within the limits of his village, and in addition to his other duties, all or any of the duties imposed on Police officers by Act No. V of 1861 *(for the regulation of the Police)*; and for any neglect or disobedience in his official capacity, he shall be liable to the penalties which he would have incurred had he been a Police officer subject to the provisions of that Act and guilty of neglect or disobedience as the case might be.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Power to make rules.

21. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules, consistent with this Act, for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Power to extend Act.

22. The Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb may respectively, by notification in the local Gazette, extend this Act to any part of the territories for the time being under their respective governments;

and the Governor General of India in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, extend this Act to any Province for the time being under the immediate administration of the Government of India:

Provided that this Act shall have no operation in any village to which Act No. XX of 1856 *(to*

make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chaukidárs in cities, towns, stations, suburbs and bazárs in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal), or Act No. VI of 1868 (*to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces, and for other purposes*), or any other special municipal law shall have been extended, so long as such Act or law continues in force in such village.

Repeal of inconsistent rules.

23. From the date of any such extension of this Act, so much of any rule having the force of law, in operation in the territories to which the extension is made, as is inconsistent with any provision of this Act, shall cease to have effect therein.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Government of India has lately received from the Government of the North-Western Provinces a despatch of which the following is an extract:—

"When the Rural Police Act (Act II of 1865) was enacted, the provisions in force in respect of Khálsá estates were made applicable under section VIII to Muáfí and Nazráná villages.

"Those provisions were, first, a house assessment under that Act, and second, the 'municipal cess,' which is a percentage on the jama fixed at the settlement in discharge of the obligations of the proprietors for the entertainment of the village police. The manner in which this system works will be gathered from the enclosed copy of a circular* lately issued by this Government on the subject.

* No. 29, dated 5th June 1868.

"At the time the Act was passed, the municipal cess was fixed at 2¾ per cent. of the jama. But this was found to be inadequate for the payment of an efficient village constabulary. It was in consequence raised, under the orders of the late Lieutenant Governor, to 3⅞ on the assets, or 7¾ on the jama, which amount is found to be sufficient for the purpose, but not more.

"As, however, the former amount, according to the original rule, *viz.*, 2¾ per cent. on the jama, is entered in the Act as leviable from Muáfí estates, the Collector is unable to assess such properties at a higher rate. At the same time, it is obvious that whatever burdens for police purposes are borne by Khálsá villages, should equally be borne by Muáfí villages, that is, that they should contribute in precisely the same proportion."

The Local Government accordingly propose that, for section eight of the Rural Police Act, a section be substituted, which will be found in section 12 of the present Bill.

The Rural Police Act having already been once amended, namely, by Act II of 1866, it has been thought desirable to repeal and re-enact those measures instead of adding a third Act to the two in which the law on the subject is now contained.

J. STRACHEY.

SIMLA,
The 11th September 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Fort William, the 23rd December 1868.

No. 4968.

LEAVE.—The usual preparatory leave has been granted to Mr. G. J. Cooper, in Civil Medical charge of the station of Shwé-gyeen, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta to appear before a Medical Board with a view to obtaining leave on medical certificate.

No. 4972.

The under-mentioned gentlem the Secretary of State for India a Majesty's Civil Service on the I ment, has reported his arrival in November last:—

Mr. William Holn

No. 4975.

The under-mentioned gentlen the Secretary of State for India a Majesty's Civil Service on the I ment, has reported his arrival in instant:—

Mr. Robert Smeat

Judicial.

The 23rd December

No. 2012.

APPOINTMENT.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Mr. F. B. Peacock as Registrar of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal in its Appellate Jurisdiction, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th ultimo.

Police.

The 22nd December 1868.

No. 728.

LEAVE.—Leave of absence has been granted to Mr. B. Stainforth, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in Oude, from the 26th December 1867 to the 31st January 1868, in extension of the leave notified in Orders No. 2079, dated 21st June 1866. Mr. Stainforth has also been allowed five days' leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

No. 732.

The services of Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, District Superintendent of Pol[illegible] signed Territo[illegible] Government o[illegible]

the new rules that "the maximum period of furlough, which can be granted to any Officer during the whole period of his service is limited to six years," is qualified by the declaration in rule XXIX that "whatever aggregate amount out of the three years' furlough and three years' sick leave under the rules until now at force at present remains to be taken by an Officer under the old rules, shall remain to be taken by him under the rules now promulgated." It seems clear therefore that "junior furlough" does not form a part of the maximum of six years' furlough admissible under the new rules, but that it should be treated as *dies non*, i.e., that it should neither be credited in an Officer's account as actual service qualifying for furlough, nor debited as furlough taken. Accordingly the entry in the fifth column of your statement against the name of Mr. Robinson should be one year, nine months, and twenty-two days, and the entry in the eighth column should be supplemented with the remark, that Mr. Robinson's leave may be extended up to the 4th April 1870 on an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and may be further extended on medical certificate up to the 4th April 1871 on a subsistence allowance of Rs. 400 per mensem.

The 22nd December 1868.

No. 3751.

Mr. R. Taylor, Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, is appointed to take temporary charge of the Office of the Controller of the Money Order Office, Calcutta.

The 23rd December 1868.

No. 3796.

In continuation of Notification No. 3394, dated the 4th December 1868, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of October last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

	October 1866.	October 1867.	October 1868.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India ...	53,10,683	1,12,35,088	38,35,643
Bengal ...	93,85,193	1,39,32,377	1,31,60,433
British Burmah ...	20,08,685	27,58,947	33,35,616
North-Western Provinces ...	1,31,14,580	1,16,57,881	99,11,432
Oudh ...	26,99,261	31,77,525	27,34,029
Punjab ...	82,80,253	85,75,585	90,37,157
Bombay ...	1,70,42,192	1,60,18,407	1,00,49,729
Central Provinces	40,32,620	44,16,379	33,68,197
Madras ...	1,37,15,903	1,91,48,363	1,49,81,885
	7,55,89,370	9,09,20,552	7,04,14,121
Berars ...	34,65,314	*	*
TOTAL ...	7,90,54,684		

* The Cash Balance of the Berars is omitted; their Revenues and Charges being excluded from those of the Government of India from April 1867.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 21st December 1868.

No. 1220 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grade of the Army Commissariat Department :—

RANK AND NAMES.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED.	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN SUCCESSION TO WHOM.
Permanent. Serjeant and Acting Sub-Conductor Samuel Moore.	Sub-Conductor.	From 12th December 1868.	Sub-Conductor C. H. Gilson, remand-
Temporary. Serjeant Thomas Davies.	Acting Sub-Conductor.	Ditt	

No. 1221 *of* 1868.—Major Marshall, of the Bengal Staff Engineer, Department Public allowed furlough in India on one year, from the 1st March date of his leaving his Station of the Furlough Regulations o

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No. 1222 *of* 1868.—The fol by the Government of Fort firmed :—

No. 428, *dated* 1*st Decembe* 1868.—Granting furlough to Europe to Major Horatio Biden, of the Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, No. 3 Light Field Horse Battery, Hyderabad Contingent. } of tions embarkin Bombay.

No. 1223 *of* 1868.—The services of Lieutenant H. F. Blair, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The 22nd December 1868.

No. 1224 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1*st Sikh Infantry.*

Lieutenant A. N. Sandilands, of Her Majesty's 90th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation.

No. 1225 *of* 1868.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following scale of messing contribution to be recovered from Officers provided with a free passage on board sea-going vessels from Port to Port in India :—

When Beer and Wines are not provided.

		Per diem.
General Officers ...	Rs.	2 8 0
Field O...	,,	2 0 0
Captains ...	,,	[illegible] 0 0
		2

When Beer and Wines are provided.

		Per diem.
General Officers	...	Rs. 4 8 0
Field Officers	...	„ 4 0 0
Captains	...	„ 3 0 0
Subalterns	...	„ 2 0 0

No. 1226 *of* 1868.—The following orders issued by the Government of Bombay, are confirmed :—

Granting furlough to Europe (Medical Certificate) to the under-mentioned Officers :—

No. 767, *dated* 25*th November* 1868.—Captain George Lawrence Keir, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 21st November 1868, the date of his departure from Bombay on the Steamer *Golconda*.
No. 775, *dated* 27*th November* 1868.—Lieutenant George [illegible] Leycester Marshall, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, Department Public Works, North-West-[illegible] Provinces.	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1227 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Bombay.
Lieutenant H. C. Collier, of the Bengal Staff Corps.	1st December 1868.

No. 1228 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their names :—

Lieutenant D. Adamson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 1049 of 1868.	*Nubia*, 9th December 1868.
Lieutenant A. I. Iles, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 1179 of 1868.	*Hotspur*, 16th December 1868.

No. 1229 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Soldier of Her Majesty's service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home authorities as to the amount of his pension :—

Private E. J. Lubbock, 5th Lancers.

The 23*rd December* 1868.

No. 1230 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain George Charles Depree, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Surveyor, 1st Grade, India.	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868.
Captain Lionel Francis Wells, of the late 2nd European Light Cavalry.	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.
Lieutenant William Francis Badgley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, Topographical Survey of India.	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.
Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Bertie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 3rd Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868.
Surgeon Major Thomas Farquhar, M. D., of the Medical Department, Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.	For two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1231 *of* 1868.—The services of Lieutenant C. B. Cooke, of the Madras Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 38th Madras Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 1232 *of* 1868.—The services of Captain G. Baillie, of the Invalid Battalion, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 1233 *of* 1868.—Intimation having been received from the War Office of the death of pensioned Sergeant Henry Bevan, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, the Government General Order No. 650, dated 3rd July 1868, admitting him to a pension of (2 *s.*) two shillings per diem, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1234 *of* 1868.—Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Loftus Steele, Madras Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 21st December 1868, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated the 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1235 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made from the date specified, under the operation of Government General Order No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieut. Colonel Rowland Rees Mainwaring, Bengal Staff Corps. Lieut. Colonel Montagu Thomas Ffrench, Madras Staff Corps. Lieut. Colonel Alfred Fox Place, Madras Staff Corps.	21st Dec. 1868.

No. 1236 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of

Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain James Edmund Bacon Parsons. Captain John Frederick Lane Fisher. Captain Charles Chester Ekins Captain John Charles Horne... Captain David Simson Buist... Captain Henry Auriol Prinsep Captain Henry Coape Smith...	20th December 1868.

No. 1237 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut. Henry Bristow Sanderson ... ... Lieut. Connel O'Donel ... Lieut. Horace Christopher Fagan ... ... Lieut. George Farquhar Irving Graham ... ... Lieut. Charles James Garstin... Lieut. Alan Murray ... Lieut. George Atkins ...	20th December 1868.

No. 1238 *of* 1868.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the date specified:—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant John W. Ottley. Lieutenant Napoleon Arnott ...	15th December 1868.

No. 1239 *of* 1868.—Major T. Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed an extension of leave from the 24th to the 25th November 1868, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from furlough to Europe.

— The 23rd Decr. 1868. —

No. 1240 ~~*of* 1868.—The~~ under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Malcolm Ogilvie Boyd, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Kamroop.	23rd December 1868.

No. 1241 *of* 1868.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

RANK, NAMES AND CORPS.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED.	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN SUCCESSION TO WHOM.
Major William Gordon Gordon Cumming, Bombay Staff Corps ...	Lt. Col. ...	Aug. 16, 1868.	Major General C. Haldane, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Captain Edward Lempriere Earle, Bengal Staff Corps ...	Major ...		

No. 1242 *of* 1868.—That part of Government General Order No. 1169 of the 10th December 1868, placing the services of Lieutenant H. F. Smyth, of the Royal Artillery, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is cancelled, and that Officer will continue in his appointment as Officiating 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance.

2. The appointment of Lieutenant C. C. Dyce, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance not having taken [illegible] Government General O[illegible] ultimo is also cancelled.

The 26th D

No. 1243 *of* 1868.—H[illegible] General in Council is pl[illegible] ing temporary appointm[illegible] the Military Secretary [illegible] India:—

Captain O. R. Newma[illegible] Corps, Deputy Assista[illegible] of the 2nd class, and a[illegible] that grade, to officiate as [illegible] during the period Major [illegible] 2nd Assistant Secretary, o[illegible]

H. W. [illegible]

Secy[illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS D[illegible]

NOTIFICATI[illegible]

Establishme[illegible]

Fort William, the 21st [illegible]

No. 336.

Lieutenant L. F. Boileau, R[illegible] gineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, [illegible] from sick leave on the 30th No[illegible]

No. 337.

Mr. T. Marten is appointed [illegible] Works Department as an Overs[illegible] Grade, and posted to the Punjab.

The 22nd December 186[illegible]

No. 338.

Lieutenant H. Blair, R. E., is [illegible] the Public Works Department a[illegible] Engineer of the 3rd Grade, and pos[illegible] jab.

C. H. DICKENS,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st November 1868.

Consequent upon the return of the Viceroy and Members of the Government of India to the Presidency, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta until further notice. All communications, therefore, should be addressed to the "Publisher, *Gazette of India*, Calcutta."

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1868.

Referring to the Postal Notice published,* under date the 5th August 1868, respecting the correspondence of Commissioned Officers of the Army conveyed to or from the United Kingdom by British packet, it is hereby notified for general information that paragraph 11† of the notice above referred to has been rescinded.

* *Vide* page 1304 of the *Gazette of India* of the 15th August 1868.

† *Paragraph* 11.—"Officers' letters received in India from the United Kingdom if addressed to the care of an Agent or any other person are not entitled to the foregoing privileges, but are liable to the ordinary rate of postage."

2. The following ruling of Her Majesty's Post Master General, given under date the 7th [illegible] 1868, is also published for general information, *viz.*

"The Treasury Warrant of the 27th September [illegible]st year relating to the postage to be charged [illegible] the correspondence of Military Officers does not, according to the construction placed upon it [illegible] department, confer any privilege on letters [illegible] those specifically addressed to, or [illegible]ally sent by, the Officer himself.

"It is accordingly considered that it is not open [illegible]n Officer, with the view of sending at the [illegible]ced rate a letter from his wife, to insert his [illegible] in the address as the sender, or for the [illegible]ing Officer to affix his countersignature.

"On this ground it is held that no privilege applies in either of the following cases, *viz.*, that of a letter addressed; for instance—

> *Mrs. Jones,*
> *Care of Captain Jones,*
> *Her Majesty's 1st Regt., N. I.,*
> *Belgaum.*

"or in that of one addressed—

> *Captain Jones,*
> *Her Majesty's 1st Regt., N. I.,*
> *Belgaum.*
> *For Mrs. Jones.*"

A. M. MONTEATH,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 10th December 1868.

With reference to Post Office Notification, dated 7th October last, regarding the Time Table of the British India Steam Navigation Company's Contract Mail Service between Calcutta and Bombay, the Port of Gopaulpore is made compulsory for the Steamers to touch at, experimentally for six months, commencing with the vessel which left Calcutta on the 1st, and Bombay on the 8th instant.

C. K. DOVE,
Offg. Dy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 19th December 1868.

No. 248.

Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, Carwar, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at this Office on Monday the 28th instant, at 6 P. M.

W. H. MCGOWAN,
Post Master of Calcutta.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver Tendered, Estimated Value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 14th, 1868	4,510	2,36,214	13,35,022	3,34,399	23,61,717
„ 15th, „	9,510	2,32,782	12,41,282	3,58,486	25,61,717
„ 16th, „	16,434	2,38,380	10,24,595	2,98,485	28,61,717
„ 17th, „	1,155	2,27,554	8,03,949	3,17,616	30,61,717
„ 18th, „	...	2,15,932	4,24,495	3,21,956	32,61,717
„ 19th, „	...	2,22,356	4,22,591	3,35,558	34,61,717

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 21st December 1868.

H. HYDE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004 A, dated Simla, 30th July 1866.

Para. 9.—"The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed Note, or portion of Note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the Note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*."

Lost.

H[illegible] of the following Currency Note—intimation [illegible] loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. $\frac{A}{35}$64024 for Rs. 50.

JUDDOONAUTH BANERJEE.

[illegible]nsit by Post from Deyrah to Meerut, half [illegible]llowing Allahabad Circle Currency Note :—

[illegible]o. 39863 for Rs. 10.

J. T. SHEPHERD.

[illegible]ollowing Currency Note—intimation of [illegible] to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. $\frac{A}{33}$91638 for Rs. 20.

HET LALL.

[illegible]f the following Currency Notes—intimation [illegible] loss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. $\frac{A}{38}$90787 for Rs. 100.
" 90786 " 100.

THOMAS DILLON.

[illegible]f of the following Currency Notes :—

No. $\frac{A}{21}$91176 for Rs. 10.
" $\frac{A}{56}$21106 " 50.

HUNOOMAN PERSHAD.

[illegible]lf of the following Currency Notes [illegible]bay Circle—intimation of loss given to [illegible]y Office, Bombay :—

No. $\frac{C}{36}$23168 for Rs. 10.
" $\frac{C}{36}$23169 " 10.

EDULGEE PESTONGEE.

[illegible]he following Currency Note—intimation [illegible]ss given to the Currency Office, Allahabad :—

No. $\frac{A}{34}$74350 for Rs. 20.

FRED. CRAYDEN.

Half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. $\frac{A}{58}$52408 for Rs. 100.

RAMCOOMAR BANERJEE.

In transit by post, right half of the following Currency Note—intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. $\frac{A}{34}$25885 for Rs. 20.

BUZLOOL HUCK.

Lost or Stolen.

The following Currency Note—intimation [illegible] loss given to the Currency Office, Calcutta :—

No. $\frac{A}{55}$75891 for Rs. 50.

DWARKANATH CHUCKERBUTTY.

Half of the following Currency Notes :—

No.	$\frac{A}{28}$79374	for Rs.	1,000.
"	$\frac{A}{58}$72716	"	10[illegible]
"	$\frac{A}{39}$38861	"	[illegible]
"	$\frac{A}{58}$59698	"	[illegible]
"	$\frac{A}{52}$97174	"	[illegible]
"	$\frac{A}{56}$19138	"	50.
"	$\frac{A}{40}$41693	"	[illegible]
"	$\frac{A}{55}$92965	"	50.
"	$\frac{A}{45}$33986	"	20.
"	$\frac{A}{53}$04900	"	20.
"	$\frac{A}{45}$05276	"	20.
"	$\frac{A}{53}$39230	"	20.
"	$\frac{A}{53}$63018	"	20.
"	[illegible]1534	"	20.
"	$\frac{A}{37}$[illegible]	"	20.
"	$\frac{A}{27}$49837	"	20.
"	$\frac{A}{52}$86817	"	20.
"	$\frac{A}{54}$75804	"	20.
"	$\frac{A}{44}$98989	"	20.
"	$\frac{A}{44}$98990	"	20.
"	$\frac{A}{52}$75777	"	20.
"	$\frac{A}{52}$42484	"	20.
"	$\frac{A}{51}$17887	"	20.
"	$\frac{A}{49}$78057	"	10.
"	$\frac{A}{48}$35273	"	10.
"	$\frac{A}{49}$07970	"	10.
"	$\frac{A}{50}$56946	"	10.
"	$\frac{A}{50}$59577	"	10.
"	$\frac{A}{50}$59580	"	10.
"	$\frac{A}{32}$09998	"	10.
"	$\frac{A}{40}$03204	"	10.
"	$\frac{A}{48}$57574	"	10.
"	$\frac{A}{50}$55188	"	10.
"	$\frac{A}{50}$46703	"	10.
"	$\frac{A}{49}$96685	"	10.
"	$\frac{A}{50}$62594	"	10.
"	$\frac{A}{49}$39285	"	10.
"	$\frac{A}{49}$39284	"	10.
"	$\frac{A}{48}$73151	"	10.
"	$\frac{A}{48}$47090	"	10.
"	$\frac{A}{48}$92741	"	10.

NOBEEN CHUNDER ROY CHOWDHRY.